



**United Nations
Environment
Programme**



Distr.
Limited

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/23
1 March 2000

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Thirtieth Meeting
Montreal, 29-31 March 2000

UNEP 2000 WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENTS

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE FUND SECRETARIAT

1. UNEP is requesting approval from the Executive Committee for US \$2,210,300 as amendments to its 2000 Work Programme (approved at the 29th Meeting) with agency support costs of US \$287,339.

2. The activities proposed in the UNEP 2000 Work Programme Amendments are presented in Table 1 below, and grouped in seven subject areas:

Table 1
UNEP 2000 Work Programme Amendments

Country	Activity/Project	Date of completion	Amount Requested US \$	Amount Recommended US \$
I. Preparation of country programme				
Albania:	Preparation of country programme	Jul-01	60,000	60,000
Djibouti:	Preparation of country programme	Jul-01	60,000	60,000
Kuwait:	Preparation of country programme	Jul-01	30,000	30,000
Suriname	Preparation of country programme	Jul-01	50,000	50,000
II. Institutional strengthening projects				
Gambia:	Renewal of institutional strengthening	Apr-02	28,000	28,000
Grenada:	Institutional strengthening	Apr-03	30,000	30,000
Saint Lucia:	Renewal of institutional strengthening	Apr-02	24,400	24,400
Zambia:	Renewal of institutional strengthening	Apr-02	50,400	50,400
III. Development and implementation of RMPs				
Barbados:	Development of RMP	Apr-01	30,000	Pending
Brunei Darussalam:	Development of RMP	Apr-01	30,000	Pending
Maldives:	Development of RMP	Apr-01	30,000	Pending
Argentina:	Training for the Refrigeration Servicing Sector for Argentina (Phase III)	Mar-03	300,000	Pending
Argentina:	Policy Assistance for the design and implementation of an ODS Import/Export Licensing system for Argentina	Nov-01	90,000	Pending
Argentina:	Customs Training for Argentina	Jun-01	175,000	Pending
Guinea:	Customs training	Apr-01	43,500	42,500
Guinea:	Technician training	Apr-01	69,000	66,500
India:	Develop policy and customs training strategies for India	May-01	90,000	Pending
IV. Methyl bromide				
Chile:	Enhancing the capability of local agricultural organizations and non-governmental organisations in methyl bromide communication	Mar-01	25,000	Pending
Costa Rica:	Enhancing the capability of local agricultural organizations and non-governmental organisations in methyl bromide communication	Mar-01	25,000	Pending
Dominican Republic:	Enhancing the capability of local agricultural organizations and non-governmental organisations in methyl	Mar-01	25,000	Pending

Country	Activity/Project	Date of completion	Amount Requested US \$	Amount Recommended US \$
	bromide communication			
Kenya:	Enhancing the capability of local agricultural organizations and non-governmental organisations in methyl bromide communication	Mar-01	25,000	Pending
Malawi:	Enhancing the capability of local agricultural organizations and non-governmental organisations in methyl bromide communication	Mar-01	25,000	Pending
Mexico:	Enhancing the capability of local agricultural organizations and non-governmental organisations in methyl bromide communication	Mar-01	25,000	Pending
Philippines:	Enhancing the capability of local agricultural organizations and non-governmental organisations in methyl bromide communication	Mar-01	25,000	Pending
Thailand:	Enhancing the capability of local agricultural organizations and non-governmental organisations in methyl bromide communication	Mar-01	25,000	Pending
Zambia:	Enhancing the capability of local agricultural organizations and non-governmental organisations in methyl bromide communication	Mar-01	25,000	Pending
Zimbabwe:	Enhancing the capability of local agricultural organizations and non-governmental organisations in methyl bromide communication	Mar-01	25,000	Pending
Global:	Policy development assistance to prevent future methyl bromide growth in low methyl bromide-consuming countries	Mar-01	200,000	Pending
V. Specific activities by country				
China:	Evaluation and Risk Analysis of Montreal Protocol Implementation in China	May-01	0	0
VI. Specific activities by region				
Region: ASP	Halon banking management plan in West Asia countries: Bahrain, Lebanon, Qatar and Yemen	Apr-01	70,000	Pending
Region: ASP	West Asia region military workshop	Apr-01	100,000	Pending
VII. Global activities				
Global:	Long-term strategy for collection, storage, disposal and destruction of ODS and ODS containing equipment	Feb-01	100,000	Pending
Global:	Develop an animated cartoon film to educate children on ozone layer protection	Mar-01	100,000	0
Global:	Adapting Existing Audiovisual Materials to Promote Control of Illegal Trade in ODS	Apr-01	50,000	Pending
Global:	New awareness raising activities and materials for dissemination to the general public	Mar-01	50,000	0

Country	Activity/Project	Date of completion	Amount Requested US \$	Amount Recommended US \$
Global:	Organizing a global video competition on ozone layer protection	Dec-00	60,000	Pending
Global:	Translation and printing of OzonAction documents into French, Spanish, and Arabic	Mar-01	40,000	40,000
Sub-total:			2,210,300	
Agency support costs:			287,339	
Total:			2,497,639	

I. Preparation of country programme

- (a) Albania (US \$60,000)
- (b) Djibouti (US \$60,000)
- (c) Kuwait (US \$30,000)
- (d) Surinam (US \$50,000)

3. UNEP is proposing to assist the Governments of Albania, Djibouti, Kuwait and Surinam in the preparation of their country programmes. In accordance to Decision 22/25, the country programmes will include components of a refrigerant management plan.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

4. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the above projects with associated support costs at the funding level shown in Table 1 above.

II. Institutional strengthening projects

- (a) Gambia (US \$28,000)
- (b) Grenada (US \$30,000)
- (c) Saint Lucia (US \$24,400)
- (d) Zambia (US \$50,400)

5. Description of the institutional strengthening project proposals for the above countries is presented in Annex I to this document.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

6. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the above projects with associated support costs at the funding level shown in Table 1 above.

III. Development and implementation of RMPs

- (a) Barbados (US \$30,000)
- (b) Brunei Darussalam (US \$30,000)
- (c) Maldives (US \$30,000)

7. UNEP is proposing to assist the Governments of Barbados, Brunei Darussalam and Maldives to develop RMP project proposals, in accordance with the approved guidelines on RMPs. At its 27th Meeting, the Executive Committee established a contact group to review issues regarding the preparation and implementation of RMPs. The issues were discussed at length in 1999 at both the contact group and Executive Committee levels; at its last meeting in late-January 2000 (at UNEP DTIE's headquarters), the contact group concluded its work with a set of recommendations for consideration by the Committee at its 30th Meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/39). Any decision that the Executive Committee may wish to take in this regard will impact on the content and level of funding for preparation of new RMP project proposals.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

8. The Executive Committee may wish to consider the request for the preparation of RMP project proposals in these countries in light of the decision the Committee might wish to take regarding RMPs.

Argentina: Three project preparation requests for RMP related activities (US \$565,000)

- (a) Training for the refrigeration servicing sector (Phase III) (US \$300,000)
- (b) Policy assistance for the design and implementation of an ODS import/export licensing system (US \$90,000)
- (c) Customs training (US \$175,000)

9. UNEP has included the above three activities which are normally part of an RMP project proposal. The objective of the training of technicians in the refrigeration servicing sector is to certify them in the use of good practices in servicing refrigeration equipment and recovery and recycling practices, in order to prevent intentional and/or unintentional releases of CFC into the atmosphere. The purpose of the "train the trainer" concept is to provide the capacity for the country to continue training without further assistance.

10. The objective of the project related to assistance for the design and implementation of an licensing system is to enhance the capacity of the national ozone focal point to design and implement a system to control and monitor the trade in ODS and ODS-based equipment and decrease the incidence of illegal trade in ODSs. UNEP indicated that due to the size of the country, the number of major companies using and/or importing ODS, the funds available in the institutional strengthening project are not sufficient to cover the development of an efficient ODS licensing system in addition to the normal activities of the NOU.

11. The objective of the customs training programme is to facilitate establishment of an ODS import/export licensing system; provide training to Customs officers (inspectors, controllers and customs policemen) to enable them to identify ODSs and equipment and products using CFCs, and to provide CFC-detection equipment.

