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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Thirty-fourth Meeting
Montreal, 18-20 July 2001

WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENTS OF UNEP

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE FUND SECRETARIAT

1. UNEP is requesting approval from the Executive Committee for US \$1,938,128 as amendments to its 2001 Work Programme with agency support costs of US \$251,957.
2. The activities proposed in the UNEP 2001 Work Programme Amendments are presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1
UNEP 2001 Work Programme Amendments

Country	ACTIVITY/PROJECT	Amount Requested US \$	Amount Recommended US \$
I. Institutional strengthening projects:			
Bolivia	Renewal of institutional strengthening	60,670	60,670
Guinea	Renewal of institutional strengthening	33,333	33,333
Guyana	Renewal of institutional strengthening	43,400	43,400
Lao PDR	Institutional strengthening project	105,000	66,000
Sudan	Renewal of institutional strengthening	112,200	112,200
Zimbabwe	Renewal of institutional strengthening	114,033	114,033
II. Refrigerant management plans			
Venezuela	Review of the ODS licensing system and decree 3220 related to the control of these substances	80,000	80,000
Venezuela	Training of Customs Officers	120,000	120,000
Vietnam	Training of Refrigeration Technicians	242,250	Comments under Project Proposal for Vietnam
Vietnam	Customs Training	126,892	
Vietnam	Policy/Legislation Assistance	4,350	
III. Non recurring activities:			
China	Policy training for local authorities in China, First tranche for 2001	343,000	Pending
Cameroon	Enhancing the capability of local agricultural organisations and non-governmental organisations in methyl bromide communication	25,000	Pending
Nigeria	Enhancing the capability of local agricultural organisations and non-governmental organisations in methyl bromide communication	25,000	Pending
Senegal	Enhancing the capability of local agricultural organisations and non-governmental organisations in methyl bromide communication	25,000	Pending
Region: Africa	Regional workshop on the experiences of use of methyl bromide alternatives evaluation under the Multilateral Fund	100,000	Pending
Region: Asia	Regional workshop on the experiences of use of methyl bromide alternatives evaluation under the Multilateral Fund	100,000	Pending
Global	Regional crop manual on alternatives for horticultural crops and strawberries	50,000	Pending

Country	ACTIVITY/PROJECT	Amount Requested US \$	Amount Recommended US \$
Global	Global public awareness and education campaign to sustain the phase out (US \$1 million spread over the period of 2001-2005)	100,000	100,000
Global	Study on development of ODS phase out strategy for SMEs	100,000	100,000 Co-ordinate with MEF
Global	Development of tracking system for ODS and ODS-based equipment	28,000	28,000
Sub-total:		1,938,128	857,636
Agency support costs:		251,957	111,493
Total:		2,190,085	969,129

I. Institutional strengthening projects

- (a) Bolivia (US \$60,670)
- (b) Guinea (US \$33,333)
- (c) Guyana (US \$43,400)
- (d) Lao PDR (US \$105,000)
- (e) Sudan (US \$112,200)
- (f) Zimbabwe (US \$114,033)

Project description

3. The description of the institutional strengthening project proposal for the above countries is presented in Annex I to this document.

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. The Executive Committee may also wish to express the following views to the Governments concerned:

Bolivia

5. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening request and notes with appreciation the fact that the 1999 CFC consumption reported by Bolivia to the Ozone Secretariat is lower than its CFC baseline, and that Bolivia appears to be able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that Bolivia has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption including the banning on imports of CFC-based equipment, the establishment of the ODP imports control, implementation of an investment project in the foam sector and has already recovered and recycled about 14 tonnes of CFC-12. These and other activities are encouraging, and the Committee appreciates the efforts of Bolivia to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Bolivia will start implementation of its RMP, complete the implementation of the foams projects and have fully

implemented their licensing system to limit imports to levels no higher than those allowed under the Montreal Protocol.

Guinea

6. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request and notes with appreciation the fact that the 1999 CFC consumption reported by Guinea to the Ozone Secretariat is lower than its CFC baseline, and that Guinea appears to be able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that Guinea has taken a number of important initiatives to phase out its ODS consumption including the preparation of legislative text on ozone protection, the preparation and approval of the RMP project and the organization of demonstration workshops on recovery and recycling techniques. These and other activities reported are encouraging, and the Committee appreciates the efforts of Guinea to reduce their CFCs consumption. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Guinea will have fully implemented its system to limit ODS imports to levels no higher than those allowed under the Montreal Protocol, enforce the legislation drafted and implement the activities contained in its RMP, and will sustain and build upon its current levels of reductions in CFCs.

Guyana

7. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening request and takes note with appreciation of the fact that the 1999 CFC consumption reported by Guyana to the Ozone Secretariat is lower than its CFC baseline and that Guyana is complying with the CFC consumption freeze. In its submission, Guyana reported on a number of initiatives it has undertaken to phase out its ODS consumption including ratification of the London, Copenhagen and Montreal Amendments, development of a licensing system, activities to raise awareness at different levels and successful implementation of training workshops for customs officers and refrigeration technicians. These and other activities reported are encouraging, and the Committee appreciates the efforts of Guyana to effectively reduce their CFCs consumption. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Guyana will continue with its outstanding progress, will sustain and build upon its current levels of reductions in CFCs, will complete the pending activities under their RMP, and organise awareness raising activities.

Sudan

8. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening request for Sudan. The Executive Committee takes note with appreciation of the fact that the 1999 CFC consumption reported by Sudan to the Ozone Secretariat is lower than its CFC baseline and that Sudan is complying with the CFC consumption freeze. In its submission, Sudan reported on a number of initiatives it has undertaken to phase out its ODS consumption including development of a licensing system which was put in place since February 2001 and a system to control imports of ODS-based equipment, implementation of training workshops for customs officers and refrigeration technicians and raised awareness among them. These and other activities reported are encouraging, and the Committee appreciates the efforts of Sudan to reduce their CFCs consumption. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Sudan will continue implementing ODS phase out policies and strategies, finalise

the on-going RMP projects, implement training for good practices in refrigeration, recovery and recycling and for customs officers, implement the investment project in the aerosol sector, consider feasible options to phase-out HCFCs and MB, and continue undertaking public awareness campaigns, to enable Sudan to reduce their CFC consumption and successfully achieve the required 50 per cent cut by the year 2005 and complete phase-out by 2007.

Zimbabwe

9. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening request for Zimbabwe. The Executive Committee takes note with appreciation of the fact that the 1999 CFC consumption reported by Zimbabwe to the Ozone Secretariat is lower than its CFC baseline and that Zimbabwe is complying with the CFC consumption freeze. In its submission Zimbabwe reported on a number of initiatives it has undertaken to phase out its ODS consumption including the formulation of regulations on import/export and use of all ODS and a licensing system, completion of various projects on MB, and recovery and recycling of ODS, establishment of a task force on refrigeration and organisation of awareness activities and the implementation of a training programme for refrigeration technicians. These and other activities reported are encouraging, and the Committee appreciates the efforts Zimbabwe has undertaken to reduce its consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Zimbabwe will continue working with different stakeholders to enforce the CFC control measures so as to achieve the reductions by 2005 and 2007 stipulated by the Montreal Protocol, as well as the freeze for MB and halon, and continue implementing public awareness activities.

II. Refrigerant management plans

Venezuela: Review of the ODS licensing system and Decree 3220 (US \$80,000)
Training of customs officers (US \$120,000)

10. The Government of Venezuela is submitting a request to review the ODS licensing system and the Decree 3220 related to the control of these substances, and another request for a training of customs officers. The first activity is to improve the existing data base so that it could be shared with the System of Customs and Tax Administration to have a better knowledge of the registry of importers, the licenses issued and quotas to verify that the country can comply with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol. The expected results are to have an efficient license system, harmonised with the customs procedures, including a legal framework and database that ensures the reduction and reliable control of illegal imports, and to have a new Decree in line with the Montreal Amendment, which includes the agreed licensing system.

