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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF  
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
Thirty-second Meeting  
Ouagadougou, 6-8 December 2000

**2000 WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENTS OF UNDP**

## COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE FUND SECRETARIAT

1. UNDP is requesting approval from the Executive Committee for US \$3,527,587 as amendments to its 2000 Work Programme (approved at the 29<sup>th</sup> Meeting) with agency support costs of US \$458,586.

2. The activities proposed in the UNDP 2000 Work Programme Amendments are presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1  
UNDP 2000 Work Programme Amendment

Country	Activity/Project	Amount Requested US \$	Amount Recommended US \$
<b>I. Country activities</b>			
Brazil	Technical assistance for RMP survey and preparation	100,000	100,000
Colombia	Technical assistance for RMP survey and preparation	60,000	40,000
Costa Rica	Technical assistance for RMP survey and preparation	60,000	40,000
India	Technical assistance for RMP survey and preparation	60,000	Pending
Libya	Project preparation in the foam sector	30,000	30,000
Nigeria	Technical assistance for RMP survey and preparation	100,000	100,000
<b>II. Institutional strengthening:</b>			
Brazil	Institutional strengthening extension, Phase 3	270,000	270,000
China	Institutional strengthening extension, Phase 4	300,000	300,000
Ghana	Institutional strengthening extension, Phase 4	107,000	107,000
Indonesia	Institutional strengthening extension, Phase 3	208,650	208,650
Iran	Institutional strengthening extension, Phase 3	133,470	133,470
Kenya	Institutional strengthening extension, Phase 3	116,667	116,667
Malaysia	Institutional strengthening extension, Phase 4	215,000	215,000
Nigeria	Institutional strengthening extension, Phase 2	200,000	Deferred
Trinidad & Tobago	Institutional strengthening extension, Phase 2	44,000	44,000
Sub-total:		3,527,587	1,704,787
Agency support costs:		458,586	221,622
Total:		3,986,173	1,926,409

### I. Country activities:

Brazil: Technical assistance for RMP survey and preparation (US \$100,000)

3. UNDP is proposing to assist the Government of Brazil in the preparation of an RMP project proposal which will be finalised and submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee within a 2-year period. Project activities will include international and national consultants, workshops and other costs related to survey work and local travel. The RMP will identify refrigeration service technicians and customs officers training needs, legislative measures, tax codes, and potential recovery/recycling and end-user projects.

4. It is reported in the project proposal that a solution for the project for recovery and recycling of CFC-12 approved at the 7<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee (at a total cost of US \$2 million), is a very important issue for the Government of Brazil. The use of those funds, which could be incorporated as part of the RMP in addition to business plan allocations of the agencies for 2001 and 2002, may be the only way to enable Brazil to receive the needed financial assistance, bearing in mind that this may not be enough for Brazil to comply with its Montreal Protocol obligations (if the remaining resources in the Multilateral Fund for the 2001 and 2002 Business Plans are taken into account).

5. The Fund Secretariat pointed out that the US \$2 million recovery/recycling project approved at the 7<sup>th</sup> Meeting should be considered outside the proposal for the preparation of the RMP, bearing in mind that those funds would only be used the earliest by mid-2003, after the RMP project is prepared and approved by the Committee. Subsequently, through an official communication to the Secretariat, the Government of Brazil requested the introduction of the issue regarding the US \$2 million recovery/recycling project, which will strongly help the country to comply with Montreal Protocol targets. This issue has been included in the Overview Paper (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/22). UNDP agreed not to incorporate the US \$2 million project approved at the 7<sup>th</sup> Meeting in the preparation of the RMP proposal.

#### Fund Secretariat's recommendation

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

#### Colombia: Technical assistance for RMP survey and preparation (US \$60,000)

7. UNDP is proposing to assist the Government of Colombia in the preparation of an RMP project proposal which will be finalised and submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee within a 2-year period. Project activities will include international and national consultants, workshops and other costs related to survey work and local travel. The RMP will identify refrigeration service technicians and customs officers training needs, legislative measures, tax codes, and potential recovery/recycling and end-user projects.