12. So far the Executive Committee has approved the following projects related to the servicing sector in Argentina:

- (a) Provision of training in leak reduction, emission control and recycling and management of non-CFC refrigerants in domestic and commercial refrigeration and air conditioning, at a cost of US \$40,000, as bilateral cooperation from the Government of Australia (17th Meeting). This bilateral co-operation project was aimed at development of a programme of training in emission control and recycling for the domestic, commercial and industrial refrigeration and air-conditioning sub-sectors excluding MACs; identification of current knowledge on ODS replacement technologies; identification of policy support options; identification of priority areas for implementation of pilot training programmes; and implementation of a workshop with industry and government representatives.
 - (b) Technical assistance and training on safe designs of hydrocarbon based domestic and commercial refrigeration appliances, at a cost of US \$242,600, as bilateral cooperation from the Government of Switzerland (19th Meeting), to implement pilot projects, involving the safe and cost effective design of domestic and commercial refrigeration appliances and adoption of safety standards for foam blowing installations on a cyclopentane basis.
 - (c) National “train the trainer” programme on good practices in refrigeration at a cost of US \$215,000 under UNEP’s work programme (21st Meeting), to conduct pilot instruction workshops for a core group of industries/organizations (240 trainees); provide recycling and leak detection equipment to core group; adjust existent training materials; monitor and report on experience of the core group for design of next phase; discuss/explore policies towards the development of a management plan for treatment and disposal of CFC refrigerants; promote initiatives between Government and industrial sectors to establish a qualification and certification programme for service technicians. Depending on the outcome of this phase, a larger scale training programme will be developed and implemented during phase 3, targeted at the highest priority sub-sectors, based on the relative need of sub-sectors showing the greatest potential for reductions.
13. The Executive Committee has taken the following decisions related to RMPs:
- (a) In Decision 27/50 the Committee approved funding for preparation of three RMPs for non-LVCs on a trial basis, one in each major geographical region (Chile, Egypt and Pakistan). Additionally, in the same decision, the Committee explicitly deferred project preparation funding for RMPs for two other countries (i.e., Mexico and Nigeria since projects for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Africa regions had been covered by projects recommended for Chile and Egypt).
 - (b) Decision 27/19 states that: (i) no funds should be expended on customs training projects until either the relevant legislation was already in place or substantial progress had been made towards promulgating such legislation; and (ii). implementing agencies should transfer to countries that were in the process of preparing legislation information on ODS issues of relevance to customs authorities so that, as stakeholders, they would be able to provide informed inputs into the legislation preparation process. According to UNEP’s web site (as at 28

February 2000), there was no information about the status of legislation in Argentina.

- (c) The Executive Committee will consider at its 30th Meeting the conclusions of the deliberations by the contact group on RMP project proposals and might wish to adopt recommendations contained therein (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/39).

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

14. The Executive Committee may wish to consider the above three project proposals in light of the comments provided by the Fund Secretariat.

Guinea: Implementation of the RMP (US \$112,500)

- (a) Customs training (US \$43,500)
- (b) Technician training(US \$69,000)

15. The annual consumption of CFCs in the refrigeration servicing sector was estimated at about 46.0 tonnes used to service domestic refrigerators (33.0 tonnes), commercial and industrial equipment (12.3 tonnes) and MAC units (0.7 tonnes). SOGEDI, the sole official importer of CFCs in the country, imported one tonne of CFCs (or 2.4% of the total amount imported) while five companies belonging to the “informal sector” (refrigeration servicing workshops) imported more than 40 tonnes of CFCs.

16. There are nearly 2,000 refrigeration technicians in the country working in 250 service workshops of different sizes, mainly located in the capital city. These workshops carry out maintenance and repair of domestic, commercial and industrial refrigeration equipment. About 200 technicians have received professional training.

17. The public awareness activities conducted by the Ozone Unit resulted in the registration of four out of the five informal importers of CFCs (which were not registered on the Commercial Register) in Guinea, which can now enable further work on regulations to be carried out effectively and allow regulations already established to operate more effectively.

18. The Executive Committee approved at its 22nd Meeting a refrigerant recovery and recycling project (including a training programme on recovery/recycling practices) in Guinea and allocated US \$80,780 to UNIDO for its implementation. The progress report on this project indicates that the training programme for 120 refrigeration technicians in recovery and recycling operations has been completed and 12.9 tonnes of CFC-12 have already been recovered and recycled.

19. The RMP proposes: (i) a training programme for customs officers for the establishment of an import/export licensing system. The training will include familiarization with ODS legislation and identification and reporting of ODS and ODS-based equipment. This project also includes a request for ODS identification kits; and (ii) a “train the trainers” programme for refrigeration technicians in good management practices, aimed at improving service practices to prevent release of CFCs into the atmosphere.

20. The Secretariat and UNEP discussed the level of funding requested for the training programmes. Costs associated with ODS identification kits and refrigeration equipment to be used in the training programmes, were adjusted accordingly.

Fund Secretariat's recommendations

21. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the two sub-projects contained in the RMP with associated support costs at the funding level shown in Table 1 above.

India: Develop policy and customs training strategies (US \$90,000)

22. UNEP is proposing to assist the Government of India to develop strategies for policy and customs training. It will be implemented closely with the Ozone Unit and will involve an assessment of the scale and nature of the training required at national, regional and sub-regional levels to ensure that government and customs officers can acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to design and implement successful phaseout and compliance strategies.

23. The Executive Committee has approved requests for policy development and customs training in the context of RMP project proposals.

24. UNEP indicated that the project is not for the training of customs officers but for the preparation of a national strategy to train customs officers. It further stated that "India is widely quoted as the source of most illegal exports of CFCs because, as a large and complex country with several national and local authorities responsible for checking trade, there are many ports and many different types of ODS entering and leaving, economic incentives to engage in illegal activities are high, but the ability of India and other countries globally to meet the 50 per cent cut in 2005 and the 85 per cent cut in 2007 will depend critically on the effective control of Indian ODS imports and exports. This will require trained customs officials".

25. It should be noted that the Executive Committee approved at its 27th Meeting a request by the Government of Canada (bilateral co-operation) for the development of an import training customs training manual aimed at familiarization of customs officials with provisions and phase-out schedules of the Montreal Protocol; an overview of customs codes, common ODS trade names and standard labelling practices for ODS; license systems; examination of customs systems used in the control of ODS imports in selected countries; provision of information related to the chemical composition of ODS, and identification of ODS equipment for refrigerants and in mislabelled containers; issues surrounding the smuggling of ODS; use of identification. It will be used in all customs training projects under the Montreal Protocol.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

26. The Executive Committee may wish to consider the above project proposal in light of the comments provided by the Fund Secretariat and any decision it might wish to adopt on RMP projects (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/39).

IV. Methyl bromide

Enhancing the capability of local agricultural organizations and non-governmental organizations in methyl bromide communication (US \$450,000: US \$250,000 for the 10 countries and US \$200,000 for the global project)

- (a) Chile
- (b) Costa Rica
- (c) Dominican Republic
- (d) Kenya
- (e) Malawi
- (f) Mexico
- (g) Philippines
- (h) Thailand
- (i) Zambia
- (j) Zimbabwe
- (k) Global

27. UNEP is proposing to implement methyl bromide communication programmes in 10 countries that have significant or growing methyl bromide consumption and have a low level of farmer awareness about this issue. The general objectives of the projects are to raise awareness among methyl bromide users about the phase out, the availability of alternatives and actions that can be taken to effect this; enhancement of the capacity of agricultural organizations and NGOs in promoting methyl bromide alternatives; and dissemination of information to farmers about effective alternatives successfully identified in ongoing demonstration projects by other implementing agencies. The specific objectives of these projects are to implement communication programmes in selected countries to educate methyl bromide users about the methyl bromide phase out, and to show the results of demonstration projects and how to adopt alternatives.

28. Three countries covered under these projects have not yet ratified the Copenhagen amendment (Dominican Republic, Philippines and Zambia). The methyl bromide baseline consumption (1995-1998 average consumption in ODP tonnes) has been established for six of the ten countries covered by the projects as follows:

Chile	212.5
Costa Rica	434.3
Dominican Republic	104.2
*Kenya	(200.0)
Malawi	112.7
Mexico	1,130.8
*Philippines	(10.0)
Thailand	164.9 (98% used in storage applications)
*Zambia	(30.0)
*Zimbabwe	(470.0)

* Not yet established. Figure in parenthesis represents an estimated figure based on previous years' consumption.

29. The Executive Committee has approved the following projects related to the methyl bromide sector in the 10 countries included in the project:

Country	Project title	Agency	US\$ approved	Meeting
Chile	Project preparation for a methyl bromide alternative demonstration project for soil fumigation in nurseries and seed beds for apples and kiwis	UNDP	\$25,000	24
Chile	Project preparation in the methyl bromide sector for tomatoes	IBRD	\$25,000	24
Chile	Demonstration project for testing methyl bromide alternatives in soil treatment applications for tomatoes and peppers	IBRD	\$348,130	25
Chile	Bromosorb technology in commodity fumigation	Canada	\$300,000	15
Costa Rica	Project preparation for 2 methyl bromide alternative demonstration projects	UNDP	\$40,000	24
Costa Rica	Alternatives to methyl bromide for soil fumigation on Costa Rican melons	UNDP	\$180,500	27
Costa Rica	Alternatives to methyl bromide for soil fumigation on Costa Rican cut flowers	UNDP	\$193,500	27
Costa Rica	Project preparation for phase out of methyl bromide used in grain fumigation	France	\$30,000	29
Dominican Republic	Preparation of a demonstration project (tobacco, cucurbits, flowers, tomatoes)	UNIDO	\$30,000	25
Dominican Republic	Alternatives to the use of methyl bromide: soil pasteurization (steam), non soil cultivation, solarization with biofumigation and low dose chemicals all in combination with IPM	UNIDO	\$324,500	26
Kenya	Alternatives to the use of methyl bromide for soil fumigation in cut-flowers at Kenya Agricultural Research Institute – KARI	UNIDO	\$328,900	24
Kenya	Preparation of a demonstration project in the methyl bromide sector	UNIDO	\$10,000	23
Kenya	Methyl bromide replacement demonstration program	Canada	\$100,000	26
Kenya	Replacement of methyl bromide with non ozone depleting substances in grain storage	Australia	\$232,834	21
Malawi	Project preparation for a methyl bromide (tobacco) alternative demonstration project	UNDP	\$25,000	24
Mexico	Project preparation for 2 methyl bromide (flowers and crop storage) alternative demonstration projects	UNDP	\$30,000	24
Mexico	Alternatives to the use of methyl bromide in the cultivation of tomatoes, strawberries, tobacco, melons, and cut flowers	UNIDO	\$790,350	25
Mexico	Alternatives to methyl bromide for structural fumigation in Mexico	UNDP	\$498,300	26
Mexico	Project formulation of an investment project in the methyl bromide sector	UNIDO	\$20,000	22
Philippines	Project preparation for a methyl bromide alternative	UNDP	\$30,000	25