11. The customs training programme is for staff of the Centre for Fiscal Studies, the National School of Administration and Treasury and other national centres to enable them train customs officers on issues related to the destruction of the ozone layer and its impacts; international agreements for the protection of the ozone layer; classification and identification of ODSs and ODS-based equipment through the Harmonised System and the Chemical Abstracts Services nomenclature used for other regulations on toxic and hazardous substances; use of ODS identification kits; and importers registry, authorisation and licenses and necessary customs procedures for controlling ODSs.

12. The Secretariat pointed out that the Committee approved at its 31st Meeting (July 2000) a request by the Government of Venezuela (through UNIDO) for the preparation of a strategy in the refrigeration servicing sector, and sought clarification from UNEP on whether or not UNIDO was advised on the submission of these activities, as they are components of an RMP project. In this regard, UNEP confirmed that the two projects have been requested by, and prepared together with the Government of Venezuela. UNEP and UNIDO had discussed this issue prior to the preparation and submission of their Business Plans for 2001.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

13. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the above projects with associated support costs at the funding level shown in Table 1 above, with the understanding that these two projects will be components of any future RMP project for Venezuela.

III. Non recurring activities

China: Policy training for local authorities in China. First tranche for 2001 (US \$343,000 for first tranche, total project US \$1.35 million)

14. UNEP and the Fund Secretariat are discussing the content of the proposed project and its costs. The Fund Secretariat indicated that customs training would be eligible but noted that the World Bank and China have determined to train 60 customs officers as part of the technical assistance in the China CFC production sector plan and that a number of auditors are also being trained under the approved sector strategy. It also noted that Japan is preparing the main part of the RMP for China that should indicate if more than 60 customs officers should be trained.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

15. Pending

Cameroon, Nigeria, Senegal: Enhancing the capability of local agricultural organisations and non-governmental organisations in methyl bromide communication (US \$25,000 for each country)

16. UNEP is proposing to implement MB communication programmes in Cameroon, Nigeria and Senegal to raise awareness among users about MB phase out, availability of alternative technologies and actions that can be taken to phase it out, enhance the capacity of agricultural organizations and NGOs in promoting MB alternatives; and disseminate information to farmers about alternatives that have been identified in ongoing demonstration projects.

17. The Secretariat pointed out that the Executive Committee approved at its 25th Meeting a demonstration project on alternatives to MB used for the production of tobacco seedbeds in Cameroon, the only application where MB is used (the project is currently under implementation by UNIDO); and at its 26th Meeting, approved a project for the complete phase out of MB used for fumigation of peanut seeds in Senegal. Regarding Nigeria, the Secretariat sought clarification if it would be expected that implementation of this activity will stop consumption of MB in the country (2 tonnes imported for post-harvest application). UNEP reported that in MB consuming countries, there is a potential to increase consumption, especially if new users are encouraged to

start using the product. Despite the Montreal Protocol and the MB demonstration and investment projects approved, producers and distributors of MB are still trying to protect and expand their markets; therefore, it is important to supplement demonstration and investment projects with awareness raising activities.

18. The proposed activity for Cameroon is to evaluate MB alternatives used in tobacco seedbeds and raise awareness among MB users about steps that will be taken to phase it out. In addition, it appears that Cameroon is at risk of not meeting the 2002 freeze due to an increase in MB consumption. Regarding Senegal, the Ozone Unit informed UNEP on the need to raise awareness on MB alternatives among enterprises that have the potential to use it in the future.

Fund Secretariat's Recommendation

19. The Executive Committee may wish to consider the eligibility of the above proposals for funding.

Africa and Asia regions: Regional workshop on the experiences of use of methyl bromide alternatives evaluation under the Multilateral Fund (US \$100,000 per region)

20. UNEP is proposing to implement two regional workshop (Africa and Asia) on the experiences of use of methyl bromide alternatives evaluation under the Fund to exchange experiences and lessons learned from demonstration projects in one country to other countries in the region; promote the adoption of MB alternatives that have been identified in the demonstration projects to enable countries to meet the 2002 freeze and 20 per cent reduction by 2005 and to prevent future usage; identify new or unrecognised barriers to the rapid adoption of alternative technologies and develop strategies for addressing these barriers; raise awareness about effective alternatives to MB; promote ratification of the Copenhagen Amendment in countries that have not done so; and clarify definition of quarantine and pre-shipment applications as outlined in the Montreal Protocol to assist countries in accurately reporting MB consumption data.

21. The Secretariat indicated to UNEP that a number of projects have been approved by the Committee for these two regions addressing relevant issues to be discussed in the workshops. Except for India, specific MB activities (including demonstration and or investment projects), have been approved for all the countries to be invited to the workshop as listed in the project proposal. Furthermore, the Committee has approved 31 MB phase out demonstration and investment projects in these two regions (at a cost of US \$14.9 million, excluding projects submitted to the 34th Meeting for Lebanon, Malawi, Morocco, Syria and Uganda). Demonstration projects included an information dissemination component (at the national or sub-regional levels), and all investment projects will phase out the entire MB consumption in the crop/application use (which, in many cases, represent the total MB consumption in the country). Results from demonstration and investment projects so far approved have been used for the preparation of new investment projects, even in countries with no demonstration project approved. All Article 5 countries have been made aware of the need to ratify the Copenhagen amendment. In some cases, delays in ratification of the amendment are outside the mandate of the Ozone Officers and other government officials .

22. UNEP informed the Secretariat that although several MB projects have been approved in Africa and Asia, these activities have not been primarily focused on presenting and disseminating the results of demonstration projects. Therefore, the workshops will provide an opportunity to present the results of these projects to major stakeholders in the regions. Participants will also have the opportunity to exchange their experiences and lessons learned and develop strategies for implementing alternatives. The need for ratification of the Copenhagen amendment has been stressed at regional network meetings and in meetings with ministers; however, it is more likely to occur if regional workshops and awareness raising, as proposed in this project, are carried out.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

23. The Executive Committee may wish to consider the eligibility of the proposal for funding.

Global: Regional crop manual on alternatives for horticultural crops and strawberries (US \$50,000)

24. This activity is to develop a crop manual on alternatives for horticultural crops and strawberries to provide practical information on how to adopt alternatives for horticultural crops and strawberries. It will take into consideration any existing similar documents prepared by other organizations such as the USDA and FAO, and will focus on specific alternatives to MB that have been identified in demonstration projects and investment projects that are used as part of integrated pest management (IPM) systems. The manual can be used as part of training in investment projects in promoting the further adoption of alternatives in the horticultural sector and in helping countries meet the 2002 freeze, 20 per cent reduction and phase out of MB. Two versions of the crop manual will be created, one focused on alternatives for Latin American countries and another focused on alternatives for Africa, because the farming systems and technical expertise differ greatly between the two regions. UNEP indicated that the manual would be disseminated in May-July 2002.

25. The Secretariat pointed out that the Executive Committee has approved a number of activities which have provided information on alternative technologies (video on MB alternatives; technical brochure on MB; technical sourcebook of MB alternatives; handbook for National Ozone Units for reducing reliance on MB; MB information kit; compilation of case studies on commercial, low-impact MB alternatives successfully implemented; development of training manuals for extension workers). Regarding the need for two versions of the manual, the Secretariat noted that the MB alternative technologies are limited in number and the same technologies are selected in countries from both regions. Therefore, the need for preparing two manuals is in doubt.

26. UNEP indicated that the proposed regional crop manual will show, in a user-friendly way, how alternatives can be adopted for horticultural crops to meet specific farming conditions. This manual can be used as a tool in training and investment projects. While it may appear that there are already a lot of publications on similar topics, many farmers and MB users remain unconvinced as to the availability and sustainability of the alternatives for their particular circumstances. For this reason, a publication targeted on particular crops for particular regions would be a useful resource in the ongoing work to build the confidence of MB users to change to

alternatives. Given the need to demonstrate that alternatives are properly adapted to regional conditions, even if the alternatives may be the same, it is considered necessary to have two versions of the crop manual.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

27. The Executive Committee may wish to consider the eligibility of the proposal for funding.

Global: Global public awareness and education campaign to sustain the phase out (US \$1 million spread over the period of 2001-2005) (US \$100,000)

28. UNEP and the Fund Secretariat agreed to US \$100,000 for the project preparation component of this project. UNEP provided a revised project proposal.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

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

Global: Study on development of ODS phase out strategy for SMEs (US \$100,000)

30. The Executive Committee considered this activity in the context of UNEP's draft business plan and requested UNEP to "remove the project "SME conversion manual" (US \$180,000) from the business plan and ensure that the proposed "Study on development of ODS phase-out strategy from SMEs" would review and provide information on the manner in which different countries have phased out ODS from SMEs in different sectors, noting the importance of avoiding any duplication of UNEP's existing project, "Training modules on management of ODS phase-out in SMEs" (Decision 32/11 (b)). UNEP's request complies with Decision 32/11(b), however, UNEP is also requesting the Executive Committee to cancel its project on SME training manuals.