8. The Secretariat pointed out that the duration for the preparation of the RMP was long and its cost was high, taking into account: the number of investment projects that have been implemented in the refrigeration sector in Colombia, including a recovery and recycling programme and a training programme in good services practices; the legislation in place to support the phase out programme; and the role that the Ozone Unit has played in managing the country programme. Also, the 2001 business plan for Canada included a training programme for customs officers. UNDP indicated that the time frame for implementation of the project could be reduced to 18 months. UNDP also adjusted the cost of the project.

#### Fund Secretariat's recommendation

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

Costa Rica: Technical assistance for RMP survey and preparation (US \$60,000)

10. UNDP is proposing to assist the Government of Costa Rica in the preparation of an RMP project proposal which will be finalised and submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee within a 2-year period. Project activities will include international and national consultants, workshops and other costs related to survey work and local travel. The RMP will identify refrigeration service technicians and customs officers training needs, legislative measures, tax codes, and potential recovery/recycling and end-user projects.

11. The Secretariat pointed out that duration for the preparation of the RMP was long and its cost was high, taking into account: the number of investment projects that have been implemented in the refrigeration sector including a recovery and recycling (R&R) programme, and the legislation that is in place or planned. UNDP indicated that the time frame for implementation of the project could be reduced to 18 months. UNDP also adjusted the cost of the project.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

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

India: Technical assistance for RMP survey and preparation (US \$60,000)

13. A request from the Governments of Germany and Switzerland (bilateral co-operation) together with UNDP and UNEP has been submitted for technical assistance for the preparation of an RMP project for India for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 32<sup>nd</sup> Meeting. Part of the request is a US \$50,000 allocation for UNDP. The inputs by the bilateral agencies would be geared towards providing international consultants, training and technical assistance to the Government of India; UNEP would assist the Ozone Cell by providing technical assistance, planning training and awareness programmes; and UNDP's role would be to assist the Ozone Cell by making national consultants and/or national subcontractors available to give advice to the Government and undertake local survey work and information gathering.

14. Taking into consideration that the Government of Germany was the lead agency for the project proposal, the Secretariat's comments and recommendations are presented under the Bilateral Co-operation document (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/23).

Libya: Project preparation in the foam sector (US \$30,000)

15. UNDP is proposing to assist the Government of Libya in the preparation of project proposals in the foam sector. This request has been deferred twice because the Libya Country Programme was not finalized in time for submission at an earlier Executive Committee meeting. The Libya Country Programme is being submitted for the consideration by the Executive Committee at its 32<sup>nd</sup> Meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/35).

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

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

Nigeria: Technical assistance for RMP survey and preparation (US \$100,000)

17. UNDP is proposing to assist the Government of Nigeria in the preparation of an RMP project proposal which will be finalised and submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee within a 2-year period. Project activities will include international and national consultants, workshops and other costs related to survey work and local travel. The RMP will identify refrigeration service technicians and customs officers training needs, legislative measures, tax codes, and potential recovery/recycling and end-user projects.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

18. 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)	Brazil	(US \$270,000)
(b)	China	(US \$300,000)
(c)	Ghana	(US \$107,000)
(d)	Indonesia	(US \$208,650)
(e)	Iran	(US \$133,470)
(f)	Kenya	(US \$116,667)
(g)	Malaysia	(US \$215,000)
(h)	Nigeria	(US \$200,000)
(i)	Trinidad and Tobago	(US \$44,000)

19. Descriptions of the institutional strengthening project proposals for the above countries are presented in Annex I to this document.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

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

## ANNEX I INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS

### Brazil: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile			
Implementing Agency			UNDP
Amount originally approved	June 1993	(US \$)	403,100
First renewal	March 1998	(US \$)	270,000
Amount requested for renewal (US \$)			270,000
Date of approval of country programme			July 1994
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1993), (ODP Tonnes)			8,918.2
ODS production reported in country programme (1993), (ODP Tonnes)			6,748.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (1999) (ODP tonnes)*			12,655.2
Latest reported ODS production (1999) (ODP tonnes)*			22,734.1
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)			11,050.9
Amount approved (US \$)			52,031,532
Amount disbursed (as at December 1999) (US \$)			26,890,761
ODS to be phased out (tonnes ODP)			5,701
ODS phased out (as at December 1999) (tonnes ODP)			3,022