Country	Project title	Agency	US\$ approved	Meeting
	demonstration project			
Philippines	Demonstration, training and policy development on alternatives to methyl bromide for banana soil fumigation	UNDP	\$231,000	26
Thailand	Project formulation in the methyl bromide sector	UNIDO	\$8,000	22
Thailand	Alternatives to the use of methyl bromide in grain storage (rice, maize, tapioca, feed grains and pulses)	UNIDO	\$280,500	25
Zambia	Preparation of a demonstration project (tobacco, flowers)	UNIDO	\$30,000	27
Zimbabwe	Alternatives to the use of methyl bromide on stacked bags of maize under gas proof PVC sheets and plastic cocoons (storage)	UNDP	\$212,850	27
Zimbabwe	Project formulation in the methyl bromide sector	UNIDO	\$8,000	22
Zimbabwe	Two alternatives to the use of methyl bromide in the production of tobacco drought-resistant seedlings: non-soil cultivation and low-dose chemicals	UNIDO	\$370,700	23
Zimbabwe	Project preparation for a methyl bromide alternative demonstration project	UNDP	\$25,000	24

30. UNEP indicated that it has deliberately selected those countries with demonstration projects because the awareness raising activities included in these projects are not reaching all methyl bromide users in each country, especially small and medium sized growers and those who have the potential to use methyl bromide in the future.

31. The Executive Committee has also approved the following methyl bromide related activities under UNEP's work programmes:

Project title	US\$ approved	Meeting
Regional workshop on methyl bromide for English-speaking African countries	\$100,000	16
Regional survey and workshop on methyl bromide for French-speaking African countries	\$275,000	21
Regional training of trainer courses for extension workers	\$80,000	27
Regional training workshops on policy development	\$130,000	27
Regional workshop on methyl bromide for Asia and the Pacific	\$82,500	17
Regional workshop on methyl bromide for Latin America and the Caribbean	\$120,000	17
Regional training workshop on policy development	\$130,000	27
Regional training of trainer courses for extension workers	\$80,000	27
Sectoral policy plan for methyl bromide phaseout in China	\$150,000	24
Produce a video on methyl bromide alternatives	\$70,000	19
Develop a technical brochure on methyl bromide	\$25,000	19
Technical sourcebook of methyl bromide alternatives	\$100,000	23
Handbook for NOUs reducing reliance on methyl bromide	\$100,000	23
Compilation of legislation for regulatory authorities from Article 5 countries that discourage methyl bromide use and promote alternatives	\$50,000	24
Technical and institutional resources for methyl bromide alternatives projects	\$30,000	24
Methyl bromide information kit	\$60,000	24

Project title	US\$ approved	Meeting
Compilation of case studies on commercial, low-impact methyl bromide alternatives successfully implemented	\$40,000	24
Development of training manuals for extension workers	\$50,000	27
National farmer's training and establishment of Farmer's Field School (FFS)	\$60,000	27
Preparation of how-to crop manual on adopting methyl bromide alternatives for cut flowers	\$20,000	29

32. According to the current guidelines on projects in the methyl bromide sector, public awareness and information dissemination programmes should be considered during project preparation and project implementation. As stated in the current guidelines, the project development process should be open and transparent to enable all expertise in a country to participate. Where appropriate, workshops involving methyl bromide importers/exporters, government agencies, farmers/farmers' associations, research institutions/universities, NGOs, etc., should be mounted at the outset of activities in a country to decide on the most appropriate alternative. All demonstration and investment projects should have a strong evaluation and information transfer component to ensure that the results of those projects are widely disseminated and understood both within the country and in countries with similar crops or uses of methyl bromide.

33. UNEP is proposing to implement policy development assistance to prevent future methyl bromide growth in low methyl bromide-consuming countries. UNEP believes that the project is necessary in order to ensure that current no-or-low volume consuming countries do not in the future become larger consumers of methyl bromide. UNEP considers that it will ultimately be much more cost-effective to encourage policy measures to prevent methyl bromide growth than to approve investment projects to phase it out.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

34. The Executive Committee may wish to consider the above project proposal in the context of past approvals for UNEP in this sector and in the light of the comments provided by the Fund Secretariat.

V. Specific activities by country

China: Evaluation and risk analysis of Montreal Protocol implementation (US \$0)

35. UNEP is proposing to assist the Government of China to identify, assess and propose ways to reduce the economic, social, technological and political risks of implementing the Montreal Protocol in China, and to use the results to assist other Article 5 countries that might face similar difficulties.

36. UNEP indicated that the Government of China has agreed to cover the cost of this activity from within the funds already approved.

VI. Specific activities by region

Region: ASP: Halon banking management plan in West Asia countries (Bahrain, Lebanon, Qatar and Yemen (US \$70,000))

37. The Governments of France and Germany (bilateral cooperation) received an official request from the Governments of Bahrain, Lebanon, Qatar, and Yemen for the identification, preparation and implementation of national halon banks within a regional context (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/22). The activities to be conducted include: the formulation of a regional halon banking management plan, the organisation of a workshop for the presentation of the results and dissemination among the regional countries, and the demonstration of activities for the use of alternative and recovery and recycling of halons. UNEP would conduct the workshop. The project will achieve the following goals: build awareness of the ozone depletion problem, commit to phase out use of newly manufactured halon, reduce unnecessary emissions and uses of halons, develop halon banks and recycling, and eliminate the need for newly manufactured halons.

38. At the writing of these comments, the Government of France informed the Secretariat that the cost of this activity has been revised to US \$50,000.

39. The Secretariat and the Governments of France and Germany are still discussing outstanding issues on the project proposal.

Fund Secretariat's recommendations

40. Pending.

Region: ASP: West Asia region military ODS workshop (US \$100,000)

41. UNEP is proposing to conduct a workshop to catalyze ozone protection activities by military organizations in the West Asia region by strengthening the understanding of the military officials about the impact of ODS phase out on national security, the need to participate in the Montreal Protocol process, and how to take the first steps to implement internal ODS management/phase out programmes.

42. The Executive Committee has approved halon related projects in the region, including the development of a halon banking management plan in West Asia (Bahrain, Lebanon, Qatar and Yemen) and halon banking programmes for Jordan (halon consumption of 195 ODP tonnes) and Syria (420 ODP tonnes). Halon consumption by other countries in the West Asian region is low (44 ODP tonnes in United Arab Emirates, 12.5 ODP tonnes in Bahrain; 3 ODP tonnes in Qatar).

43. In addition, in 1999 the Executive Committee approved three sub-regional workshops for Asia and the Pacific countries to assist these countries in establishing or improving ODS import/export licensing systems and to propose legislation and procedures for this purpose.

44. The Governments of France and Germany (as bilateral cooperation) have submitted to the 30th Meeting of the Executive Committee a request for a regional halon bank in West Asia

including a workshop to be conducted by UNEP for users in connection with its regional network meeting.

45. In this regard, UNEP informed that the project proposal submitted by the Governments of France and Germany did not address the military sector; if both the UNEP project and the bilateral project are approved, work will be co-ordinated to determine the feasibility of holding the military and halon workshops back-to-back. In addition, UNEP indicated that the military are large users of CFCs and carbon tetrachloride in addition to halons. Consequently, halon activities alone are not sufficient to address the military sector, nor do they provide the necessary overall management framework and the exchange of experience required by military organizations to eliminate ODS use.

46. In all the approved country programmes and the progress reports submitted on their implementation, ODS consumption by the military was never mentioned as a separate consumption.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

47. The Executive Committee may wish to consider whether it wishes to initiate a separate programme of activities to address military consumption in West Asia, or elsewhere, taking into consideration (i) that military consumption has never been separately identified in a country; (ii) that investment projects have already been approved and implemented in the normal course of business for enterprises in various countries which have had military involvement and (iii) that military personnel are able to participate in any of the Multilateral Fund funded national, regional or global workshops and activities, should the relevant military authorities deem that it is in their interests to be involved.

