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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Thirty-fifth Meeting
Montreal, 5-7 December 2001

2001 WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENTS OF UNEP

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE FUND SECRETARIAT

1. UNEP is requesting approval from the Executive Committee for US \$2,485,822 as amendments to its 2001 Work Programme with agency support costs of US \$323,157.
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:			
Albania	Institutional strengthening project	100,000	42,000 (1)
Guatemala	Renewal of institutional strengthening	96,000	96,000
Jamaica	Renewal of institutional strengthening	44,000	44,000
Mali	Renewal of institutional strengthening project	46,667	46,667
Yemen	Renewal of institutional strengthening	118,000	118,000
II. Refrigerant management plans			
Albania	Implementation of the RMP	187,005	Deferred
Chile	Implementation of the RMP	335,400	(2)
Comoros	Implementation of the RMP	138,000	138,000
DPR of Korea	Preparation of RMP project	60,000	60,000
Georgia	Implementation of the RMP	20,000	(3)
Guatemala	Implementation of the RMP	231,000	231,000
Guyana	Implementation of the RMP	65,500	65,500
Togo	Preparation of RMP project	60,000	60,000
III. Non recurring activities:			
China	Awareness raising workshop to support ratification of the Copenhagen Amendment	100,000	Not recommended
China	Techno-economic evaluation of methyl bromide alternatives	80,000	Not recommended
India	Action plan for integrated training and related non-investment activities to support the phase out of ODS in the solvent sector in the SMEs	169,000	Not recommended
Malaysia	Enhancing the capability of local agricultural organisations and non-governmental organisations in methyl bromide communication	25,000	Not recommended
Philippines	Training for customs officials and other key stakeholders	170,250	170,250
Global	Formulation of national phase-out strategies and capacity building (Cambodia, Cape Verde, Sierra Leone, Somalia)	440,000	200,000
Sub-total:		2,485,822	1,271,417
Agency support costs:		323,157	165,284
Total:		2,808,979	1,436,701

(1) Covering the cost for the first year.

(2) Considered under UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/33.

(3) Considered under UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/38.

I. Institutional strengthening projects

- | | | |
|-----|-----------|----------------|
| (a) | Albania | (US \$100,000) |
| (b) | Guatemala | (US \$96,000) |
| (c) | Jamaica | (US \$44,000) |
| (d) | Mali | (US \$46,667) |
| (e) | Yemen | (US \$118,000) |

Project descriptions

3. The descriptions of the institutional strengthening projects for the above countries are 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. The Executive Committee may also wish to express the following views to the Governments concerned:

Albania

5. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening request for Albania and notes with appreciation the fact that the Government of Albania is taking the initiative to freeze CFC consumption. The Executive Committee acknowledges that Albania has several activities which will be implemented in the coming two years, mainly: establishing an Ozone Unit, coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the national phase out plan and RMP, developing a monitoring system for ODS imports, establishing a legal and regulatory system to manage ODS, developing a system to discourage the use and imports of ODS, communicating or providing training to the stakeholders through various mediums, and reporting data as required to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats. Albania expects to strengthen its national institutional capacity to effectively coordinate and administer the actions outlined in the National Phase-out Plan and RMP of Albania.

Guatemala

6. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal for Guatemala and notes with appreciation the fact that Guatemala reported 1999 CFC consumption to the Ozone Secretariat that is lower than its CFC compliance baseline, and that Guatemala appears to be able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that Guatemala has taken some significant steps to phase out its consumption of ODS including the ratification of all the amendments to the Montreal Protocol, the implementation of a licensing system, the completion of investment projects in the foam and refrigeration sectors and the implementation of the recovery and recycling project in the MAC sector. These and other activities are encouraging, and the Executive Committee appreciates the efforts of Guatemala to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Guatemala will continue the

implementation of the RMP, have fully implemented its licensing system to limit ODS imports to levels allowed under the Montreal Protocol, and sustain and build upon its current levels of reductions in CFCs.