31. The Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance (MEF) will be considering the request to cancel UNEP's training module project at the same time as the Project Review Sub-Committee is considering UNEP's request for an SME Study.

32. The SME training modules study was approved for US \$40,000 in July 1996. UNEP is reporting that US \$15,000 has already been disbursed. UNEP's request for the cancellation of this project indicated that there was no substantive progress on this project that was approved in May 1996. UNEP indicated that according to its experience, the project budget was insufficient to develop and reproduce training materials for this sector. It noted that all important documents need to be translated into French and Spanish. It should be noted that after the approval of the US \$40,000 for this project at the 19th Meeting, the Committee approved US \$360,000 for UNEP to translate guidelines and modules into Arabic, Chinese, French and Spanish (GLO/SEV/23/TAS/153). Nor did it indicate that the translation project had a remaining balance of US \$229,918 for this project that is classified as a project with an implementation delay. Nor did it point out that the Executive Committee had approved another project to translate modules at its 29th Meeting (GLO/SEV/29/TAS/198). None of the US \$120,000 for this project has been

disbursed. The Committee has approved three training module projects for UNEP, all at the 19th Meeting. The Secretariat has recommended to the Executive Committee through the MEF Sub-Committee that the training modules projects should not be cancelled.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

33. The Project Review Sub-Committee may wish to consider the above in its consideration of this project.

Global: Development of tracking system for ODS and ODS-based equipment (US \$28,000)

34. This project is to develop a software package that Ozone Units and national and regional Customs agencies can use to track imports, exports and re-exports of ODS and ODS-based equipment, with a view to control their usage. It will be designed in such a way that data can be shared electronically between multiple users (e.g. between the Ozone Unit and the Customs agency). The software and the linkage will support the implementation of national quota and licensing systems as well as data reporting to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat and Ozone Secretariat.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

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

ANNEX I
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS

Bolivia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: Nov. 1995 (US \$)	91,000
Phase II: Nov. 1998 (US \$)	60,670
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	60,670
Date of approval of country programme	Nov. 1995
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1994), (ODP tonnes)	76.4
Latest reported ODS consumption (2000) (ODP tonnes)*	43.1
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)	75.7
Amount approved (US \$)	591,150
Amount disbursed (as at December 2000) (US \$):	338,604
ODS to be phased out (tonnes ODP)	18.8
ODS phased out (as at December 2000) (tonnes ODP)	0.0

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

		US \$
(a)	Country programme preparation	10,000
(b)	Project preparation	175,000
(c)	Training	0
(d)	Technical assistance	146,000
(e)	Demonstration	0
(f)	Investment projects	108,480
	Total:	439,480

Progress Report

2. The main achievements mentioned in the progress report include: banning imports of CFC based equipment, establishment of the ODP imports control, implementation of a project in the foam sector and the recovery and recycling of 13.8 tonnes of CFC-12, training of refrigeration technicians, preparation of two investment projects in the foam sector and public awareness activities (conferences, competitions, and activities involving the media) which increased participation and cooperation from the government and the public. The Ozone Unit reviewed consumption data reported for previous years and found that the CFC freeze consumption should be 76.7 tonnes (instead of 52.7 tonnes previously reported).

3. The Ozone Unit operates under the direct supervision of the Vice-Minister of Environment; it receives technical support from the General Direction of Environmental Services. The action plan of the Unit is part of the Annual Strategic Plan which belongs to the General Plan of Economic and Social Development established by the Government.

Plan of Action

4. The plan of action for the next period includes: finalisation of the RMP formulation and its implementation, including training for customs officers, continuation of training of technicians and establishment of the licensing system; implementation of two foam projects, monitoring recovery and recycling of refrigerant, implementation of a MB phase out project , and data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Guinea: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: Nov. 1995 (US \$)	50,000
Phase II: Jul. 1999 (US \$)	33,333
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	33,333
Date of approval of country programme	Nov. 1995
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1995), (ODP tonnes)	44.2
Latest reported ODS consumption (2000) (ODP tonnes)*	38.3
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)	42.4
Amount approved (US \$)	356,113
Amount disbursed (as at December 2000) (US \$):	221,788
ODS to be phased out (tonnes ODP)	12.9
ODS phased out (as at December 2000) (tonnes ODP)	12.9

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

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Country programme preparation	43,000
(b)	Project preparation	40,000
(c)	Training	109,000
(d)	Technical assistance	80,780
(e)	Demonstration	0
(f)	Investment projects	0
	Total:	272,780

Progress Report

6. The main achievements in the progress report include: the preparation of ozone related legislation, preparation and approval of the RMP, implementation of the demonstration workshops on CFC recovery and recycling operations, organisation of public awareness activities and distribution of awareness material, celebration of the International Ozone Day, and data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats. Among the lessons learned during this period was the importance of involving the national authorities, importers and end-users in the implementation of the country programme, and the need for a reliable system for ODS data collection.

7. The National Ozone Unit of Guinea is located within the Division of Pollution Prevention in the Ministry of Environment. Its action plan is integrated in the National Environmental Plan, which is co-ordinated by the Environment National Council.

Plan of Action

8. The plan of action for the next period includes: ratification of the pending amendments to the Montreal Protocol, enforcement of ozone related legislation and implementation of the activities contained in the RMP project including training programmes for refrigeration service technicians and customs officers, continuation of public awareness activities to maintain the commitment of phase out ODS in all stakeholders, and continue reporting ODS related data to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Guyana: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved: Nov. 1997 (US \$)	65,000
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	43,333
Date of approval of country programme	Nov. 1997
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1995), (ODP tonnes)	39.2
Latest reported ODS consumption (2000) (ODP tonnes)*	32.7
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)	53.2
Amount approved (US \$)	741,450
Amount disbursed (as at December 2000) (US \$):	622,027
ODS to be phased out (tonnes ODP)	13.7
ODS phased out (as at December 2000) (tonnes ODP)	0.0

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

	US \$
(a) Country programme preparation	35,000
(b) Project preparation	41,000
(c) Training	66,000
(d) Technical assistance	73,450
(e) Demonstration	0
(f) Investment projects	461,000
Total:	676,450

Progress Report

10. The main achievements included in the progress report are: a reduction in CFC consumption to 25.48 ODP tonnes, ratification of the London, Copenhagen and Montreal Amendments to the Montreal Protocol, development of a licensing system (and is expected to be approved by the Cabinet shortly), implementation of awareness programmes at different levels

(schools, public, stakeholders), implementation of training workshops for customs officers and refrigeration technicians, and data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

11. The Ozone Unit is a part of the Hydrometeorological Service and operates under a Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Environment Protection Agency of Guyana. The Ozone Unit action plan is guided by the country programme; annual reports are submitted regularly to the Government via the Ministry of Agriculture and National Resources and Energy Advisory Committee.

Plan of Action

12. The plan of action for the next period includes: continuing implementation of the various components of the RMP, enforcing regulations to control ODS consumption and establish ODS phase-out activities in low consumption sectors, undertaking work with different stakeholders and organising awareness raising activities in order to meet the control measures under the Montreal Protocol, especially concerning the 50 per cent and 85 per cent CFC reductions and the halon and MB freezes, and continuing reporting ODS consumption data to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Lao PDR: Establishment of the Ozone Unit

13. The Lao PDR country programme submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 34th Meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/55) includes a project for the establishment of the Ozone Unit within the Science, Technology and Environment Agency. The Government of Lao PDR is requesting a total of US \$105,500 for the implementation of this project.