VII. Global activities

Long-term strategy for collection, storage, disposal and destruction of ODS and ODS containing equipment on ODS (US \$100,000)

48. UNEP is proposing to conduct an independent study on the feasibility and cost-implications of the different policy and technology options at national and regional level in developing countries, and to provide the Parties of the Montreal Protocol and the Executive Committee with the necessary technical and economic background information in order to decide on the most effective, environmentally sound and cost-efficient policies to deal with recovered ODS which will not be reused and end of life equipment containing ODS.

49. The Parties to the Montreal Protocol have approved the following destruction technologies: liquid injection incineration; reactor cracking; gaseous/fume oxidation; rotary kiln incinerators; cement kilns; municipal solid waste incinerators, for foams containing ozone-depleting substances; radio frequency plasma. The latest information on destruction technologies indicates that they are not cost-effective.

50. Progress reports and/or project completion reports on recovery and recycling projects so far approved have not mentioned any amounts of CFCs that have to be destroyed.

51. UNEP pointed out again that Article 5 countries have repeatedly expressed their need for policy and technical assistance to help them tackle the problem of collection, storage, disposal and eventual destruction of ODS and ODS-containing equipment. UNEP believes that its proposal represents an effective response to that need and should be approved.

52. The provision of technical and economic background information for the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and the Executive Committee as proposed by UNEP in this study appears to the Fund Secretariat to be clearly within the mandate of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel. The function of the financial mechanism is to transfer proven technologies to assist countries to meet their Montreal Protocol obligations.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

53. Given that most Article 5 countries will be using the most common ODS for at least the next nine years, that there are no indications from recovery and recycling projects that significant quantities of ODS are available for destruction in Article 5 countries and that currently, all approved destruction technologies are very costly, the Executive Committee might wish to accord a low priority to this proposal.

Develop an animated cartoon film to educate children on ozone layer protection (US \$100,000)

54. UNEP is proposing to produce an animated cartoon film that will be a useful tool to focus awareness raising at the school level and provide Ozone Units with global awareness raising materials for school children that can be dubbed and adapted into local situations. UNEP considers that early education of these school children through an animated cartoon would go a long way in ensuring that ozone protection will continue.

55. UNEP indicated that it was targeting children because they are influential in parents' purchasing habits and their awareness of the problem of ozone depletion and their eventual knowledge that such substances exist in products (refrigerators, air conditioners, hairspray), will ensure that they inform their parents to be better consumers and buy ozone friendly products; and ODS phase out may occur in 2010 as planned, but sustaining this eventuality will not be possible if the young are not educated on their responsibilities of protecting the ozone layer.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

56. The Fund Secretariat does not recommend this request for approval.

Adapting existing audiovisual materials to promote control of illegal trade in ODS (US \$50,000)

57. UNEP is proposing to provide video and manuals to help customs officers and Ozone Units with enforcement (especially to combat illegal trade) in countries that already have ODS control policies/licensing systems in place. It includes adapting existing videos and training materials produced by other agencies to meet Article 5 country needs. The materials will be used either as stand alone modules or as part of future UNEP training events.

58. The Parties decided at their 9th Meeting that the establishment of a licensing system should assist Parties in the prevention of illegal traffic of controlled substances (Decision IX/8). Also, at their XI Meeting the Parties urged all Parties to introduce licensing systems in accordance with the provisions of decision IX/8 and Article 4B of the Protocol to facilitate accuracy in data submission under Article 7 (Decision XI/23).

59. Therefore, a video on illegal traffic could be premature pending the establishment of a licensing system. However, UNEP identified 26 Article 5 countries that have established licensing systems and 17 countries that are in the process of establishing such systems.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

60. The Executive Committee may wish to consider whether this activity belongs to UNEP's core programme.

New awareness raising activities and materials for dissemination to the general public (US \$50,000)

61. UNEP is proposing to facilitate the information dissemination and knowledge building activities of the Ozone Units by providing them with new materials for distribution, including those which address new issues; and to update the continuing information exchange activities of the OzonAction programme to effectively respond to the changing needs of developing countries on awareness raising, possibly using "Goodwill Ambassadors" as means for dissemination.

62. UNEP plans on producing awareness material including for example, magnets, pins, bookmarks, and calendars. UNEP does not view this as promotional material for its programme as these materials will include, according to UNEP, strong messages on protecting the ozone layer. However, UNEP also indicated that the objective of this project would be to produce materials that UNEP itself can use for awareness raising, for events such as Ozone Day, meetings, conferences, workshops, etc. It also feels that these materials would also be useful as models or examples for countries to use in their own information exchange projects.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

63. The Fund Secretariat does not recommend this request for approval.

Organizing a global video competition on ozone layer protection (US \$60,000)

64. UNEP is proposing to implement a global video competition on ozone layer protection to encourage makers of environmental films to focus their efforts towards ozone depletion using a media they are most familiar with; develop strategic partnerships with the media to continue raising awareness about the ozone problem and challenges; and compile high quality video documentaries produced by the participants into image banks that can be dubbed and used by Ozone Units for their local communication and information activities about ozone protection.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

65. The Executive Committee may wish to consider whether this activity belongs to UNEP's core programme.

Translation and printing of OzonAction documents into French, Spanish, and Arabic (US \$40,000)

66. UNEP is proposing to translate, print and disseminate existing documents of the OzonAction Programme into French and Spanish in order to better assist the French, Spanish and Arabic speaking Ozone Units in their awareness raising and information dissemination activities.

Fund Secretariat's recommendations

67. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of this activity with associated support costs at the funding level shown in Table 1 above.

ANNEX I

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS

Gambia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved (US \$):	42,200
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	28,130
Date of approval of country programme	May 1996
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1994), (ODP Tonnes)	23.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (1998) (ODP tonnes)	10.9
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes)	23.8
Amount approved (as of November 1999) (US \$):	367,476
Amount disbursed (as at December 1999) (US \$):	174,674
ODS to be phased out (tonnes ODP)	18.8
ODS phased out (as at December 1999) (tonnes ODP)	11.0

68. The following activities have been approved and funded by the Executive Committee:

		US \$
(a)	Country programme preparation	30,000
(b)	Project preparation	50,000
(c)	Training	49,500
(d)	Technical assistance	90,000
(e)	Demonstration projects	0
(f)	Investment projects	63,500
	Total:	283,000

Progress Report

69. The main achievements reported in the progress report include: setting up of an ODS technical working group; development and approval of ODS regulations; conversion of the only foam manufacturing plant to non-ODS technology with a total phaseout of 11 tonnes of CFCs equivalent to 46 per cent of the baseline consumption; commencement of the training programmes for refrigeration technicians and customs officials; implementation of the recovery and recycling project and completion of the development of the RMP; submission of annual consumption data (up to 1999) to the Ozone Secretariat and progress reports to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat and UNEP DTIE; and implementation of public awareness campaigns including development of posters, stickers, ozone logo and calendars.

Plan of action

70. The Action Plan for the next period includes: implementation of the RMP including the continuation of the customs training programme and training of refrigeration service technicians

in good service practices, establishment of refrigerant recycling centres and preparation of retrofit of refrigeration equipment projects; implementation of regulations related to the control of ODSs; compilation and processing of data on ODS consumption; organization of public awareness campaigns including development and printing of posters, brochures and labels.

Grenada: Creation of a National Ozone Unit (Institutional Strengthening)

71. The Grenada country programme submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 30th Meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/37) includes a project for the establishment of a National Ozone Unit within the Ministry of Communications, Works and Public Utilities (institutional strengthening). The Government of Grenada is requesting a total of US \$30,000 for the implementation of this project.

72. The main responsibilities of the Ozone Office are: working in close collaboration with ministries and organizations to provide advice on appropriate legislation and other ODS issues in order to phase out the use of ODS by 2010 or earlier; developing and updating a register of ODS importers and consumers; collecting ODS data from Customs and Statistics, importers and consumers of these substances; advising on restrictions on imports and/or other methods for taxing ODS and ODS-based equipment; coordinating and implementing the refrigerant management plan; preparing information and awareness campaigns for ODS users and the public; reporting periodically to the government on imports trends and consumption in relation to the effectiveness of the action plan; submitting annual reports on ODS consumption to the Ozone Secretariat, progress of implementation of the country programme to the Fund Secretariat; and facilitating exchange of information with other Article 5 countries.