\* Including 662.2 ODP tonnes of carbon tetrachloride and 97.2 ODP tonnes of methyl chloroform and 275.5 ODP tonnes of MB

\*\* Including 11,447.2 ODP tonnes of Annex B substances

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

		US \$
(a)	Country programme preparation	51,579
(b)	Project preparation	2,823,576
(c)	Training	280,890
(d)	Technical assistance	2,542,496
(e)	Demonstration	473,244
(f)	Investment projects	45,099,144
	Total:	51,270,929

### Progress Report

2. The main achievements reported in the progress report include: closure of the last CFC production plant in Brazil; revision of legislation to reflect updates in the ODS phaseout schedule; enactment of government decrees for ODS import restrictions; ratification of the London and Copenhagen amendments; enactment of legislation banning installation of CFC-12 based MAC systems (as of 1 January 2001); phaseout of CFCs in aerosol products, except in MDI applications (legislation in place since 1988); phaseout CFC-113, TCA and CTC in the solvent sector; reduction in the consumption of halons from 200 ODP tonnes in 1991 to 20 tonnes in 1999; development and implementation of investment projects in the foam sector and conversion of all domestic refrigeration enterprises to non-CFC technologies; training workshops for ODS users and importing enterprises; monitoring companies with completed projects to verify destruction of equipment; implementation of an investment project for the phaseout of MB in tobacco seedlings; development of a database on ODS consuming enterprises; workshops on

alternatives to MB; implementation of public awareness activities (set-up of national ozone layer web page, distribution of videos, publication of brochures and newspaper articles); setting up of an information exchange for regional representatives; reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

3. The implementation of the country programme has been supervised by the Interministerial Executive Committee (PROZON). The Committee, co-ordinated by the Ministry of Environment, was created by a decree of the President of Brazil published on December 19, 1995 and is integrated with six other ministries: Ministry of Development, Industry and External Trade, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture. Through regular meetings PROZON presents subjects related to the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and deliberates on the strategies to be followed by the National Ozone Unit in order to guarantee compliance with the Protocol.

#### Plan of action

4. The Plan of Action for the next period includes: follow up on revised legislation; meetings with halon users; preparation of the RMP; conducting workshops for foam and refrigeration manufacturing companies still using CFCs; maintaining the momentum of a phaseout of MB in the tobacco sector; information dissemination through the use of television, radio and newspapers; legislation for CTC in order to accomplish 85 per cent reduction in consumption; update of the country programme; continued monitoring of ODS consumption; ensuring companies verify destruction of equipment; and reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

#### **China: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>		
Implementing Agency		UNDP
Amount originally approved	February 1992(US \$)	450,000
First renewal	October 1996(US \$)	300,000
Second renewal	November 1998 (US \$)	300,000
Amount requested for renewal (US \$)		300,000
Date of approval of country programme		March 1993
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1991), (ODP Tonnes)		63,767.0
ODS production reported in country programme (1991), (ODP Tonnes)		101,929.5
Latest reported ODS consumption (1999) (ODP tonnes)*		67,990.0
Latest reported ODS production (1999) (ODP tonnes) **		73,060.4
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)		57,818.7
Amount approved (US \$)		363,169,337
Amount disbursed (as at December 1999) (US \$)		176,143,882
ODS to be phased out (tonnes ODP)		67,822
ODS phased out (as at December 1999) (tonnes ODP)		80,389

\* Including 2,018.4 ODP tonnes of MB

\*\* Including 1,296.0 ODP tonnes of MB

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

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Country programme preparation	817826
(b)	Project preparation	8,886,802
(c)	Training	845,869
(d)	Technical assistance	5,705,794
(e)	Demonstration	1,615,746
(f)	Investment projects	344,110,800
	Total:	361,982,837