Jamaica

7. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal for Jamaica and notes with appreciation the fact that the reported 2000 CFC consumption to the Ozone Secretariat is lower than its CFC baseline for compliance, and that Jamaica appears to be able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that Jamaica has taken significant steps to phase out its consumption of ODS, including the establishment of a committee to prepare the Ozone Act; the completion of officers' training and certification; the implementation of public awareness activities involving NGOs; the creation of a methyl bromide working group and the organisation of two methyl bromide workshops. These and other activities are encouraging, and the Executive Committee appreciates the efforts of Jamaica to reduce the consumption of ODSs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Jamaica will continue the implementation of the RMP project, have fully implemented its licensing system to limit imports to levels no higher than those allowed under the Montreal Protocol, and sustain and build upon its current levels of reductions in CFCs and other controlled substances.

Mali

8. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal for Mali and notes with appreciation the fact that the 1999 and 2000 CFC consumption figures reported to the Ozone Secretariat are lower than its CFC compliance baseline, and that Mali appears to be able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. In its submission, Mali reported on a number of important initiatives it has undertaken including the ratification of the London, Copenhagen and Montreal Amendments to the Montreal Protocol, the preparation and implementation of the RMP project, the re-conversion of a company in the foam sector and the preparation of legislation to control import/export and use of ODS and ODS-based equipment. These and other activities reported are encouraging, and the Executive Committee appreciates the efforts of Mali to reduce their consumption of CFCs. Over the next two years, Mali intends to focus on the enforcement of legislation drafted, continue implementation of the activities contained in the RMP, improve its data collection system, strengthen the relations with NGOs and environmental agencies and increase public awareness activities. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Mali will have fully implemented its licensing system to limit imports to levels no higher than those allowed under the Montreal Protocol, and will sustain and build upon its current levels of reductions in CFCs.

Yemen

9. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal for Yemen and notes with appreciation the fact that the 1999 and 2000 CFC consumption figures reported to the Ozone Secretariat are lower than its CFC compliance baseline, and that Yemen appears to be able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee notes that Yemen has taken some significant steps including the ratification of the London, Copenhagen and Montreal amendments to the Montreal Protocol; the

establishment of a decree to ban imports of CFC-based equipment; undertaken awareness raising activities; and commenced implementation of the phase-out programme through projects in the aerosol sector and the preparation of the RMP. These and other activities reported are encouraging, and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Yemen to reduce its consumption of ODSs. Over the next two years, Yemen intends to implement the RMP project and to reinforce ODS legislation. While these and other activities proposed for the future are encouraging, the Executive Committee expressed the expectation that in the next two years Yemen will have fully implemented its licensing system to limit imports to levels no higher than those allowed under the Montreal Protocol, and will sustain and build upon its current levels of reductions in CFCs.

II. Refrigerant management plans

Albania: Implementation of the RMP (US \$187,005)

10. The RMP project for Albania has been deferred, pending clarification of data issues.

Chile: Implementation of the RMP (US \$335,400)

11. The Fund Secretariat's comments and recommendations on the above projects could be found in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/33.

Comoros: Implementation of the RMP (US \$138,000)

Project descriptions

12. In 2000, total CFC consumption in the refrigeration servicing sector in the country was estimated at 2.7 ODP tonnes for servicing domestic and small commercial refrigeration equipment (about 22,000 units) and 26 cold rooms operating with CFC-12 and R-502 refrigerants. (16 cold rooms are less than ten years old). Ten of the cold rooms operate with HFC-based blend refrigerants.

13. The refrigeration equipment is serviced by 50 technicians working in 20 workshops on its three islands. About 20% of the total domestic refrigerators and freezers are serviced every year due to instability of power supply and corrosion.

14. Preliminary activities on regulatory and legislative measures have been proposed. An inter-ministerial order for regulating imports of ODS and ODS-containing equipment has been submitted to the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Production and the Environment for consideration and signature. Also the Directorate of Customs has a computerised system for the recording of data and has already been provided with individual codes for ODSs under the Harmonised System.

15. The Ministry of Production and Environment is currently consulting with the Ministry of Finance in order to prepare another inter-ministerial order to introduce tariff measures to encourage use of non-ODSs refrigeration equipment (it is being envisaged that ODS will carry higher customs duties than non-ODS and that non-ODS equipment will benefit from duty rebates).