14. The main responsibilities of the Ozone Office are: working in close collaboration with the various government departments and affected stakeholders by providing advice on appropriate legislation and other ODS issues; designing and implementing a data collection strategy and maintaining the database of ODS consumption and imports; developing and updating a registry of ODS importers and consumers; collecting data and information from the Customs and Excise Department, Central Statistical Office, importers and consumers of ODS; advising the Government on restrictions on imports and any other methods for applying levies on ODS and equipment containing them, if necessary; coordinating and implementing the RMP; preparing information and awareness campaigns; reporting periodically to the government on import trends, consumption of ODSs and the effectiveness of the proposed Action Plan; submitting annual reports on ODS consumption to the Ozone Secretariat and reporting progress on implementation of the country programme to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat; sending progress reports to the relevant agencies; and facilitating exchange of information with other Article 5 countries.

15. Based on analysis of similar projects so far approved by the Executive Committee, current market prices of office equipment and software, a budget of US \$66,000 for a three-year period is recommended.

Sudan: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: Mar. 1994 (US \$)	168,300
Phase II: Jul. 1999 (US \$)	112,200
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	112,200
Date of approval of country programme	March 1994
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1991), (ODP tonnes)	606.2
Latest reported ODS consumption (2000) (ODP tonnes)*	296.7
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)	456.8
Amount approved (US \$)	1,650,355
Amount disbursed (as at December 2000) (US \$):	1,092,694
ODS to be phased out (tonnes ODP)	399.8
ODS phased out (as at December 2000) (tonnes ODP)	302.3

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

		US \$
(a)	Country programme preparation	10,000
(b)	Project preparation	101,132
(c)	Training	108,250
(d)	Technical assistance	350,000
(e)	Demonstration	0
(f)	Investment projects	800,473
	Total:	1,369,855

Progress Report

17. The main achievements included in the progress report are: reduction in the consumption of CFCs below the baseline, development of a licensing system (in place since February 2001) and controls on imports of ODS-based equipment, implementation of training workshops for customs officers and refrigeration technicians, awareness programmes through conferences, press bulletins and other activities, data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

18. The Ozone Office is located within the Ministry of Industry. The Office is supervised directly by the Secretary General of the Higher Council for Environment and Nature Resources; it has its access to senior decision-makers through the National Committee for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

Plan of Action

19. The plan of action for the next period includes: continuing implementation of ODS related policies and strategies, finalising the on-going sub-projects within the RMP project including training in good practices in refrigeration, recovery and recycling and customs

training; implementation of an investment project in the aerosol sector; considering alternatives to phase out HCFCs and MB; continuing implementation of public awareness campaigns that will enable the country to reduce CFC consumption and achieve the required 50 per cent cut by the year 2005 and complete phase-out by 2007.

Zimbabwe: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: Jul. 1994 (US \$)	171,050
Phase II: Jul. 1999 (US \$)	114,033
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	114,033
Date of approval of country programme	July 1994
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1993), (ODP tonnes)	320.4
Latest reported ODS consumption (2000) (ODP tonnes)*	519.6
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)	451.4
Amount approved (US \$)	3,111,899
Amount disbursed (as at December 2000) (US \$):	1,799,481
ODS to be phased out (tonnes ODP)	214.6
ODS phased out (as at December 2000) (tonnes ODP)	75.2

(*) Including 373 ODP tonnes of MB.

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

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Country programme preparation	40,000
(b)	Project preparation	238,000
(c)	Training	0
(d)	Technical assistance	382,387
(e)	Demonstration	583,550
(f)	Investment projects	1,582,879
	Total:	2,826,816

Progress Report

21. The main achievements included in the progress report are: a reduction of CFC consumption below the freeze level, formulation of regulations on import/export and use of all ODS and a licensing system, completion of various MB projects, implementation of the recovery and recycling of CFCs and training programme for refrigeration technicians, establishment of a task force on refrigeration and organisation of various public awareness activities, including celebrations for the Ozone Day and a pledge to use ozone friendly technologies, data reporting to the Multilateral and Ozone Secretariats.

Plan of Action

22. The plan of action for the next period includes: carrying on work with different stakeholders to enforce control measures for CFC reductions in 2005 and 2007, as well as the freeze on MB and halon; continuing implementation of the RMP project, public awareness activities and data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.



United Nations Environment Programme

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PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT · PROGRAMA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA EL MEDIO AMBIENTE
ПРОГРАММА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЕ

UNEP 2001 WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT

PRESENTED TO THE
34TH MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

JULY 2001

**Division of Technology, Industry and Economics
Energy and OzonAction Unit**

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UNEP 2001 WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT

SUMMARY

Project Title	Funding Requested (US\$)
Institutional Strengthening Projects	
Lao PDR (new)	105,000
Bolivia (renewal)	60,670
Guinea (renewal)	33,333
Guyana (renewal)	43,400
Sudan (renewal)	112,200
Zimbabwe (renewal)	114,033
Refrigerant Management Plans (Implementation)	
Vietnam: Training of Refrigeration Technicians	242,250
Vietnam: Policy/Legislation Assistance	4,350
Non-Recurring Activities	
Regional crop manual on alternatives for horticultural crops and strawberries	50,000
Enhancing the capability of local agricultural organizations and non-governmental organisations in methyl bromide communication (Cameroon, Nigeria, Senegal)	75,000
Two Regional Workshops on the Experiences of Use of Methyl Bromide Alternatives evaluated under the Multilateral Fund (Africa and Asia)	200,000
China: Policy training for local authorities in China - First tranche for 2001	343,000
Venezuela: Review of the ODS Licensing System and Decree 3220 Related to the Control of these Substances	80,000
Venezuela: Training of Customs Officers	120,000
Study on development of ODS phase out strategy for SMEs	100,000
Global public awareness and education campaign to sustain the phase out (US\$ 1 million spread over the period 2001 - 2005)	100,000
Development of tracking system for ODS and ODS-based equipment	28,000
Total	1,811,236

UNEP 2001 WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT

July 2001

1) CONTENTS

UNEP is pleased to present this amendment to its 2001 Work Programme for the consideration of the Executive Committee at its 34th meeting. This amendment is in line with the activities included in the 2001 Business Plan approved at the 33rd Executive Committee meeting. Moreover, it reflects a new orientation of UNEP's OzonAction programme, based on the priorities identified by the Executive Committee and by Article 5 countries for the compliance period. These include:

- Building capacity of National Ozone Units and Article 5 governments by the preparation of a Country Programme and institutional strengthening project preparation and renewals. There is also a proposed bilateral project with the Government of Japan to focus explicitly on country compliance.
- Addressing phase out needs in priority sectors by proposing projects to implement Refrigerant Management Plans (RMPs) and activities related to the methyl bromide sector and small and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs)
- and tracking of ODS imports/exports. The activities proposed herein follow the guidelines approved by the Executive Committee.

This Work Programme Amendment includes:

- Projects from the UNEP 2001 Business Plan for which UNEP requests funding at the 34th Executive Committee meeting.
- Projects that UNEP has been requested to implement, but which are being presented and funded by bilateral donors. These include:
 - France: RMP implementation for the Central African Republic and for Laos (note: the RMP for Laos is being presented together with the Country Programme).
 - Japan: Assistance for the implementation of strategic planning of the Multilateral Fund to promote compliance with the Montreal Protocol in the Asia and Pacific region
 - Sweden: RMP update workshop in Asia and the Pacific.

2) INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS

NEW

Title: Lao Peoples' Democratic Republic

Objectives: Assist the Government of Lao PDR through an Institutional Strengthening

project, in accordance with the approved Executive Committee guidelines.

Description: UNEP is sending separate proposal for this project to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat.

Time Frame: See separate project proposal.

Cost: US\$ 105,000 (excluding agency support costs)

(the above costs are excluding agency support costs)

<i>Project Milestones:</i>	Task	Date
		(start after approval of project)
	Finalization of IS project	Month 2
	First disbursement of funds	Month 4
	Submission of Progress reports	Every June and December
	Submission of PCRs	6 months after project completion

RENEWALS:

Title: **Bolivia, Guinea, Guyana, Sudan, Zimbabwe**

Objectives: Assist the Governments of the above-mentioned countries through renewals of their existing Institutional Strengthening projects, in accordance with the approved Executive Committee guidelines.