St. Lucia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved (US \$):	36,580
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	24,390
Date of approval of country programme	July 1995
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1993), (ODP Tonnes)	6.6
Latest reported ODS consumption (1998) (ODP tonnes)	6.3
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes)	7.8
Amount approved (as of November 1999) (US \$):	239,085
Amount disbursed (as at December 1998) (US \$):	163,148
ODS to be phased out (tonnes ODP)	3.0
ODS phased out (as at December 1998) (tonnes ODP)	-

73. The following activities have been approved and funded by the Executive Committee:

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Country programme preparation	30,000
(b)	Project preparation	15,000
(c)	Training	0
(d)	Technical assistance	146,900
(e)	Demonstration projects	0
(f)	Investment projects	0
	Total:	191,900

Progress Report

74. The main achievements reported in the progress report include: establishment and implementation of regulations to control ODS including an import/export licensing system and financial instruments; compilation of ODS related regulations that have been implemented in other Caribbean Countries; implementation of the 'train the trainers' workshop in good refrigeration and management practices and continued implementation of the training of refrigeration technicians (in collaboration with the Sir Arthur Lewis Community College); certification of trained technicians in CFC alternative technologies; organization and hosting of the 2nd ODS Officers Network Meeting and the Regional Workshop on Monitoring and Control of ODS (June 1998); publishing an updated list of trained technicians; participation at regional workshops, meetings of the Caribbean ODS Network and Meetings of the Parties; development and implementation of public awareness and education activities including the publication of the brochure "The Ozone Layer: What's Happening Up There?" and a Year 2000 desk planner.

Plan of action

75. The Action Plan for the next period includes: establishment of a regulatory framework for licensing systems and support legislation; issuing of import quotas based on allowable consumption; continuation of the implementation of the RMP including training for technicians in good refrigeration management practices and monitoring of ODS; establishment of a revolving fund for technicians to access interest free loans to purchase recovery and recycling equipment; a collection system for ODS in used refrigerators; data reporting to the Ozone Secretariat and progress reporting to the implementing agencies; and participation at regional network meetings.

Zambia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved (US \$):	75,600
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	50,400
Date of approval of country programme	October 1992
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1991), (ODP Tonnes)	22.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (1998) (ODP tonnes)*	44.9
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes)	31.8
Amount approved (as of November 1999) (US \$):	399,020
Amount disbursed (as at December 1998) (US \$):	314,938
ODS to be phased out (tonnes ODP)	7.2
ODS phased out (as at December 1998) (tonnes ODP)	7.0

* Includes 17.7 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide.

76. The following activities have been approved and funded by the Executive Committee:

		US \$
(a)	Country programme preparation	25,000
(b)	Project preparation	85,000
(c)	Training	0
(d)	Technical assistance	213,420
(e)	Demonstration projects	0
(f)	Investment projects	0
	Total:	323,420

Progress Report

77. The main achievements reported in the progress report include: assistance to the Government in development of ODS policies and regulations, data collection and monitoring of ODS consumption and use; guidance to local authorities and industries on Montreal Protocol implementation and its implications; assistance in preparation and implementation of the RMP (trainers in good refrigeration practices have been identified) and the methyl bromide demonstration project; dissemination of information on ODS alternatives; reporting of data to the Ozone Secretariat and UNEP; public awareness and exchange of information with other ODS Officers.

78. Upon a request by the Secretariat on the reasons for the delay in project implementation, UNEP indicated that due to severe communication difficulties in the country at the time of project approval, the project document was finalized only in November 1994 (UNEP's policy is not to release funds until it is sure that the ozone office is ready to handle them properly). There were further delays in progress reporting on project implementation in 1996 and between 1997 and 1998, resulting from restructuring reforms taking place in the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. As a result, the Ozone Office and programme was transferred to the Environmental Council of Zambia. At the end of 1998, in response to project stagnation, UNEP

organized a mission by the Zimbabwe ODS Officer to help Zambia's Ozone Unit reactivate the project. Since that time, activities have recommenced and communication is now improved. The project has been operational again since the beginning of 1999. As far as solutions are concerned, UNEP has prioritized Zambia during 1999 and provided considerable support to the ozone officer. UNEP will continue to provide this support until all outstanding commitments have been met. Implementation of the refrigerant management plan is progressing well: ODS regulations have been developed; the training of trainers has been done in Germany; two training centres for retraining technicians have been established; a decision makers' workshop for industry has been held to raise awareness of the need to retrain the refrigeration technicians; the recovery and recycling equipment has been purchased and has arrived in Zambia. Therefore, UNEP is now strongly supporting the renewal of the institutional strengthening project in Zambia.

Plan of action

79. The Action Plan for the next period includes: amendment of existing legislation to include new regulations to control and monitor consumption of ODS, implementation of the training of customs officers; the training project for refrigeration service technicians and the methyl bromide demonstration project; continuing development of public campaigns to ensure the general public is aware of issues related to the ozone layer.

2000 UNEP WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENTS
March 2000

I. CONTENTS

Consistent with its 2000 Business Plan, UNEP submits the following amendments to its 2000 Work Programme for the consideration of the Executive Committee at its 30th Meeting. These amendments consist of non-recurring activities including assistance to phase out methyl bromide and training, new Institutional Strengthening projects and renewals, and the development and implementation of Refrigerant Management Plans. The proposed activities follow the ExCom approved guidelines. The proposed methyl bromide activities are in accordance with the guidelines and strategy developed during the Expert Group Meeting (3-4 February 1998).

1) Refrigerant Management Plans (RMPs):

Development: **Barbados, Brunei Darussalam and the Maldives**

To assist the Barbados, Brunei Darussalam and the Maldives to develop RMPs, in accordance with the approved guidelines.

Cost: US\$ 90,000

Project Milestones for RMP Preparation :

Task	Date (start after approval of project)
MOU with beneficiary country	Month 3
First mission to country	Month 5
Data collection completed	Month 8
Draft RMP report completed	Month 12
Submission of PCRs	6 months after project completion

2) Institutional Strengthening projects:

New: **Grenada**

The country programme which includes the refrigerant management plan for Grenada is being submitted for approval of the ExCom at this meeting (30th Meeting). Its institutional strengthening project is also hereby submitted for consideration upon approval of the country programme. The project proposal is being sent separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat.

Cost : US \$ 30,000

Project Milestones for Institutional Strengthening projects (new):

Task	Date (start after approval of project)
Finalization of project document with beneficiary country	Month 2
Signature of project document	Month 3
First disbursement of funds	Month 5
Submission of Progress reports	Every June and December
Submission of PCRs	6 months after project completion

Renewals: **The Gambia, Zambia and St. Lucia**

Request for renewal of their Institutional Strengthening projects are being submitted for The Gambia, Zambia and St. Lucia. Separate project proposals are being sent to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat.

Country	US \$
The Gambia	28,000
Zambia	24,000
St. Lucia	50,000
Total	102,000

Project Milestones for Institutional Strengthening projects (renewal):

Task	Date (start after approval of project)
Finalization of IS renewal which includes budget allocation and activity plan under Phase II with the country.	Month 2
First disbursement of funds	Month 4
Submission of Progress reports	Every June and December
Submission of PCRs	6 months after project completion

3.) Country Programmes (new)

Assist the Governments of Albania, Djibouti, Kuwait and Surinam in the preparation of their country programme following an official request received from the country. These country programmes will also include components of a Refrigerant Management Plan following Decision 22/25.

Cost:	Albania	US\$ 60,000
	Djibouti	US\$ 60,000
	Kuwait	US\$ 30,000
	Surinam	US\$ 50,000
	TOTAL	US\$ 200,000

Project Milestones for Country Programmes :

Task	Date (start after approval of project)
Grant Agreement with beneficiary country	Month 3
First mission to country	Month 5
Data collection completed	Month 9
Second mission to country	Month 12
Draft Country Programme report completed	Month 15
Submission of PCRs	6 months after project completion

4.) Non-recurring Activities:

4.1 **Title:** Organizing a Global Video Competition on Ozone Layer Protection

Objectives: To encourage makers of environmental films to focus their efforts towards ozone depletion using a media they are most familiar with;

To develop strategic partnerships with the media to continue raising awareness about the ozone problem and challenges;

To compile high quality video documentaries produced by the participants into image banks that can be dubbed and used by NOUs for their local communication and information activities about ozone protection.

Description: This Global video competition will be organized through the National Ozone Units with the assistance of the UNEP-supported Television Trust for the Environment (TVE) based in the UK. The competition will be open to both adult (18 years old and over) amateur and professional short film makers in developing countries to produce at their own cost, short 10-15 minute documentary videos on ozone layer protection. It is also envisioned that the video images collected from this competition will form part of the UNEP OzonAction Programme Image Resource Bank that developing countries can consult for their awareness programmes. The videos that will be produced under this competition will be the property of UNEP and can be used for the development of future awareness materials.

Time Frame: April-December 2000

Cost: US\$ 60,000

Project Milestones:

Task	Date (start after approval of project)
Identify competition partners	Month 2
MOU decided	Month 3
Announcement of video winners	Month 6
Submission of PCRs	6 months after project completion

4.2 **Title:** Translation and printing of OzonAction documents into French, Spanish and Arabic

Objectives: To translate, print and disseminate existing documents of the OzonAction Programme into French and Spanish in order to better assist the French, Spanish and Arabic speaking NOUs in their awareness raising and information dissemination activities.