### Progress Report

6. The main achievements reported in the progress report include: update of the country programme; implementation of activities to achieve the 1999 freeze on production and consumption of CFCs; closure of ODS producing enterprises, development and implementation of five ODS sector phaseout plans, three large umbrella foam projects and more than 300 individual projects (on a project-by-project basis) with an estimated phaseout of 11,000 tonnes; closure of three halon plants and dismantling of five production lines; installation of HFC-134a MAC units in 68 per cent of new cars; design and development of a database on beneficiary enterprises; strengthening and enhancing the capacity of SEPA through establishing special working groups for sector approaches; participation in international network meetings; formulation of policy and legislation to improve the management and supervision of ODS phaseout aimed at banning new construction of production facilities; set-up of an ODS import and export office; implementation of safety management courses for aerosol producers; CFC production quota licensing, MAC verification, environmental labelling systems; public awareness activities (videos and newsletters targeting local environmental bureaus); compilation and translation of publications to promote public awareness; celebrations on international ozone day; technical advice and information to end-users on new technologies; data analysis to provide updated and reliable information on ODS production and consumption; a substitute development strategy was formulated and codes and standards for substitutes were revised; and data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

7. Since SEPA is the national leading group for ozone layer protection and is a ministry level organization, the country has been able to play an effective role in achieving the 1999 CFC freeze target and advancing ODS phaseout activities given the large geographic industrial coverage and number of enterprises involved; and to maintain the momentum to sustain the phaseout in order to meet the 50 per cent reduction target by 2005.

### Plan of action

8. The Action Plan for the next period includes: enhancing the overall programme management capability and continued implementation of sector phaseout activities and individual investment projects; improved policy formulation, evaluation and enforcement of policies; conducting training programmes related to local ministries and departments; workshops for local authorities, customs and industry; establishment of improved project implementation procedures; continued activities to increase public awareness; compilation and issue of a book

with the main achievements of ozone layer protection; and continued data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

### Ghana: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile		
Implementing Agency		UNDP
Amount originally approved	October 1992 (US \$)	183,200
First renewal	October 1996 (US \$)	107,000
Second renewal	November 1998 (US \$)	107,000
Amount requested for renewal (US \$)		107,000
Date of approval of country programme		October 1992
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1991), (ODP Tonnes)		101.4
Latest reported ODS consumption (1999) (ODP tonnes)*		48.2
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)		35.6
Amount approved (US \$)		448,836
Amount disbursed (as at December 1999) (US \$)		358,581
ODS to be phased out (tonnes ODP)		366.0
ODS phased out (as at December 1999) (tonnes ODP)		328.0

\* Including 4.5 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide

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

	US \$
(a) Country programme preparation	28,250
(b) Project preparation	29,362
(c) Training	117,746
(d) Technical assistance	498,190
(e) Investment projects	389,850
Total:	1,063,398

### Progress Report

10. The main achievements reported in the progress report include: complete phaseout of CFC-11 through implementation of three projects in the foam sector; training of 30 engineers and technicians in good refrigeration services practices and recovery/recycling techniques; implementation of technical awareness programmes for the Refrigeration Workshop Owners Association (2,500 members); establishment of a national refrigeration demonstration centre providing recovery and recycling equipment; conducting a monitoring programme for 60 refrigeration workshops and cold-stores; implementation of a one-day workshop on MAC systems; collection of data on chiller systems in hospitals and the formulation of a project for the replacement/conversion to CFC-free technology in public hospitals; implementation of a national workshop for 100 customs officials; data collection and reporting to the Ozone and Multilateral Fund Secretariats; conducting public awareness programmes (presentations on the ozone layer, an outreach programme for more than 1,300 students and instructors, publications on ozone depletion in two national newspapers, a documentary on national television, and a painting competition for children).

Plan of action

11. The Action Plan for the next period includes: continued training programmes for stakeholders including refrigeration technicians/engineers, Customs Officers, retailers of ODSs; implementation of a refrigeration workshop to ensure good servicing and maintenance practices; assessment of the feasibility of retrofitting CFC-based cold storage systems in fisheries and chillers in hospitals; monitoring of foam factories to ensure occupational safety for factory workers; implementation of fiscal policies and regulations on the import/use of ODS and ODS-based equipment; continuation of data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats; awareness programmes (seminars, documentaries on ozone-related issues on national radio and television, workshops and publications on ozone layer protection); and awareness for farmers on the dangers of using MB.