Description: UNEP is sending separate proposals for these projects to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat.

Time Frame: See separate project proposals.

<i>Cost:</i>	Bolivia	US\$ 60,670
	Guinea	US\$ 33,333
	Guyana	US\$ 43,400
	Sudan	US\$ 112,200
	Zimbabwe	US\$ 114,033

(the above costs are excluding agency support costs)

<i>Project Milestones:</i>	Task	Date
		(start after approval of project)

Finalization of IS renewal which includes budget allocation and activity plan under the new phase 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) REFRIGERANT MANAGEMENT PLANS

IMPLEMENTATION:

Title: Vietnam

Objectives: Assist the Government of Vietnam with the implementation of its Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP) in accordance with the approved Executive Committee guidelines.

Description: UNEP is sending a separate proposal for this project to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, comprising the following components:

- Training of Refrigeration Technicians
- Customs Training (in collaboration with the Government of Poland)
- Policy/Legislation Assistance

Time Frame: See separate project proposal.

Cost: Training of Refrigeration Technicians US\$ 242,250
 Policy/Legislation Assistance US\$ 4,350
 (the above costs are excluding agency support costs)

Project

Milestones:

Training of Refrigeration Technicians	
Task	Date (months after project approval)
Establish MOU with country	2
Phase I training completed	6
Phase II training completed	12
Workshop reports prepared	13
Completion of activities	15
Monitoring/evaluation report	21
PCRs	24

Customs Training

Task	Date (months after project approval)
Establish MOU with country	3
Phase I training completed	6
Phase II training completed	12
Workshop reports prepared	12
Completion of activities	13
Monitoring/evaluation report	18
PCRs	20

Policy/Legislation Assistance

Task	Date (months after project approval)
Establish MOU with country	2
Organization of workshops (2)	3
Preparation of final draft of regulations	5
PCRs/Reports	6

BILATERAL PROJECTS TO BE IMPLEMENTED BY UNEP

The Government of France will fund the following RMP implementation projects as part of their bilateral contributions to the Multilateral Fund, and UNEP will implement the projects. Accordingly, UNEP is not requesting funds for these activities as part of its 2001 Work Programme Amendment.

- **Central African Republic:** Refrigeration Training, Customs Training, Assistance on Legislation.
- **Lao People's Democratic Republic:** Training of Trainers in Good Refrigerant Management Practices, Customs Training.

4) NON-RECURRING ACTIVITIES

METHYL BROMIDE:

Title: **Regional crop manual on alternatives for horticultural crops and strawberries**

Objectives: The objectives of this project are to:

- Assist extension workers and methyl bromide users in implementing alternatives to methyl bromide for horticultural crops and strawberries.
- Promote the adoption of methyl bromide alternatives identified in demonstration projects to help countries meet the 2002 methyl bromide freeze, reduction and phase out.

Description: This user-friendly booklet will provide practical information on how to adopt alternatives for horticultural crops and strawberries. The development of this manual will take into consideration any existing similar documents prepared by other organizations such as the USDA and FAO.

This training manual will focus on specific alternatives to methyl bromide that have been identified in demonstration projects and investment projects and that are used as part of IPM systems. The manual can be used as part of training and investment projects in promoting the further adoption of alternatives in the horticultural sector and in helping countries meet the 2002 freeze, 20% reduction and phase out of methyl bromide.

Two versions of the crop manual will be created - one focused on alternatives for Latin American countries and another focused on alternatives for Africa. Two regional crop manuals are required due to the fact that the farming systems and technical expertise differ greatly between the two regions. Each version will address how alternatives can be adopted to meet the conditions of the countries in each region. The results of demonstration projects in the two regions will also be highlighted. The manuals will be prepared using a simple and pictorial approach to make it user-friendly and will be translated into both French and Spanish.

Time Frame:

Two consultants to write crop manual	July-December 2001
Translation into French and Spanish	January-February 2002
Layout and printing	March-May 2002
Dissemination	May-July 2002

Cost: US\$ 50,000 (excluding agency support costs)

Project Milestones:

Task	Date (start after approval of project)
Selection of consultants	Month 1-3
Development of crop manuals	Months 3-8
Review of draft	Month 9
Layout and printing	Months 10-11
Dissemination	Month 12
Submission of PCRs	6 months after project completion

Title: **Enhancing the capability of local agricultural organizations and non-governmental organisations in methyl bromide communication (Cameroon, Nigeria, Senegal)**

Objectives: **General Objectives:**

The general objectives of this project are to:

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

Specific Objectives:

The specific objective of this project is 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:

UNEP will implement communication programmes in three selected Article 5 countries that use methyl bromide and have a low level of awareness about the methyl bromide issue. This project builds upon the communication programmes that UNEP is implementing in ten countries as part of its 2000 Work Programme.

The methyl bromide communication programmes will be implemented in three African countries: Cameroon, Nigeria and Senegal. These countries have identified the need for educating methyl bromide users about alternatives and have requested assistance to implement an awareness-raising activity in their country. Specifically, these activities are needed to help these countries meet the 2002 freeze, 20% reduction and phase out of methyl bromide. Education activities will not only highlight the available alternatives but also the economic benefits of adopting alternatives.

In **Cameroon**, which consumed 12 ODP tonnes in 1997, there is a need for reaching out to methyl bromide users and other stakeholders about activities to phase out methyl bromide and available alternatives and their environmental and health impacts. These efforts will help to strengthen policy instruments to phase out methyl bromide and to monitor efforts in implementing alternatives. Activities that will be carried out include seminars with various stakeholders, production of newsletters, radio programs in national and local languages and development of videos, posters and other materials.

In **Nigeria**, methyl bromide consumption was 2 ODP tonnes in 1998 and is mainly used for post-harvest applications. Although the consumption is low, there is a potential for methyl bromide use to increase in the future as the country integrates into the global economy. There is a need for awareness-

raising activities to discourage the use of methyl bromide and promote use of alternatives.

In **Senegal**, methyl bromide consumption is 1 ODP tonnes and is mainly used for post-harvest applications. An investment project with UNIDO has already been implemented and phased out most of the methyl bromide consumption in Senegal. However, this project did not include any funds for raising awareness about the methyl bromide phase out. Building upon the investment project, there is a need to educate all methyl bromide users as well as potential users about the methyl bromide phase out and the alternatives that were successfully adopted in the investment project in order for methyl bromide use not to increase in the future.

In consultation with National Ozone Units, UNEP will form partnerships with agricultural networks and non-governmental organizations that already have strong links with methyl bromide users and know how to conduct outreach to farmers most effectively. Awareness-raising activities will also be done in close co-operation with Implementing Agencies to communicate the results of demonstration projects, highlight effective alternatives identified and promote development of investment projects.

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 and methyl bromide users will include the following:

Using existing agricultural networks, training programmes and NGOs.

UNEP will utilize the existing agricultural infrastructure in countries to effectively disseminate UNEP's methyl bromide publications, brochures and other information to methyl bromide users. Growers' associations, extension agencies and other institutions that already have strong links to farmers are the best channels for communicating information directly to the farmers and should be an integral part of the communication activities.

Using the media to raise awareness. Use of the media presents a powerful medium for informing large numbers of methyl bromide users about the methyl bromide issues, results of demonstration projects and how to obtain assistance in adopting alternatives. Outreach should be conducted through radio and TV programs and newspapers that are popular among farmers to communicate what is being done to implement methyl bromide alternatives and how farmers can participate.