Description: Out of the over 100 Article 5 countries, about 20 of these countries are Spanish speaking and another 20 are French-speaking, and about 12 of these

are Arabic-speaking. Feedback on evaluation forms received for documents produced and disseminated by the programme, and from discussions during network meetings include overwhelming requests for these to be available in French, Spanish and Arabic. There is thus a need to continue to translate documents prepared by the programme into these languages, especially those that do not include a translation component when originally approved. This project will ensure that such documents are translated, printed and disseminated for the use of the NOUs in their awareness raising and information dissemination activities. Specific documents that will be translated are the following:

- Guidelines for the Hotel Industry to Phase out ODS
- Policy handbook

Time Frame: April 2000-March 2001

Cost: US\$ 40,000

Project Milestones:

Task	Date (start after approval of project)
Identify translators	Month 2
Contract awarded	Month 3
Completion of translations	Month 5
Identify and prepare contract for printers	Month 6
Printing completed	Month 10
Dissemination	Month 11
Submission of PCRs	6 months after project completion

4.3 Title: Adapting Existing Audiovisual Materials to Promote Control of Illegal Trade in ODS

Objectives: Provide video and manuals to help customs officers and NOUs with enforcement (especially to combat illegal trade) in those Article 5 countries that already have ODS control policies/licensing systems in place.

This supports *inter alia* Decision of the Parties IX/8 ("Assist Parties in the prevention of illegal traffic of controlled substances", "Implementing Agencies should take steps to assist Parties in the design and implementation of appropriate national licensing systems").

Description: This project includes adapting existing videos and training materials produced by other agencies (e.g. USEPA's *Protecting the Ozone Layer and the Illegal Importation of CFCs: Video Workshop Manual*) to meet Article 5 country needs. The materials will be used either as stand alone modules or as part of future UNEP training events (e.g. Monitoring and Control/ Licensing workshops).

The activities include:

- Modifying national manuals and video content to include information about Montreal Protocol, Multilateral Fund and developing country issues.
- Translating the adapted components into French and Spanish

- Reproduce and disseminate the videos and manuals to NOUs, and customs officials.

Comments and input for the new components will be sought from industry (e.g. Alliance for Atmospheric Policy), government (e.g. Customs Cooperation Council and World Customs Council) and other experts with experience related to controlling illegal trade.

Time Frame: March 2000 - April 2001

Cost: **US\$ 50,000**

Project Milestones:

Task	Date (start after approval of project)
Identify consultant	Month 3
Contract awarded	Month 4
Videos/booklets disseminated to NOUs and customs officials	Month 12
Submission of PCRs	6 months after project completion

4.4 Title: New awareness raising activities and materials for dissemination to the general public

Objectives: To facilitate the information dissemination and knowledge building activities of the NOUs by providing them with new materials for distribution, including those which address new issues.;

To update the continuing information exchange activities of the OzonAction programme to effectively respond to the changing needs of developing countries on awareness raising, possibly using “Goodwill Ambassadors” as means for dissemination.

Description: Continued efforts on raising awareness especially on new challenges on the ozone issue is a need that is often expressed by Article 5 countries. Such activities with certain simple messages are carried across quickly, and will eventually result in behaviour change. UNEP envisions the preparation of materials such as coloured booklets, posters, and stickers with a very strong ozone protection message for dissemination through the NOUs, and for use in meetings, workshops and conferences. These materials will be available for NOUs to adapt locally, and can be easily downloaded from the UNEP web site.

Possibility of using “Goodwill Ambassadors” to spread the message on ozone layer protection will be explored.

It is envisioned that the first set of activities/materials should be ready for Ozone Day, September 2000.

Time Frame: April 2000- March 2001

Cost: **US\$ 50,000**

Project Milestones:

Task	Date (start after approval of project)
Identification of communication consultant	Month 1
Awarding of contract (MOU or SSA)	Month 2
First set of materials completed	Month 5
Dissemination of first set of materials	Month 6
Final set of materials completed	Month 9
Dissemination of first set of materials	Month 10
Submission of PCRs	6 months upon project completion

4.5 Title: Develop an animated cartoon film to educate children on ozone layer protection

Objective: To produce an animated cartoon film that will be a useful tool to focus awareness raising at the school level.

To provide NOUs with global awareness raising materials for school children that can be dubbed and adapted into local situations.

Description: This project will specifically target schoolchildren for awareness raising. It is important that information on ozone depletion and how to protect the ozone layer be done even at the level of school children in order to expedite consumer actions to buy ozone-friendly products. In many of the developing countries, there is still a dearth of information about ozone depletion especially among the younger generation. This output will fulfill this need. Early education of these school children through an animated cartoon would go a long way in ensuring that ozone protection will continue.

The project will involve the development of a cartoon “mascot” into an animated programme. Scripts will be prepared in such a way that it will be easy for NOUs to translate and dub into local languages. Masters of this animated video will be provided to NOUs for this use.

Time Frame: April 2000-March 2001

Cost: **US\$ 100,000**

Project Milestones:

Task	Date (start after approval of project)
Identify producer	Month 2
Contract awarded	Month 3
First cut of the animated cartoon	Month 8
Final cut	Month 9
Dissemination	Month 11
Submission of PCRs	6 months after project completion

4.6 Title: Develop policy and customs training strategies for India

Objectives: To develop strategies for policy and customs training for the Government of India. The resulting strategies will outline how policy and customs training

can be conducted at national, regional and sub-regional levels to maximise effectiveness and the efficient use of funds.

Description: This activity to be implemented closely with the Ozone Cell of the Government of India, will involve an assessment of the scale and nature of the training required at national, regional and sub-regional levels to ensure that government and customs officers can acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to design and implement successful phase out and compliance strategies. On the basis of the information gathered, training strategies will be proposed which will best ensure value for money, efficient and successful training when and where it is required.

Time Frame: April 2000 – May 2001

Cost: US\$ 90,000

Project Milestones:

Task	Date (start after approval of project)
Memorandum of Understanding	Month 3
Contract awarded	Month 4
Finish preparation of draft strategy	Month 9
Agreement with Government of India	Month 12
Preparation of report and recommendations	Month 14
Submission of PCRs	6 months after project completion

4.7 **Title: Evaluation and Risk Analysis of Montreal Protocol Implementation in China**

Objectives: To identify, assess and propose ways to reduce the economic, social, technological and political risks of implementing the Montreal Protocol in China. These risks might threaten the successful implementation of the Montreal Protocol and phase out of ODS in China and the achievement of anticipated results from projects in China funded by the Multilateral Fund. To use the results to assist other A5 countries which might face similar difficulties.

Description: This study will examine the experience of project implementation to data in China across a range of sectors, identify both good and bad experiences and set out possible actions to minimise future risks. It would include an assessment of the risk that current activities might not achieve Montreal Protocol goals or, in achieving those goals, might have unacceptable and unintended economic, social, technical or political side-effects.

The stages of the project will include:

- Stage 1 – Establish methodology for the study
- Stage 2 – Identify and assess risks, their causes and implications
- Stage 3 – Propose measures to reduce risks, resolve problems and improve success of activities in phasing out ODS
- Stage 4 – Preparation and dissemination of report.

Time Frame: May 2000 – May 2001

Cost: \$0 – China has agreed to cover the cost of this activity from within funds already approved.

Project Milestones:

Task	Date (start after approval of project)
Memorandum of Understanding	Month 2
Award of contracts	Month 3
Final draft strategy	Month 9
Discussion and agreement with China government	Month 11
Preparation and dissemination of report	Month 12
Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

4.8 **Title:** **Long-term strategy for collection, storage, disposal and destruction of ODS and ODS containing equipment on ODS Destruction strategies for A5 countries**

Objective: To conduct an independent study on the feasibility and cost-implications of the different policy and technology options at national and regional level in developing countries

To provide the Parties of the Montreal Protocol and the Executive Committee with the necessary technical and economic background information in order to decide on the most effective, environmentally sound and cost-efficient policies to deal with recovered ODS which will not be reused and end of life equipment containing ODS.

Description: Article 5 countries have consistently requested information and assistance to develop a long-term strategy for collection, storage and disposal of ODS and ODS containing equipment.

The problem of surplus and unusable ODS, including contaminated refrigerants, refrigerant cocktails, residues from recycling and excess refrigerants has so far not been dealt with by the Montreal Protocol. The current approach of intermediate storage of refrigerants in 1000 lb cylinders is costly and does not represent a long term solution. Once the storage capacity is reached, additional cylinders would need to be purchased or venting may occur.

Different strategies may be appropriate for different regions, depending on the existing infrastructures, geographies and refrigerant quantities. For many countries, regional solutions may be the more cost-efficient approach. Synergies with existing waste management systems will also be investigated.

This study will be undertaken drawing on the expertise of the TEAP, MFS, implementing agencies and bilateral experts.

Time Frame: April 2000 - February 2001

Cost: **US\$ 100,000**

Project Milestones:

Task	Date (start after approval of project)
Contract awarded	Month 2
Final draft	Month 8
Dissemination	Month 10
Submission of PCRs	6 months after Project completion

4.9 Title: Training for the Refrigeration Servicing Sector for Argentina (Phase III)

Objectives: Training of technicians in the refrigeration servicing sector to certify them in the use of good practices in the reparation and servicing of refrigeration equipment and recovery and recycling of refrigerants. The aim of the project is to improve service and maintenance practices in order to prevent intentional and/or unintentional releases of CFC into the atmosphere.