16. The RMP includes the following sub-projects:

- (a) Train the trainers and training of refrigeration technicians (US \$51,000), to enhance the service skill of refrigeration technicians; to improve the reliability of consumption data gathered; to establish a network of qualified refrigeration technicians; and to provide recovery/recycling equipment to a few workshops that will function as demonstration and training units.
- (b) Training of customs officers in the identification and control of ODS imports (US \$39,000), to establish a pool of local trainers for customs officers, to implement regulatory framework for ODS including measures for identification and control of ODS and ODS-based equipment; and to assist in monitoring activities of the RMP to ensure compliance with the Montreal Protocol.
- (c) Monitoring of end-users sectors and demonstration project for retrofit of two cold rooms (US \$30,000), to encourage reductions in CFC consumption levels by end-users, to increase awareness among cold rooms owners on possibilities for retrofitting their systems; to transfer technology; and to establish of local expertise in retrofitting cold rooms.
- (d) Monitoring of RMP implementation and its impact in the service and end-users sectors (US \$18,000), to ensure establishment of the ODS legislative framework, to implement the training projects for refrigeration technicians and customs officers; and to assess the reduction in CFC consumption levels to ensure that Comoros meets its phase-out obligations.

17. The Comoros RMP project was submitted with an official letter from the Ministry of Production and Environment, stating the Government's commitment to achieve, without further request for funding, at least 50% reduction in consumption of CFCs by 2005 and 85% reduction by 2007. Imports of CFCs and/or CFC-based equipment will be restricted, if necessary to achieve compliance with the reduction in the levels of CFC consumption and to support the sub-projects within the RMP.

Secretariat's comments

18. Upon a request by the Fund Secretariat for further clarification on the retrofit of the end-users sector in Comoros, UNEP indicated that the cost for any future retrofit projects will be covered by the owners of the installations. It is expected that the demonstration project will encourage owners to voluntarily retrofit their cold rooms at their own costs. The Government will however establish a set of conditions to facilitate the conversion process (i.e., economic incentives including rebates on custom duties on new equipment and spare parts, implementation of quota systems for ODS imports).

Secretariat's recommendation

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

DPR Korea: Preparation of the RMP (US \$60,000)

20. UNEP is proposing to assist the Government of DPR Korea in the preparation of its RMP project.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

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

Georgia: Implementation of the RMP (US \$20,000)

22. The Fund Secretariat's comments and recommendations on the above project could be found in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/38.

Guatemala: Implementation of the RMP (US \$231,000)

23. The Government of Guatemala has submitted a request for the complementary activities of the RMP project according to Decision 31/48. The Executive Committee has approved the following activities in the refrigeration servicing sector in Guatemala: establishment of a recovery and recycling network (approved at its 18th Meeting at a cost of US \$256,780, under UNDP's implementation); a MAC and refrigerated transport recovery and recycling project (approved at its 19th Meeting at a cost of US \$120,000, as a bilateral co-operation by the Government of the United States); and the RMP project, including training programmes for refrigeration technicians and customs officers, and assistance for the development of a licensing system and a code of good practices in refrigeration (approved at its 27th Meeting at a cost of US \$124,000 under UNEP's implementation).

24. The status of implementation of the projects so far approved in the refrigeration servicing sector is as follows:

- (a) Good practices in refrigeration and certification of operators and technicians: twenty-six instructors have been trained, who in turn trained 652 refrigeration service technicians (352 technicians have been certified). The code of good practices has been incorporated as part of the curriculum for vocational institutes. Four classrooms have been fitted with refrigeration training equipment.
- (b) Training in use and installation of recovery and recycling machines: a total of 147 technicians have been trained, and 108 refrigerant recovery units have been distributed. So far 9.7 ODP tonnes of CFCs have been recovered.
- (c) MAC recovery and recycling: twenty-five technicians have been trained, 10 MAC recovery/recycling machines have been distributed; and about 8 ODP tonnes of CFCs have been recovered.
- (d) Design and legislation for the permit system: the system has been designed: registration of importers, creation of forms and issuance of permits have commenced.

- (e) Training of customs officers: a total of 15 trainers have been trained, who in turn have trained 60 customs officers.

25. The Government of Guatemala has reviewed the status of implementation of its RMP and has identified additional and complementary activities to be funded by the additional 50% window as per the revised RMP guidelines (Decision 31/48). These activities include the enforcement of legislation (including the licensing system), additional customs training, alternatives to CFC-12 refrigerant (includes training of technicians on CFC alternatives, training of industrial users on maintenance of installations, monitoring of the recovery and recycling network and certification of technicians).