Holding farmer-to-farmer exchanges and meetings to show how alternatives work. On-farm meetings or workshops offer an important opportunity for

alternatives evaluated under the Multilateral Fund (Africa and Asia)*Objectives:*

The objectives of this project are to:

- Share the experiences and lessons learned from demonstration projects in one country in the region to other countries in the region.
- Promote the adoption of methyl bromide alternatives that have been identified in the demonstration projects to enable countries to meet the 2002 methyl bromide freeze and 20% reduction by 2005 and to prevent future uses.
- Identify any new or unrecognized barriers to the rapid adoption of the alternatives identified and develop strategies for addressing these barriers.
- Raise awareness about effective alternatives to methyl bromide that have been identified in completed demonstration projects and how they can be adopted on the national and regional level.
- Promote the ratification of the Copenhagen Amendment in remaining countries in Africa and Asia by disseminating information about alternatives identified in demonstration projects.
- Clarify definition of quarantine and pre-shipment (QPS) uses as outlined in Montreal Protocol decisions to assist countries in accurately reporting data on methyl bromide consumption

Description:

The Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund has approved approximately 58 demonstration and investment projects in Article 5 countries to evaluate methyl bromide alternatives for major crops and commodities using methyl bromide. As of 2001, approximately 38 projects will be completed, evaluating the performance of a wide range of alternatives in a variety of climatic conditions.

Many of the alternatives that have proven effective in one country or region can be adapted and used successfully in other countries or regions. It is important that the valuable experiences and lessons learned from these projects are shared with a wide group of key stakeholders in other countries involved in phasing out methyl bromide. A major target group will be countries that have not yet ratified the Copenhagen Amendment and/or may have difficulty meeting the 2002 freeze and 20% reduction by 2005. In many of these countries, there exists a low level of awareness among methyl bromide users and there have not been extensive activities to demonstrate alternatives.

By disseminating the results and sharing experiences, these workshops will play an important role in helping countries understand appropriate methyl bromide alternatives, the need to ratify the Copenhagen Amendment and development of strategies to implement alternatives, in accordance with the Revised Strategy and Guidelines for Projects in the Methyl Bromide Sector as

approved at the 32nd Executive Committee meeting.

It should be noted that in the budgets approved for demonstration projects, only a small component for disseminating project results was included. The proposed activities were generally limited to the national level and involved the organization of a national workshop to present the findings, and the preparation and distribution of a technical report on the project. This approach, while having merit, could also have limited impact on the other countries in the region that would benefit from getting the results of these projects. The importance of approved demonstration projects could be greatly intensified through the proposed regional workshops.

In the spirit of inter-agency co-operation, UNEP and UNIDO will jointly organize these workshops, drawing on their experiences in the methyl bromide sector. UNEP has excellent expertise in organizing workshops on methyl bromide and other issues where National Ozone Units and other stakeholders come together to exchange experiences, while UNIDO is implementing a significant number of demonstration projects in Africa and Latin America, 22 of which are expected to be completed by early 2001. Other implementing agencies that have projects in the region will also be included.

Components:

Two regional workshops on the use of methyl bromide alternatives:

Three-day participatory workshops will be organized in Africa and Asia to highlight the results of all demonstration projects carried out in each region. Methyl bromide is largely used for soil treatments in Africa and for post-harvest applications in Asia. Drawing on the results of completed demonstration projects, the workshop in Africa will focus on appropriate alternatives for major crops using methyl bromide in Africa, including cut flowers, strawberries, vegetables and tobacco. The workshop in Asia will primarily focus on alternatives for post-harvest uses. The workshop in Asia will primarily target South Asian and Southeast Asian Countries that face common problems of fumigation of rice and other commodities and also use methyl bromide in the tobacco and vegetable sectors.

The format for the workshops will consist of the following:

- Presentations by technical experts on specific, effective alternatives identified in projects for major crop/commodity uses and their applicability to other countries in the region.
- Presentations highlighting the importance and benefits of ratifying the Copenhagen Amendment.
- Information on costs and benefits of alternatives compared to methyl

- bromide.
- Hands-on practical demonstrations on a selected farm/site showing how the alternatives work and their applicability to other countries in the region.
 - Hands-on activities to learn how to use alternatives.
 - Roundtable Sessions to discuss ratification of Copenhagen Amendment, how to promote the widespread adoption of alternatives and meeting the control measures, and
 - Small group sessions to identify alternatives appropriate for each country and develop strategies for implementing alternatives.

Target:

Participants will be mainly from countries consuming methyl bromide that have not ratified the Copenhagen Amendment and/or may have difficulty meeting the 2002 freeze and 20% reduction by 2005 (e.g. Cameroon, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, The Philippines, Thailand, Uganda and Zambia). Approximately 20 countries in Africa and 10 countries in Asia have not ratified the Copenhagen Amendment (see Annex 1). Participants will include extension workers, methyl bromide users, technical experts involved in demonstration projects, representatives from agricultural organizations and non-governmental organizations, Ministries of Agriculture and National Ozone Units. Local experts will be used as much as possible. All implementing agencies will also participate to share information on the results of their demonstration projects.

Expected Outputs:

- § Better understanding among National Ozone Units, Ministries of Agriculture, methyl bromide users, extension workers, agricultural organizations about available effective alternatives identified in demonstration projects and how they can be adopted to meet the needs of their country.
- § Action taken by countries to ratify the Copenhagen Amendment and meet the control measures.
- § Strategies for further exchange of information and experience that will accelerate the use of the identified alternatives within each country in order for them to meet the 2002 freeze and 20% reduction.
- § Identification of potential projects that would use the identified alternatives to methyl bromide for each of the participating countries.
- § Two workshop reports that highlight the presentations, discussions, key recommendations on identifying alternatives and promoting their adoption. The information collected will also be included on the UNEP/UNIDO joint website presenting the results of demonstration

projects.

<i>Time Frame:</i>	Regional Workshop in Africa	July-December 2001
	Regional Workshop in Asia	December 2001-June 2002
<i>Cost:</i>	Regional Workshop in Africa	US\$ 100,000
	Regional Workshop in Asia	US\$ 100,000

(the above are excluding agency support costs)

<i>Project Milestones:</i>	Task	Date
		(start after approval of project)
	Agreement with host countries	July-September 2001
	Regional Workshop in Africa	November-December 2001
	Regional Workshop in Asia	February-March 2002
	Workshop reports, website on results of demonstration projects and follow-up with countries	April-June 2002
	Submission of PCRs	6 months after project completion

TRAINING:

Title: Policy training for local authorities - First tranche for 2001

Objectives: Strengthen the capacity of local authorities in China to enforce ozone protection policies, through the implementation of specific training activities identified in “Ozone Policy Training Strategy for Local Authorities in China” developed by the Government of China.

Description: UNEP is separately sending to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat:

- Detailed proposal for this project.
- “Ozone Policy Training Strategy for Local Authorities in China” (Government of China, October 2000) with annexes.

Time Frame: See separate project proposal.

Cost: US\$ 343,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project
Milestones:* See separate project proposal.

Title: Review of the ODS Licensing System and Decree 3220 Related

to the Control of these Substances, Venezuela

Objectives: Review and strengthen the authorization and license system including the concept of prior informed consent as an instrument of control. In addition, the import and export quotas will be reviewed as a means to contribute to the reduction of illegal traffic.

Improve the existing data base so that it could be shared with the System of Customs and Tax Administration (SENIAT in Spanish) in order to have a better knowledge of the registry of importers, the licenses issued, the quotas and details of the merchandise, place of origin, presentation, route, manufacturer and all the necessary details to verify that the country can comply with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol.

Once reviewed and amended, include the improved licensing system as part of the complementary instruments to the Decree 3220.

Description: The program will be implemented in two phases:

Review of the license system, adaptation of customs procedures, preparation and improvement of the current database, and elaboration and editing of a brochure to summarise and explain all these aspects. This phase should be completed in three months. The brochure will explain the new licensing system.

Adjustment and amendment of Decree 3220 in order to substitute the existing license system with an improved one, and review of some concepts and provisions for the regulation of ODS imports and production of equipment containing these substances. This process will take nine months and will end with the revision of the new Decree and an information campaign to raise awareness of and support for the new regulation and licensing system.

Among the aspects to be included in the improved license system and the Decree will be a glossary of terms, conditions and requirements for licenses or validity.

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

local conditions.

Time Frame: 12 Months from approval of the project.