Description: Following the outcomes of the pilot project (Phase II), this project would implement a larger scale training programme, targeted at the highest priority sub-sector identified, namely: domestic refrigeration, commercial refrigeration (supermarkets and similar), industrial refrigeration in the food and agricultural sector (meat, fish, dairy, fruits, etc). The project would also include the establishment of a certification and qualification system for the trained technicians in order to guarantee the application of the good practices learned during the training.

Other elements integrated in the training programme (Phase III) are:

- Collect and analyze information from Phase II
- Establish a qualification and certification programme for servicing and management of ODS.
- Design and conduct a comprehensive training programme to train 3,000 technicians (approximately 120 workshops).
- Further adjust existing training materials to suit local requirements,
- Develop and implement a regulatory framework to support phase-out in the refrigeration sector.
- Monitor and report on the effectiveness of the programme

For the implementation of the project, training materials and documents developed by UNEP's (Training Manual on Chillers, Training Manual on Good Practices in Refrigeration, Training Module on National Training Courses on Good Practices in the Refrigeration Sector, Guidebook for Implementation of Codes of Good Practice, Guidelines for Establishment of Recovery and Recycling Systems, different case studies and technical brochures on alternative refrigerants, etc.) will be used, and if necessary adapted to reflect local conditions.

Time Frame: March 2000 – March 2003

***Cost:* US\$ 300,000**

Budget

Cost Item	Amount
National Consultants (including travel)	60,000
Local Organization	50,000
Equipment needed for training purposes (25 kits X 4,000USD)	100,000

Training Material adaptation and reproduction	50,000
Technical Assistance, monitoring and evaluation	30,000
Contingencies	10,000
Total	300,000 USD

Project Milestones:

Task	Date (start after approval of project)
Memorandum of Understanding with host country for organisation of workshops	Month 3
Collection and analysis of information from Phase II	Months 3-4
Establish a qualification and certification programme for servicing and management of ODS.	Month 5-6
Design a comprehensive training programme to train 3,000 technicians	Month 7-8
120 Workshops to train the technicians held	Months 9-36
Reports of activities and Workshops prepared	Month 12 Month 24 Month 36
Submission of PCRs	6 months after project completion

4.10 Title: Policy Assistance for the design and implementation of an ODS Import/Export Licensing system for Argentina

Objectives: The project will enhance the capacity of the national ozone focal point to design and implement an effective ODS licensing system to control and monitor the trade in ODS and ODS containing equipment, and decrease the incidence of illegal trade in ozone depleting substances.

Description: Design and development of the legal and institutional mechanisms to operate the Licensing System. These mechanisms include:

- Establishment of a Register of ODS Importers
- Establishment of a Register of Importers of ODS containing goods
- Development of the legislation establishing the applications to obtain a license and the authorizations to import.
- Register of licenses and authorizations
- Monitoring of the imports and development of reports.
- Meetings with the interested stakeholders to explain the functioning of the system.

Enhance the capability to enforce the legislation through its different integrating components (applications, authorizations, registers of imports, compliance with the time schedules, inspection of enterprises, depots and of authorizations.

For the implementation of the project materials, and documents developed by UNEP (the *Resource Module on Policy Design and Setting Up of Legislation, Regulations to Control Ozone Depleting Substances, Monitoring Import of Ozone Depleting Substances, Handbook on Data Reporting under the Montreal Protocol*, etc.) will be used, and if necessary adapted to reflect local conditions.

Time Frame: March 2000 – November 2001

Cost: US\$ 90,000

Budget

Cost Item	Amount
Local Consultants	20,000
Survey of inspections of enterprises	30,000
Legal development	20,000
Meetings with stakeholders	10,000
Technical Assistance, monitoring and evaluation	10,000
Total	90,000

Project Milestones:

Task	Date (start after approval of project)
Identify and contract expert local consultants	Month 3
Development of legislation	Months 4-12
Meetings with stakeholders	Month 4 Month 8 Month 12
Adoption and enforcement of legislation	Month 17
Project report	Month 18
Submission of PCRs	6 months after project completion

4.11 **Title:** Customs Training for Argentina

Objectives: Facilitate establishment of an ODS import/export licensing system; provide training to Customs officers in Argentina, as follows: inspectors, controllers and customs policemen to enable them to identify:

- Controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol; and
- Imported equipment and products using ozone depleting substances (CFC).

Provide CFC-detection equipment for the major customs entry points

Description: The project will be carried out in four phases:

Phase I: Training of trainers, once the national ODS licensing system is ready to be put in place, two workshops of three days for 30 participants each given by an international consultant;

Phase II: Training of customs officers: immediately after finalizing Phase I, twelve workshops for 30 participants each, to be carried out by the trainers trained in Phase I. Duration of approximately 8 months.

Phase III: After finalization of Phase II, with a duration of six months, evaluation of the results of the Training.

For the implementation of the project, training materials and documents developed by UNEP (the *Manual for Customs Training* being developed by UNEP, the *Resource Module on ODS Import/Export Licensing Systems, Regulations to Control Ozone*

Depleting Substances, Monitoring Import of Ozone Depleting Substances, etc.) will be used, and if necessary adapted to reflect local conditions.

Time Frame: Project start depending on the adoption of the national ODS licensing system. Project duration 14 Months.

Cost: US\$ 175,000

Budget

Cost Item	Amount
International Consultant (including travel)	20,000
Local Organization	50,000
Travel of participants	40,000
ODS identification kits (70 units x 650 USD)	45,500
Technical Assistance, monitoring and evaluation	15,000
Contingencies	4,500
Total	175,000

Project Milestones:

Task	Date (after ODS licensing system is ready to be adopted)
Memorandum of Understanding with host country for organisation of workshops	Month 1
Train the Trainers Workshop held	Month 4
Workshop report prepared	One month after workshop is held (Month 5)
12 Workshops to train the customs officers held	Months 5-13
Workshop reports prepared	One month after workshops are held (Month 14)
Submission of PCRs	6 months after project completion

4.12 Title: West Asia Region Military ODS Workshop

Objectives: To catalyze ozone protection activities by military organizations in the West Asia Region by strengthening the understanding of the military officials about the impact of ODS phase out on national security, the need to participate in the Montreal Protocol process, and how to take the first steps to implement internal ODS management/phase out programmes.

NOUs in the West Asia region have expressed during Network meetings a keen need for a workshop targeted specifically at the armed forces to catalyze action in this important ODS consuming sector.

Targets: (1) Senior policy makers within the military services and defence ministries, (2) Officials that establish requirements for military system procurements, (3) Business and technical representatives from industries that supply hardware and systems to the military and military maintenance officers, (4) National Ozone Units.

Description: The workshop will last 3 days and be organized as a series of presentations, with generous time allotted for questions and discussion. Host nation military organizations will be asked to host a field visit to observe ODS uses, discuss implementation of alternatives and identify applications appropriate for an ODS reserve.

UNEP expects to have approximately 100 participants, including 10 speakers. The speakers will be from developed and developing country military organizations, defense equipment suppliers, and consultants with specialized experience in military ODS phaseout.

The workshop will present the lessons learned from developed country military organizations to developing country militaries within the West Asia Region. Specific topics to be covered include:

- Common features of military policies, including: structuring military programs, assigning responsibility, specific military ODS uses, specific alternatives adopted by developed country military organizations;
- The cost and technical considerations important to each alternative;
- Applications for which alternatives have not yet been identified;
- Strategies for meeting future needs until alternatives are available;
- The Montreal Protocol essential use process;
- ODS banking;
- The importance of military specifications and maintenance and requirements;
- Avoiding obsolete technologies from developed countries; and
- Training implications of new alternatives.

Organization: Participating countries will be the members of the West Asia Network. The workshop will be conducted in cooperation with developed country military organizations (e.g. NATO, US Department of Defense) and the TEAP.

Expected outputs:

- (1) Increased understanding of the military officials about the impact of ODS phase out on national security and the need to implement the Montreal Protocol.
- (2) Commitment by the military officials take steps to implement internal ODS management/phase out programmes.
- (3) A proposed system for cooperation, communication and exchange of experiences between the military ODS programmes of the countries concerned.

Time Frame: March 2000 - April 2001 (Date for workshop tentatively set for Fall/Winter 2000)

Cost: **US\$ 100,000**

Project Milestones:

Task	Date (start after approval of project)
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Identify host country & sign MOU	Month 3
Conduct workshop	Month 11
Workshop report	Month 12
Submission of PCRs	6 months after project completion

5. Methyl Bromide Projects

Background:

UNEP TIE's OzonAction Programme has carried out a variety of non-investment activities to support Article 5 countries in meeting the control measures for methyl bromide under the Montreal Protocol.

As the implementation of the Montreal Protocol enters a new stage in phasing out methyl bromide and the as first control measures approach, there is a growing need to target awareness-raising activities directly to farmers and other methyl bromide users, including agriculture ministries from developing countries. Feedback from Regional Networks and Workshops identified this as one of the major barriers preventing further adoption of alternatives in many developing countries, including their lack of information about the upcoming freeze, the subsequent phase out schedules, and availability of alternatives.