**Indonesia: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>		
Implementing Agency		UNDP
Amount originally approved	June 1993 (US \$)	314,750
First renewal	November 1997 (US \$)	208,650
Amount requested for renewal (US \$)		208,650
Date of approval of country programme		March 1994
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1992), (ODP Tonnes)		6,657.3
Latest reported ODS consumption (1999) (ODP tonnes)		5885.8
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)		7,974.7
Amount approved (US \$)		38,596,776
Amount disbursed (as at December 1999) (US \$)		16,812,145
ODS to be phased out (tonnes ODP)		6,715
ODS phased out (as at December 1999) (tonnes ODP)		2,699

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

	US \$
(a) Country programme preparation	267,068
(b) Project preparation	2,033,692
(c) Training	50,000
(d) Technical assistance	2,732,787
(e) Demonstration projects	375,386
(f) Investment projects	32,546,367
Total:	38,005,300

Progress Report

13. The main achievements reported in the progress report include: a total phaseout of 5,450 tonnes of ODS in all sectors; establishment of a halon bank management programme and a CFC-free aerosol filling centre; implementation of a MB demonstration project; demonstration of the use of hydrocarbon as an alternative refrigerant for certain equipment; issuance of a decree by the Ministry of Industry and Trade restricting use of controlled substances; ratification of the

Copenhagen amendment; setting up of a database to monitor compliance with the Montreal Protocol; providing recommendations to the National Steering Committee on policies regarding measures and plans of the ODS phaseout programme; public awareness activities (dissemination of information related to the ozone layer through television, radio and the press, participation in workshops); and monitoring and reporting ODS consumption to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

14. There has been limited achievement in the integration of the ODS phaseout plan within the national authorities' planning process and much work remains to be done to receive support from other government institutions.

#### Plan of Action

15. The Action Plan for the next period includes: development and implementation of measures for the control of illegal imports of CFCs; auditing and monitoring the implementation of investment and demonstration projects to achieve a phaseout of 1,302 tonnes; implementation of the RMP; improving the data collection system; exchanging information on ODS phaseout activities with other countries and national and international organizations; preparation of information for public awareness programmes; identification of all enterprises currently using ODS; organizing an award programme for factories with the most effective ODS phaseout activities; and continuation of annual reporting to the Ozone and Multilateral Fund Secretariats.

#### **Iran: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>		
Implementing Agency		UNDP
Amount originally approved	October 1992 (US \$)	200,200
First renewal	November 1997 (US \$)	133,470
Amount requested for renewal (US \$)		133,470
Date of approval of country programme		June 1993
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1991), (ODP Tonnes)		2,445.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (1999) (ODP tonnes)*		5,914
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)		4,635.0
Amount approved (US \$)		34,264,353
Amount disbursed (as at December 1999) (US \$)		17,229,565
ODS to be phased out (tonnes ODP)		3,809
ODS phased out (as at December 1999) (tonnes ODP)		2,617

\* Including 1,420 ODP tonnes of halons

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

	<u>US \$</u>
(a) Country programme preparation	39,550
(b) Project preparation	1,006,706
(c) Technical assistance	620,471
(d) Investment projects	32,220,579
Total:	33,887,306

## Progress Report

17. The main achievements reported in the progress report include: follow-up on coordination and supervision of ODS phaseout investment in various sectors; preparation of draft regulations on ODS (under review); identification and preparation of investment and non-investment projects; provision of technical information and data to school and university researchers as well as to the users of ODS; participation in network meetings; implementation of public awareness activities (seminars, workshops, articles, interviews, and distribution of technical information); and data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

18. The Ozone Unit is supervised by the Department of the Environment, whose Director is also a Vice-President in the government; senior representatives from several ministries form the Ozone Committee which meets monthly to decide strategies and actions for evaluation and implementation.