Cost: US\$ 80,000 (excluding agency support costs)

Item	Cost
PREPARATION	
Translation of contractual agreements	500
Shipment of training and display documents	500
Sub-Total	1,000
REVISION AND IMPROVEMENT OF ODS LICENSING SYSTEM	
International legislative expert to assist, co-ordinate and review the work of revision of the existing ODS licensing system and of the Decree 3220	13000
Revision and improvement by Local legislative experts	12500
Preparation and edition of 1500 issues of information brochure on the license system	5000
Sub-Total	30,500
REVISION AND AMENDMENT OF DECREE 3220	
Review and amendment the Decree by local experts	15000
Information program about new Decree (meetings with stakeholders) Local organization including rental, logistics, register of participants, invitation etc.	20000
Sub-Total	35,000
MONITORING	
Monitoring of project implementation	5000
Monitoring, Evaluation and reporting including preparation and dissemination as per ExCom requirements and training guidelines	5000
Sub-Total	10,000
CONTINGENCIES 5%	3500
TOTAL PROJECT COST	80,000

Project Milestones:

Task	Date (start after approval of project)

Memorandum of Understanding with host country for implementation of project	Month 1
Identify and contract international expert and local consultants	Month 2
Revision of existing ODS licensing system	Months 3 - 4
Development of amendments to Decree 3220	Months 3 - 6
Adoption and enforcement of legislation	Months 7 - 9
Development of brochure describing the new ODS licensing system and amended Decree	Month 7 - 10
Project report	Month 11
Submission of PCR	12 months after project completion

Title: Training of Customs Officers, Venezuela

Objectives: Provide training to Customs officers, inspectors, controllers and customs policemen in Venezuela to enable them to identify: Controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol; and Imported equipment and products using ozone depleting substances (CFCs).

The training will enable the customs officers to understand the following topics:

- Destruction of the ozone layer and its effects and consequences.
- International agreements for the protection of the ozone layer (from the Vienna Convention to the Montreal Protocol) plus the national laws related to the matter.
- Correct classification and identification of ODS and the products that use or contain them through the Harmonized System and the Chemical Abstracts Services nomenclature used for other regulations on toxic and hazardous substances.
- Use of ODS identifiers and detection of illegal substances that involve ODS and the equipment that uses or contains them.
- Importers registry, authorization system and licenses and necessary customs procedures for controlling ODS and equipment.

Provide CFC-detection equipment for the major customs entry points.

Description:

The project will be carried out in three phases:

Phase I: Training of trainers, one workshop of three days for 20 participants given by an international consultant assisted by a local expert;

Phase II: Training of customs officers: immediately after finalizing Phase I, ten workshops for 10 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, the Resource Module on ODS Import/Export Licensing Systems, Regulations to Control Ozone Depleting Substances, Monitoring Import of Ozone Depleting Substances,) will be used, and adapted to reflect local conditions.

Time Frame:

Project duration 24 Months from approval

Cost:

US\$ 120,000 (excluding agency support costs)

Item	Cost
PREPARATION	
Translation of contractual agreements	500
Shipment of training and display documents	1500
Bidding, Purchase and shipment (15%) of training equipment	20,700
Customs clearance and local transport of equipment	500
Sub-Total	23,200
PHASE I	
International training experts	13000
Local experts to prepare "Country Handbook" and to act as local resource persons	5000
International expert to assist in the preparation and review "Country Handbook"	3000
Local organization including rental, logistics, register of participants, invitation etc.	8000

Local travel and accommodation 100US\$ per trip and 50US\$ per person per day accommodation: 10 persons 1 trip each 3 nights each for customs	2500
Sub-Total	31,500
PHASE II	
Local experts to deliver training 200US\$ per training day : 10 training of 2 days for customs	4000
Reproduction of training materials 20US\$ per trainee for 100 trainees in customs	2000
Local organization (10 workshops for customs officers) including rental, logistics, register of participants, invitation etc 2000 US\$ per workshop	20000
Local organization (8 seminars for importers and traders) including rental, logistics, register of participants, invitation etc 1000 US\$ per workshop	8000
Local travel and accommodation 100US\$ per trip and 50US\$ per person per day accommodation: 50 persons 1 trip each 3 nights each for customs	12500
Sub-Total	46,500
PHASE III	
Monitoring of project implementation during Phase I and II	8000
Monitoring, Evaluation and reporting including preparation and dissemination as per ExCom requirements and training guidelines	5000
Sub-Total	13,000
Total	
CONTINGENCIES 5%	6000
TOTAL PROJECT COST	120,000

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 5-6
Workshop report prepared	One month after workshop is held (Month 7)

10 Workshops to train the customs officers held	Months 6-14
Workshop reports prepared	One month after workshops are held (Month 16)
Completion of activities	17 Months
Evaluation of Training Activities	Months 17 - 23
Submission of PCRs	24 Months

OTHER:

Title: **Global public awareness and education campaign to sustain the phase out (US\$ 1 million spread over the period 2001 - 2005)**

Background: The Executive Committee, in the context of the Strategic Planning process over the next ten years, has emphasised the need to enhance efforts to increase public awareness on ODS-related issues¹. The priorities discussed by the ExCom includes:

- Sustaining the momentum for phase out.
- Achieving early and accelerated phase out in countries willing to do so.

The 1999 freeze on consumption and production of CFCs is now in effect for Article 5 countries. Subsequent control measures such as the 2002 methyl bromide and halon freezes, and further reductions in CFCs will also enter into force in the near future. Investment projects for all sectors, including production sector phase out strategies, are already being implemented in many countries to enable them to meet their Protocol commitments.

Feedback gathered from regional network meetings, training workshops, and individual meetings with NOUs shows that developing countries continue to experience lack of awareness of the Montreal Protocol and ozone depletion among industry target groups as well as civil society. This is despite the activities already implemented to date by nationally and internationally by the NOUs themselves and by UNEP. Lessons learned from other global change activities such as AIDS awareness and disease eradication by the WHO and those by UNICEF show the importance of an integrated and sustained local, regional and international awareness and education campaign to ensure increased awareness levels.

In the context of the Montreal Protocol, the lack of awareness about the Protocol as well as technical information on alternatives creates a significant

¹ UNEP/OzL/Pro/ExCom/33/32 Annex VIII Framework on the Objectives, Priorities, Problems and Modalities for Strategic Planning of the Multilateral Fund in the Compliance Period

problem for countries to achieve their phase out.

The Strategic Planning process of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund intends to effect a smooth transition towards a country-driven approach, where each country will be responsible for a national compliance strategic plan. This project intends to assist this country-driven process by providing countries with the flexibility to decide specific awareness activities they want to implement, based on their national needs and perspectives.

Objectives:

The objectives of this project are to:

- Sustain the momentum of the phase out process during the compliance period by securing the broader involvement and support of the general public in Article 5 countries in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol.
- Support compliance of developing countries in the phase out of ODS under the Montreal Protocol through wider involvement of civil society in developing countries.
- Promote phase out by reaching out to specific sectors that have not yet received assistance, i.e. the SME sector, the end user and informal servicing sectors through regional awareness and education activities.
- Assist in preventing “back sliding” to ODS use due to various factors, including ODS dumping, by promoting active involvement of local organisations and NGOs.
- Contribute to promoting a country-driven approach to awareness raising as highlighted in the Strategic Planning process initiated by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund.

Expected Outputs

- Sustaining the momentum of ODS phase out globally.
- Increased level of awareness of the general public on the issues related to phase out of ODS, the Montreal Protocol, and their national strategy (Country Programme).
- Development of an overall communication strategy and time bound awareness programmes to be delivered on a regional basis.

Description:

UNEP proposes to help meet the need of countries for enhanced public awareness during the compliance period through this project, which is designed to be a five-year project with an estimated cost of US\$ 1 million. The project implementation is envisioned to be in two phases. The first phase will undertake to develop an overall Communication Strategy addressing the needs on awareness raising during the time bound compliance period targeted at specific groups (please see detailed description below). The first tranche being requested for 2001 is US\$ 100,000.

The second phase of the project is dependent on the results of the activities,

programmes and projects identified during the strategy development. Each of these projects will be submitted for the approval of the ExCom, along with the corresponding funding levels needed for implementation, as and when the communication strategy is agreed upon.