26. Specifically, the Government of Guatemala is proposing to implement the following activities:

- (a) Assistance on establishment of a licensing system (US \$23,000): to draft relevant regulations for Bill 110-97; to operate and monitor the licensing system pursuant to the standards provided by Bill 110-97 and relevant regulations; to apply necessary measures for proper preparation of permits; and to establish a quota system for ODS imports.
- (b) Training programme for customs officers (phase II) (US \$56,000): training and updating 160 customs agents and 80 officials in the country for the enforcement of Bill 110-97, phasing in a permit system and physical checking of ODS entering the country.
- (c) Assistance on enforcement of legislation (US \$62,000): implementation of inspections of CFC storage sites, warehouses and major CFC end-users; legal preparation of process, classifying cases such as ODS tax evasion and illegal imports of regulated substances.
- (d) Actions to curtail the use of CFC-12 in the refrigeration sector (US \$58,000): to enhance maintenance practices in refrigeration systems at 200 enterprises and 20 state institutions (i.e., hospitals, banks and Government offices); to establish a certification programme for refrigeration technicians; to report on amounts of CFC recovered and recycled; and to promote the use of the code of good practices among refrigeration technicians.
- (e) Monitoring the activities of the RMP project (US \$31,800).
- (f) Technical co-operation through UNIDO: Maintenance plans for chillers in the public sector (hospitals, research facilities, bio-technology laboratories, telecommunications and port facilities) will be prepared by UNIDO in 2002 at a cost of US \$20,000 (US \$8,000 for project preparation and US \$12,000 for conducting 3 training seminars).

Fund Secretariat's comments

27. The Fund Secretariat sought an explanation for the low amounts of CFC so far recovered through the recovery and recycling network in the country (17.7 ODP tonnes). UNEP informed the Secretariat that the amount of CFC recovered is low because it comes from domestic and small commercial refrigeration equipment, that usually have leaks. Refrigerant recovery operations are not yet a common practice in Guatemala; however, an increase in the amounts of CFC recovered is expected once the legislation and licensing systems are fully operational. A close supervision is expected to be in place with the RMP update.

28. The Secretariat also pointed out that the main sub-projects contained in the RMP update for Guatemala are related to enforcement of legislation, enhancement of the service skills of refrigeration technicians and monitoring. Through the implementation of these activities together with the recovery and recycling network already in place, it is expected that the CFC consumption levels will decrease from 190 to 30 ODP tonnes by 2007. However, no information was provided on how the refrigeration equipment in operation will continue to be serviced and, at the same time, achieve the proposed reductions in CFC consumption. UNEP informed the Secretariat that the reason for including all institutional components in the RMP update derives from the lessons learnt during the implementation of the original RMP project. Since data reporting by customs authorities is not reliable, the licensing system will be electronically linked to imports invoices. Since illegal trade and smuggling are frequent practices, law enforcement procedures must be set into operation. The implementation of this component is fundamental to achieve the CFC phase out. Maintenance of refrigeration equipment and promotion of CFCs alternatives are a substantial components of the RMP.

29. UNEP confirmed that the Government of Guatemala was made fully aware of implications of Decision 31/48 (i.e., commitment by the Government to phase out 50% and 85% of CFCs by 2005 and 2007, respectively using the funding level approved for the RMP and the RMP update).

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

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

Guyana: Implementation of the RMP (US \$65,500)

31. At its 23rd Meeting (November 1997), the Executive Committee approved the RMP project for Guyana and allocated US \$139,450 for its joint implementation by the Government of Canada and UNEP. The RMP included the establishment of a national recovery and recycling network and two training programmes for good refrigeration servicing practices and for customs officers on monitoring and control of ODS and ODS-using equipment.

32. The Government of Guyana is submitting a request for a RMP update. In 1998, 27 trainers and senior technicians were trained and certified and the training for service technicians is currently under implementation (200 technicians have been trained and certified). A good practice module has been integrated in the training curricula in local institutions. The import/export licensing system was designed and submitted for the Government's approval; a country handbook was prepared, and 17 customs officers and relevant stakeholders were trained.