## Plan of action

19. The Action Plan for the next period includes: implementation of an import/export licensing policy with a quota-based system; implementation of a customs training project; enactment of the National Ozone Act to restrict/ban imports of ODS based equipment; surveys related to SMEs; preparation of the RMP; continued public awareness activities (celebration of ozone day, publicising ODS-free products on television and in newspapers); project preparation and identification of new investment projects; implementation of technician training in good service practices in the refrigeration sector including recovery/recycling operations; implementation of the MAC Phase II project; establishment and start up of halon banking; phaseout of MB consumption in soil fumigation; and data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

## **Kenya: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>			
Implementing Agency			UNDP
Amount originally approved	March 1993	(US \$)	175,000
First renewal	July 1998	(US \$)	116,667
Amount requested for renewal (US \$)			116,667
Date of approval of country programme			July 1994
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1993), (ODP Tonnes)			129.5
Latest reported ODS consumption (1999) (ODP tonnes)*			368.2
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)			239.5
Amount approved (US \$)			2,428,985
Amount disbursed (as at December 1999) (US \$)			1,512,148
ODS to be phased out (tonnes ODP)			213
ODS phased out (as at December 1999) (tonnes ODP)			205

\* Including 60 ODP tonnes of MB and 66 ODP tonnes of carbon tetrachloride

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

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Country programme preparation	25,685
(b)	Project preparation	155,694
(c)	Training	141,083
(d)	Technical assistance	146,975
(e)	Demonstration projects	704,491
(f)	Investment projects	925,473
	Total:	2,099,401

### Progress Report

21. The main achievements reported in the progress report include: preparation and implementation of investment and demonstration projects in various sectors which has led to the phaseout of halon 1211 and halon 1301 (100 per cent phaseout), methyl chloroform (71.4 per cent, CFC 12 (50 per cent), CFC-11 (47.5 per cent) and MB (44 per cent); workshops on adoption of ozone-friendly technologies; coordination and liaison with implementing and bilateral agencies; data collection and monitoring of import, export and consumption of ODS; data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats; approval of amendments to the Montreal Protocol and submission of instruments of ratification to facilitate Parliament to enact legislation; implementation of three separate training programmes for refrigerant technicians; waiver of duty and VAT exemption for equipment imported into Kenya negotiated with the Ministry of Finance; preparations for the celebration of ozone day; participation in several regional workshops and meetings; development and implementation of draft regulations; and a quota system for importation of CFCs (circulated to local industries).

22. The Ozone Unit is part of the Government division operating under the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, and it is considered as the focal point for all issues connected with ozone layer protection. An Act of Parliament makes it possible for the Ozone Unit to exercise legal authority to control imports, exports and use of ODS in conformity with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol.

### Plan of action

23. The Action Plan for the next period includes: increased data collection; drafting and implementation of regulations to facilitate enforcement of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act that controls import/export of ODS or equipment; adoption of alternatives to MB in soil fumigation including education programmes to end-users; establishing and implementing a system for licensing the import and export of MB; training of technicians in refrigeration practices and maintenance; monitoring of completed projects; implementing of a customs officers' training workshop; compilation of data on ODS consumption; reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats; harmonization of customs code for ODS; and public awareness programmes.

**Malaysia: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

Summary of the Project and Country Profile			
Implementing Agency			UNDP
Amount originally approved	March 1993	(US \$)	322,520
First renewal	October 1996	(US \$)	215,000
Second renewal	November 1998	(US \$)	215,000
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):			215,000
Date of approval of country programme			February 1992
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1990), (ODP Tonnes)			3,744.6
Latest reported ODS consumption (1999) (ODP tonnes)			2,107.2
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)			3,271.1
Amount approved (US \$)			35,619,849
Amount disbursed (as at December 1999) (US \$)			27,905,340
ODS to be phased out (tonnes ODP)			4,860
ODS phased out (as at December 1999) (tonnes ODP)			4,252

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

		US \$
(a)	Country programme preparation	41,294
(b)	Project preparation	1,506,873
(c)	Training	440,023
(d)	Technical assistance	2,003,764
(e)	Demonstration projects	259,900
(f)	Investment projects	30,517,647
	Total:	34,769,501