Development of an overall strategy on awareness raising during the compliance period

The ExCom discussion on Strategic Planning, and representatives of several Article 5 countries in other fora, emphasised the need for additional awareness raising activities to enable NOUs to effect a smooth transition towards a country-driven approach.² In making certain that such additional support is time-bound, targeted and based on the real needs of the countries and the region as a whole, UNEP proposes that a Communication Expert be consulted so that such needs can be translated into an Overall Strategy for Awareness raising during this compliance period. It is envisioned that this strategy preparation will allow for open and transparent discussions on the requirements of the countries during the compliance period.

Communication experts from organisations such as WHO, UNICEF and UNESCO will also be consulted on how their large-scale global information and education campaigns have met their set objectives. UNEP will specifically try to elicit innovative ideas from the experts about how their programmes have reached marginalised target groups to identify viable approaches to reach small ODS using sectors such as SMEs and the servicing sector. Experts from the TEAP/TOC and ExCom members and IAs will likewise be consulted to provide substantive inputs into the strategy. A consultant will be hired to look after the data gathering and strategy development.

The Strategy will clearly define specific activities and actions that will be needed by the various sectors in each country/region in order to empower them to meet their compliance targets. It will look at the different issues that a country faces during this period in detail, and propose actions to respond. Once the strategy is completed and approved, it will form the basis for the approval of future projects within this programme, mainly to support compliance.

The activities that will be done for this strategy development include:

- Identification of a Communication expert as consultant
- Assessment of currently implemented awareness raising projects at a global, regional and national level
- Expert's Group Meeting
- Drafting of Strategy

² UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/32 paragraph 84, Report of the 33rd ExCom Meeting

- Peer Review and approval
- Implementation of Strategy

Once the strategy is completed, it will be submitted to the ExCom for approval (proposed for 36th Meeting).

It is proposed that for this first tranche, US\$ 100,000 will be set aside for this component.

Time Frame: Project duration: August 2001-August 2005
Duration of first tranche: AUGUST 2001-AUGUST 2002

Cost: US\$ 100,000 (first tranche of a total project cost of US\$ 1 million.) (Excludes agency support costs)

Project Milestones Development of an overall strategy on awareness raising during the compliance period

Task	Date (start after approval of project)
Hiring Consultant	September 2001
Experts Group Meeting	October 2001
Strategy Development	November 2001-February 2002
Review	March 2002
Implementation	March 2002-December 2005
Monitoring	Every six months

Title: Study on development of ODS phase-out strategy for SMEs

Objectives: Provide National Ozone Units (NOUs) and owners/operators of small and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs) in Article 5 countries with an overview of approaches adopted in different countries and in different sectors (refrigeration and air conditioning, solvents, foams, aerosols) to address the phase-out of ODS in SMEs. The study would also provide an assessment of which approaches have been most effective in each of the above-mentioned sectors to further support SMEs compliance with the Montreal Protocol and offer possible options that could be considered by NOUs to assist SMEs in their countries.³

Description: The study will consist of three parts:

³ Decision 32/11 (b) note the importance of avoiding any duplication between this proposed project and another UNEP project, "Training modules on management of ODS phase-out in SMEs". As indicated in the draft 2000 Progress Report, UNEP is suggesting the cancellation of the latter project and will return the funds to the Multilateral Fund.

Part 1: Desk study.

The project team will review existing Multilateral Fund sources (including Executive Committee papers, guidelines, project documents, PCRs), external literature, and Internet resources. The team will also conduct selected email/telephone research with Implementing Agencies, ozone focal points, and SME expert institutions to supplement the literature review, as necessary. Once these data are gathered, the team will describe which approaches Article 5 and developed countries have adopted to phase out ODS in SMEs to date. The desk study will examine approaches taken to assist SMEs via policy measures, technology transfer, financial assistance (revolving funds, concessional lending, grants, etc.), training, information provision and awareness raising. Selected research may also be conducted in SME environmental areas (e.g. environmental management, cleaner production) outside of ozone protection to glean lessons learned and approaches that could be relevant to ozone protection.

Part 2: Detailed Investigation of SMEs in Selected Countries

The project team would undertake site visits to 2-3 countries with good experience with the SME sector to conduct in-depth interviews with NOUs, business and government organizations whose purpose is to assist SMEs, NGOs, and SME enterprise owners to gather detailed information about their experiences with phase out approaches. This will include an investigation of both positive and negative experiences in the selected ODS sectors.

Part 3: Analysis and Recommendations

Based on the data gathered in Parts 1 and 2, the project team would develop an assessment about which strategies to assist SME have been effective, which have not, and the reasons for both.

This study will be conducted in close co-operation with international institutions (e.g. the Asia-Pacific Center for Technology Transfer) and/or national institutions that work with SMEs on technology transfer and/or Montreal Protocol issues. UNEP will also involve the Implementing Agencies and selected NOUs in countries that have garnered experience with SME projects under the Multilateral Fund.

The project output will be a published report in English, French and Spanish, disseminated to NOUs and other key target groups via hardcopy and Internet.

Time Frame: October 2001 - December 2002

Cost: US\$ 100,000 (excluding agency support costs)

<i>Project Milestones:</i>	Task	Date (start after approval of project)
	Establishment of Contract with Study Developer	Month 3
	Completion of Desk Study	Month 6
	Completion of detailed investigation of SMEs	Month 9
	Completion of analysis and recommendations	Month 11
	Dissemination to NOUs	Month 15
	Submission of PCRs	6 months after project completion

Title: **Development of tracking system for ODS and ODS-based equipment**

Objectives: Develop a software package that NOUs and national and regional-level Customs agencies can use to track imports, exports and re-exports of ODS and ODS-based equipment, with a view to control their usage. The software will assist compliance by enabling NOUs to better track and report the movement of such goods and help prevent illegal trade. It will be designed in such a way that data can be shared electronically between multiple users, e.g. between the NOU and the Customs agency.

The software and the linkage will support the implementation of national quota and licensing systems as well as data reporting to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat and Ozone Secretariat.

Description: The software will be based on off-the-shelf products (e.g. Excel spreadsheet and/or Access database) commonly available with NOUs. It will enable NOUs to:

- Maintain up-to-date records on ODS and ODS-based equipment imported, exported and re-exported.
- Calculate the quantity of ODS imported by registered importers within the licensing system and calculate the assigned quotas for each importer automatically.
- Calculate total quotas already distributed.
- Generate detailed daily, monthly or annual reports.
- Share data with other authorized users (e.g. the Customs agency).

The software will be able to produce reports for specific ODS or

ODS-based equipment for a given time period. The type of information it will track may include:

- Quantity imported, exported or re-exported
- Details of importer/exporter (company name, contact person, address, telephone, fax, email, commercial registration number, etc.)
- Customs code for imported/exported item
- Country/source from where shipment originated
- Trade name or brands of imported/exported item
- Details of uses of imported items
- Number of shipments/applications imported, exported or re-exported
- Annual quota assigned for each Company
- Distributed Quota (company name and assigned quota).

The software will have English, French and Spanish language options.

UNEP will develop the software in close co-operation with selected NOUs and experts with customs and/or licensing systems (e.g. World Customs Organisation). Examples of similar software that may exist in different countries will be examined and, if possible, adapted for wider use by other NOUs. UNEP will solicit input and comments from the Implementing Agencies, Multilateral Fund Secretariat and Ozone Secretariat.

Time Frame: August 2001 - December 2002

Cost: US\$ 28,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project
Milestones:*

Task	Date (start after approval of project)
Establishment of contract with software developer	Month 3
Completion of draft version of software	Month 8
Completion of final version of software	Month 15
Dissemination to NOUs	Month 17
Submission of PCRs	6 months after project completion

ANNEXES

COUNTRIES IN AFRICA AND ASIA THAT HAVE NOT RATIFIED THE COPENHAGEN AMENDMENT

Africa	Asia
Angola	Brunei
Burundi	China
Central African Republic	India
Chad	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Comoros	Maldives
Congo	Myanmar
Cote d'Ivoire	Nepal
Ethiopia	Philippines
Gambia	Samoa
Guinea	United Arab Emirates
Lesotho	
Madagascar	
Mali	
Mauritania	
Namibia	
Nigeria	
Sudan	
Swaziland	
Tanzania	
Zambia	