33. Implementation of the recovery and recycling sub-project was postponed until the appropriate legislation restricting ODS was adopted by the Government of Guyana in 2000. In December 2000, a 2-day workshop was held during which 21 technicians received training of recovery and recycling procedures; equipment was distributed, based on the Memoranda of Understanding between Guyana's Institute of Applied Science and Technology (IAST) and technicians receiving the equipment (the technicians who received equipment are obligated to use it for the purposes for which it was given and to report on a monthly basis on the use of such equipment and CFCs recovered). Also 11 sets of recovery equipment were distributed to companies identified by the Ozone Unit and one recovery/recycling set was provided to IAST, which now acts as a centralised recycling centre. A local consultant was hired in early 2001 to monitor the recovery and recycling practices who reports to the Ozone Unit on the progress of the project (as of July 2001 about 52 kg of CFCs have been recovered and about 16.5 kg of CFCs have been recycled).

34. The Government of Guyana has reviewed the status of implementation of its RMP and identified the following activities to be funded by the additional 50% funding available under Decision 31/48:

- (a) Training programme on good practices in refrigeration (phase II), to train 400 refrigeration technicians in good servicing practices.
- (b) Training programme for customs officers on monitoring and control of ODS (phase II), to train 200 customs and enforcement officers and implement the import/export licensing system and labelling standards.
- (c) Additional recovery and recycling equipment for training purposes.
- (d) Monitoring and evaluation of the activities in the RMP (which was not included in the original RMP project).

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.

Togo: Preparation of the RMP (US \$60,000)

36. UNEP is proposing to assist the Government of Togo in the preparation of its RMP. The Secretariat pointed out that the UNEP progress report submitted to the 34th Meeting of the Executive Committee reported that the institutional strengthening project for Togo (approved in November 1997) was ongoing slowly despite continuous follow-up and assistance provided.

Therefore, the Secretariat sought clarification on whether or not the Ozone Unit was fully operational, and if UNEP could ascertain that the preparation and implementation of the RMP will not be delayed. UNEP confirmed that the Ozone Unit of Togo is fully operational, is in contact with UNEP on an on-going basis and is ready to commence the RMP.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

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

III. Non recurring activities

China: Awareness raising workshop to support ratification of the Copenhagen Amendment (US \$100,000)
Techno-economic evaluation of methyl bromide alternatives (US \$80,000)

38. The Government of China is submitting a request for an awareness raising workshop to support ratification of the Copenhagen Amendment, aimed at increasing the political awareness at a high level on the need and importance for China to ratify the Copenhagen Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, and to encourage methyl bromide users to lobby for the ratification of the Copenhagen Amendment.

39. The Government of China is also submitting a request for a techno-economic evaluation of MB alternatives, to conduct a cost-benefit analysis of MB alternatives and its impact on Chinese agriculture; to ensure that the results of such an analysis will contribute to facilitate adoption of alternatives in China, leading to the MB phase out, and to convince farmers that alternatives are economically and technically feasible and will not have negative impacts on their production.

40. The Secretariat pointed out that the Executive Committee has already approved over US \$897,000 for surveys, workshops, demonstration projects and MB phase-out strategies. Among the objectives of these activities was to demonstrate the technical and economical feasibility of alternative technologies to MB in a number of different crops. The results of the demonstration project (which are well documented in a report issued by UNIDO in November 1999), indicated that, with the possible exception of one crop (ginseng), the alternative technologies to MB demonstrated in China were viable in the case of other crops (tomato, cucumber, strawberry, and tobacco seedbeds). In addition, high level representatives from some non-Article 5 countries attended a MB workshop in China and held discussions with high level Governmental officials on the issue of ratification of the Copenhagen amendment by China.

41. UNEP informed the Secretariat that the State Environmental Protection Agency has been persuading other ministries towards ratifying the Copenhagen Amendment. However policy makers need to be convinced that the alternatives are both technically and economically feasible, and therefore, the importance of these projects.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

42. The Executive Committee might wish to consider the two project proposals in light of the above comments.

India: Action plan for integrated training and related non-investment activities to support the phase out of ODS in the solvent sector in the SMEs (US \$169,000)

43. The project is to assist India in co-operation with national level industry associations in developing an action plan for integrated training and related non-investment activities to support phase-out in the solvent sector in India. The project objectives were to propose a timely and cost-effective action plan and to improve data reporting. The project would include co-operation with UNIDO and the World Bank.