Continued policy development assistance is also of critical importance to ensure that adequate policy measures are in place not only to achieve the 2002 methyl bromide freeze but also to prevent future growth in methyl bromide use.

For 2000, the methyl bromide sector continues to require concentrated non-investment activities to address the needs outlined above. UNEP will thus base its activities on:

- conducting urgent awareness-raising activities to educate farmers and other methyl bromide users about methyl bromide's impact on the ozone layer, the Montreal Protocol phase-out requirements and the availability of alternatives through existing local agricultural institutions and other organizations which work directly with farmers,
- providing policy assistance to Article 5 countries, especially very low methyl bromide consuming countries, to promote the development of policy measures and national action plans to meet the 2002 freeze and prevent future growth, and
- strategic dissemination of the results of demonstration projects to encourage the rapid development of investment projects.

5.1 *Title: Enhancing the capability of local agricultural organizations and non-governmental organisations in methyl bromide communication.*

General Objectives:

- To raise awareness among methyl bromide users in Article 5 countries about the methyl bromide phase out, the availability of alternatives and actions that can be taken to phase it out,
- To enhance the capacity of agricultural organizations and non-governmental organisations in promoting methyl bromide alternatives, and
- To disseminate information to farmers about effective alternatives that have been successfully identified in ongoing demonstration projects by other implementing agencies.

Specific Objectives:

- To implement communication programmes in selected Article 5 countries to educate methyl bromide users about the methyl bromide phase out, results of demonstration projects and how to adopt alternatives.

Description/Concept:

UNEP will implement communication programmes in 10 selected Article 5 countries that have significant or growing methyl bromide consumption and have a low level of farmer awareness about the methyl bromide issue. In consultation with National Ozone Units, UNEP will form partnerships with agricultural networks and other local or non-governmental organizations that already have strong links with methyl bromide users and awareness of how to conduct outreach to farmers most effectively. Awareness-raising activities will also be done in close cooperation with Implementing Agencies to communicate the results of demonstration projects, highlight effective alternatives identified and promote development of investment projects to meet the controls of the Montreal Protocol.

Through this project, UNEP will also build on its existing working relationship with the FAO through their local offices and projects to implement the above proposed activities.

Target countries would be Kenya, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Thailand, Philippines, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, and Mexico.

Components:

The communication programmes will be carried out on a national level by disseminating information through a variety of channels to ensure that a large number of farmers are reached. Outreach activities for reaching farmers will include the following:

- *Using existing agricultural networks, training programmes and NGOs and existing Farmer Field Schools of the FAO.*
- *Using the media to raise awareness*
- *Holding farmer-to-farmer exchanges and meetings to show how alternatives work.*

Target:

Methyl bromide users, farmer organizations, agricultural organizations, extension agencies and other NGOs that work closely with methyl bromide users.

Expected Outputs:

- Increased awareness among methyl bromide users about the methyl bromide phase out and the existence of alternatives through the adaptation of UNEPs existing methyl bromide publications into the local dialect and disseminating these to farmers through local events.

- Increased capacity of agricultural institutes and local organizations in promoting methyl bromide alternatives, which would lead to educating more farmers in future on these alternatives using already existing documentation.
- Baseline Surveys of the level of awareness of methyl bromide users in target countries before and after the communication programmes have been implemented to assess whether awareness has increased and identify remaining barriers preventing adoption of alternatives.
- Final Report prepared by UNEP outlining and evaluating the specific activities and organizations involved in raising awareness in the target countries.

Estimated Costs: **US\$250,000** (10 countries at US\$25000 per country)

Time Frame: April 2000-March 2001

Project Milestones:

Task	Date
Selection of countries	Month 1
Identification of partners	Months 2 and 3
Surveys	Month 4
Implementation of communication programmes	Months 5-10
Report and evaluation	By Month 12

5.2 *Project Title: Policy development assistance to prevent future methyl bromide growth in low methyl bromide-consuming countries.*

General Objectives:

- To promote the development of policy measures that will reduce and eventually phase out methyl bromide use in low methyl bromide consuming countries and prevent increasing methyl bromide use in non-methyl bromide consuming countries.
- To encourage low methyl bromide-consuming Article 5 countries to develop national action plans for methyl bromide phase out to meet the Montreal Protocol phase-out requirements and prevent future use.
- To raise awareness among policymakers in NOUs, agricultural ministries and pesticide control authorities about the importance of developing strong national policies to phase out methyl bromide and prevent future use.

Long-term Objectives:

- To control methyl bromide use and prevent future growth
- To encourage low methyl bromide-consuming Article 5 countries to develop import and use restrictions on methyl bromide that will prevent methyl bromide use in the future.

Description/Concept:

UNEP has received feedback through the Network and Workshops that there exists a strong potential for methyl bromide to be used in the future in many low methyl bromide-consuming countries if regulatory frameworks are not in place to prevent future use. To date, UNEP's policy development assistance activities have been targeted to countries with significant and growing methyl bromide consumption and have encouraged the development of policy measures and national action plans to meet the 2002 freeze and subsequent reductions.

Building upon these activities, UNEP will carry out focused assistance to low methyl bromide consuming Article 5 countries and non methyl bromide consuming Article 5 countries in order to facilitate their quick phase out of methyl bromide, and prevent new applications of this fumigant.

Components:

1. *High level Meetings to promote development of policy measures in low methyl bromide-consuming countries and non-methyl bromide consuming countries.* These meetings will help provide Article 5 countries with the knowledge, skills and tools needed to develop import and use restrictions to prevent future use. The meetings will also provide an opportunity for countries to share experiences and lessons learned in developing policy measures and identify areas where regional cooperation is necessary.
2. Ongoing policy development assistance to directly help Article 5 countries in the development of import and use restrictions for methyl bromide through *workshops on policy development*, using the same structure which UNEP has used for earlier approved policy workshop projects,
3. *Policy mentor programme.* UNEP will create a network of policy mentors from Article 5 and non-Article 5 countries to support low-volume methyl bromide Article 5 countries in their efforts to develop import and use restrictions for methyl bromide. This will be done through a variety of channels, including e-mail discussion forums where policy experts can exchange information and one-on-one meetings.

Target

National Ozone Units, Agricultural Ministries, Pesticide Control Authorities, and other appropriate government agencies in low methyl bromide consuming countries and non-methyl bromide consuming countries that have authority over use of methyl bromide. Non-Article 5 policy experts and experts from local and regional agricultural programmes.

Expected Outputs:

- One workshop report that outlines specific recommendations and actions required for development of policies and action plans to prevent future use.
- National action plans including policy measures for the countries to be assisted.
- Increased awareness among all stakeholders about the importance of policy measures in phasing out methyl bromide and the range of policy measures that can be taken to meet the freeze and subsequent control measures.
- Email discussion fora to discuss policy issues related to phasing out methyl bromide.

Estimated Budget and Proposed Time Frame:

Total Cost: **US\$ 200,000**

Project Component	Estimated Cost	Timeframe
Policy development workshop	US\$90,000	April-September 2000
Meetings with MB industry reps and high level government officials	US\$60,000	April – March 2001
Policy mentor programme	US\$50,000	April-March 2001
TOTAL COST	US\$ 200,000	

Project Milestones:

Task	Date
Meetings	April-March 2001
Email discussion forums	June-March 2001
Ongoing policy assistance (workshop)	April-March 2001

Annex A

SUMMARY OF PROJECT SUBMISSIONS FOR UNEP'S WP AMENDMENT

Project Title	Funding Requested (in US\$)
Albania (country programme)	60,000
Djibouti (country programme)	60,000
Kuwait (country programme)	30,000
Suriname (country programme)	50,000
Barbados (RMP prep)	30,000
Brunei Darussalam (RMP prep)	30,000
Maldives (RMP prep)	30,000
Grenada (new Institutional Strengthening)	30,000
The Gambia (IS renewal)	28,000
Zambia (IS renewal)	24,000
St. Lucia (IS renewal)	50,000
Global Video Competition on Ozone Layer Protection	60,000
Translation and printing of OzonAction documents into French, Spanish	40,000
Production of new awareness raising materials for dissemination to the general public	50,000
Develop an animated cartoon to educate children on ozone layer protection	100,000
Develop policy and customs training strategies for India	90,000
Evaluation and Risk Analysis of Montreal Protocol Implementation in China	NO ADDITIONAL FUNDING
Long-term strategy for collection, storage, disposal and destruction of ODS and ODS containing equipment on ODS Destruction strategies for A5 countries	100,000
Training for the Refrigeration Servicing Sector for Argentina (Phase III)	300,000
Policy Assistance for the design and implementation of an ODS Import/Export Licensing system for Argentina	90,000
Customs Training for Argentina	175,000
West Asia Region Military ODS Workshop	100,000
Enhancing the capability of local agricultural organizations and non-governmental organisations in methyl bromide communication	250,000
Policy development assistance to prevent future methyl bromide growth in low methyl bromide-consuming countries	200,000
TOTAL REQUESTED	US\$ 1,977,000