**Progress Report**

25. The main achievements reported in the progress report include: the phaseout of 1,328 tonnes of CFCs and halons used in the manufacturing sectors; implementation of a national study on CFC phaseout by which residual users were identified and a national phaseout strategy was formulated; workshops on halon bank alternatives; CFC phaseout in MACs; a 'train the trainers' programme in chiller management; enforcement of new regulations on halon and refrigerant management (effective 1 January 2000); public awareness activities (dissemination of booklets, posters, leaflets, a halon alternatives directory, organization of seminars, workshops and radio talk shows); and annual data reported to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

26. The Ozone Unit acts as a focal point including planning, developing policies and strategies, monitoring of projects, promulgating and enforcing law and regulations concerning ODS, giving input for industrial development activities, and carrying out awareness activities. It is placed permanently under the Department of Environment and has access to decision makers including cabinet ministers. Introduction of new regulations has increased awareness on ODS; there is close coordination with other agencies; the advisory/non-regulatory approach has assisted industries in the conversion process and as a result the country has phased out more than 80 per cent of its CFC consumption. It is still difficult to identify end-users in the servicing sector and a national study on CFC phaseout to identify residual users and a strategy and

programme for a total phaseout is being made to meet the obligation of 50 per cent reduction in 2005.

### Plan of Action

27. The Action Plan for the next period includes: continued monitoring of converted enterprises to ensure completed compliance with existing regulations; monitoring the policy and ODS control measures based on recommendations from the National CFC Phaseout Study conducted in the refrigeration servicing sector; publication and awareness activities (production of materials on ozone protection, organizing activities for children, the public and industries); conducting training for CFC phaseout in the refrigeration servicing and end-user sectors; monitoring compliance with refrigeration management regulations; and presentation of reports to government departments and the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

### **Trinidad and Tobago: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>			
Implementing Agency			UNDP
Amount originally approved	October 1996	(US \$)	66,000
Amount requested for renewal (US \$)			44,000
Date of approval of country programme			October 1996
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1994), (ODP Tonnes)			154.4
Latest reported ODS consumption (1999) (ODP tonnes)			89.8
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)			123.3
Amount approved (US \$)			807,613
Amount disbursed (as at December 1999) (US \$)			577,270
ODS to be phased out (tonnes ODP)			46
ODS phased out (as at December 1999) (tonnes ODP)			-

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

		US \$
(a)	Country programme preparation	29,606
(b)	Project preparation	62,150
(c)	Training	147,354
(d)	Technical assistance	241,809
(e)	Demonstration projects	117,000
(f)	Investment projects	135,114
	Total:	733,033

### Progress Report

29. The main achievements reported in the progress report include: establishment of the ozone unit; implementation of a public awareness campaign; establishment of a cabinet appointed Steering Committee involving all stakeholders to guide the ODS phase-out process; preparation and implementation of projects in the aerosol sector, MAC servicing and RMP; participation in regional workshops; reporting and implementation of training programmes in the

refrigeration servicing subsector and for customs officers; annual reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats; establishment of separate customs codes for ODS; public awareness activities (schools, institutions and other interest groups, preparation of articles for newspapers and monthly magazines and an ozone poster competition for children).

30. The Ozone Unit reports to the Chief Executive Officer of the Environmental Management Authority responsible to the Minister of Environment which was established as an advisory forum. Institutional strengthening activities impact on the planning in several ministries and in the private sector including the Bureau of Standards, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Customs and Excise Division of the Ministry of Finance; private sector groups impact on the air conditioning and refrigeration industry, fire and safety, and cosmetic industry.

#### Plan of action

31. The Action Plan for the next period includes: completion of projects under current implementation through mechanisms and programmes to ensure a sustainable ODS phaseout programme; improvement of ODS monitoring programme and putting into place a more effective system for the collection, verification and reporting of data; training of customs officers programme; implementation of the halon banking management plan; reporting data to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats; monitoring and support to refrigerant recovery and recycling operations; implementation of public awareness programmes; enacting necessary legislation for ODS control; providing training workshops on alternative substances to MB and relocating the Ozone Unit to the Ministry of Environment making it directly accessible to ministerial support.