Secretariat's comments

44. The Secretariat advised UNEP of its views that to be most effective, an action plan for the solvents sector would need to be prepared in the context of a sector strategy by an agency whose mandate and experience included investment activities. To the extent demonstrated to be necessary, non-investment activities, would be an integral part of the strategy. The Secretariat pointed out that the World Bank was working in the process agent sector in India, which is separate from the solvent sector. Funding for a sector strategy and project preparation for the entire process agent sector was approved for UNIDO and the World Bank at the 33rd Meeting. Only four projects are currently under implementation by UNIDO in the solvent sector in India.

45. UNEP submitted a revised proposal at a cost of US \$169,000 to prepare an overall strategy for the solvent sector for India which would cover both investment and non-investment activities. UNEP indicated that it would need to work closely with UNIDO and the World Bank and that implementation of investment projects would remain the responsibility of those agencies.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

46. The Secretariat does not support this project proposal and remains of the view that there is no option but for the lead in development of a strategy that will necessarily be primarily oriented towards investment activities to be taken by an agency with the relevant mandate for investment projects. If and when such a strategy is prepared, the Government of India together with the agency responsible, could exercise their prerogative to involve UNEP, as considered appropriate, in non-investment activities under the strategy.

Malaysia: Enhancing the capability of local agricultural organisations and non-governmental organisations in methyl bromide communication (US \$25,000)

47. This project proposal is to raise awareness among MB users in Malaysia about the MB phase out, availability of alternatives and actions that can be taken to phase it out; to enhance the capacity of agricultural organisations and NGOs in promoting MB alternatives; and to disseminate information to farmers about effective alternatives that have been successfully identified in ongoing demonstration projects by other implementing agencies.

Fund Secretariat's comments

48. The Fund Secretariat pointed out that the Executive Committee approved at its 29th Meeting a demonstration project on alternatives to the use of MB on Malaysian timbers, on the understanding that the demonstration aspect of the project would be implemented within a year and would be followed by the implementation of an investment project for the total phase out of MB in the country (over 36 ODP tonnes). The progress report submitted by UNDP to the 34th Meeting reported that "due to obstacles in acquiring permit for alternative technology into Kuala Lumpur, progress of project is slow". Since the investment project is to achieve total phase out, UNEP's proposal appears to be redundant and would constitute double counting. In this regard UNEP stated that the modality for implementation of the two projects is different. The demonstration project is being implemented directly through the Ozone Unit. The proposed communication project will be implemented by an NGO, to implement a consistent awareness campaign to communicate the importance of phasing out MB and to inform on available alternative technologies. It is also expected that a communication programme will assist MB users in utilising alternative technologies in quarantine and pre-shipment applications.

49. The Secretariat also pointed out that according to the information on the forms for reporting data to the Ozone Secretariat, it appears that MB is not currently used in Malaysia for controlled applications. UNEP informed the Secretariat that during the recent meeting of the Regional Network, the increase in Malaysia's MB consumption was discussed; the Government may have reported non-exempted MB consumption for quarantine and pre-shipment applications.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

50. The Secretariat does not recommend this activity as submitted.

Philippines: Training for customs officials and other key stakeholders (US \$170,250)

51. This project is to train customs officers (inspectors, controllers and customs policemen) and other key stakeholders to enable them to identify all controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol and equipment using ODS; to provide CFC-detection equipment for major customs entry points in the country; to include the training programme within the regular customs training programmes in order to reach the totality of the customs officers; to create a national database on ODS imports at the Department of Customs; and to improve existing permit procedures for ODS imports.

Fund Secretariat's comments

52. UNEP informed the Fund Secretariat that the Government of Sweden was aware that the customs training programme was submitted for the consideration of the Executive Committee at its 35th Meeting. Since Philippines already has a ODS permit system in place, the training of customs officers can be implemented as soon as the project is approved. This training programme will complement the existing RMP project currently under preparation, and no additional funding will be requested for customs training in the Philippines.

53. The Fund Secretariat and UNEP discussed issues related to the size of the training programme and cost issues. Subsequently it was agreed to adjust the cost of the project by US \$10,000.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

54. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the above project with associated support costs at the funding level shown in Table 1 on the understanding that no additional funding will be requested for customs training in the Philippines.

New Parties: Formulation of national phase-out strategies and capacity building (institutional strengthening)

Cambodia (US \$160,000)

Cape Verde (US \$80,000)

Sierra Leone (US \$80,000)

Somalia (US \$120,000)

55. This project is to provide urgent assistance to establish Ozone Units, to develop a national phase-out strategy and compliance plan, to establish a data collection system, to increase awareness among major stakeholders and to develop ODS-related legislation in Cambodia, Cape Verde, Sierra Leone and Somalia.

56. Upon a suggestion by the Fund Secretariat, UNEP agreed to submit the request for the preparation of national phase-out strategies in Cambodia, Cape Verde, Sierra Leone and Somalia to the 35th Meeting of the Executive Committee. The request for the establishment of Ozone Units in these countries could be submitted in 2002, along with the phase-out strategies and associated projects.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

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

Annex I**INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS****Albania: Establishment of an Ozone Unit**

1. The Albania country programme which was submitted to the Fund Secretariat for the consideration of the Executive Committee at its 35th Meeting and which as subsequently withdrawn by UNEP due to data discrepancies, included a project for the establishment of the Ozone Unit within the Ministry of the Environment, in the amount of US \$100,000.

2. The main responsibilities of the Ozone Office are: co-ordinating all actions identified in the national phase-out plan and monitoring their implementation; co-ordinating all activities of RMP project; developing a monitoring system for ODS imports in order to comply with reporting requirements of the Montreal Protocol and tracking progress of ODS phase-out; establishing a legal and regulatory system (including a licensing system for ODS import and use, imposing custom taxes on ODS, certifying refrigeration technicians, banning imports of equipment using or containing ODS); developing and introducing relevant regulatory acts and a quota system for control of imports of ODS; developing public awareness campaigns and awareness raising activities; providing training to governmental authorities NGOs and representatives from the business sector on general issues of the protection of the ozone layer; reporting annually to both the Multilateral Fund Secretariat and Ozone Secretariat on the ODS consumption.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

3. The Fund Secretariat recommends approval of the above project initially for one year with associated support costs at the funding level shown in Table 1, in order to review the ODS consumption data for the completion of the country programme and RMP project.

Guatemala: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: Jun 1993 (US \$)	172,000
Phase II: May 1997 (US \$)	96,000
Phase III: Jul 1999 (US \$)	96,000
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	96,000
Date of approval of country programme	Jun 1993
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1991), (ODP tonnes)	284.9
Latest reported ODS consumption (2000) (ODP tonnes)*	889.9
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)	204.6
Amount approved (US \$)	2,374,801
Amount disbursed (as at December 2000) (US \$):	2,117,202
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	159
ODS phased out (as at December 2000) (ODP tonnes)	149

* Including 702 ODP tonnes of MB.

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

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Country programme preparation	37,290
(b)	Project preparation	171,130
(c)	Training	117,520
(d)	Technical assistance	312,761
(e)	Demonstration	551,227
(f)	Investment projects	773,552
	Total:	1,963,480

Progress report

5. The main achievements mentioned in the progress report include: the ratification of all the amendments of the Montreal Protocol; implementation of a the licensing system; completion of an umbrella project in the foam sector, conversion of six refrigeration companies to non-CFC technologies, and implementation of a recovery and recycling project in the MAC sector, with a total phase-out of 64.6 ODP tones. The main lessons learnt were that: the investment projects were successfully implemented with reductions in the consumption of CFCs that have been maintained; training for service technicians has a limited result in terms of CFC phase out unless it is accompanied by the access to new equipment; and recovery and recycling of CFCs does not have sustainable results unless there is a shortage in supply of CFCs.

6. The Ozone Unit is under the Division of Environmental Control of the Ministry of the Environment. It has a co-ordinating committee integrated by the Director of the Environmental Control Division (who presides), the Ministry of Agriculture, the Director of the Institute of Meteorology, the Chamber of Industry and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The co-ordinating committee adjourns three times a year to review the annual work plan and budget. Due to the establishment of the Ministry of the Environment, the Ozone Unit received strong political support during the reported period.

Plan of action

7. The plan of action for the next period includes: enforcement of ODS regulations; set up of an effective operation for the licensing system and continuation of the implementation of the sub-projects in the RMP in order to achieve compliance with the future reductions of CFC; formulation and implementation of MB phase-out investment projects in order to comply with the 2002 consumption freeze; assessment of the solvent sector and implementation of investment projects in this sector; data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Jamaica: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amount originally approved:		
	Phase I: Oct. 1996 (US \$)	66,000
	Phase II: Nov. 1999 (US \$)	44,000
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):		44,000
Date of approval of country programme		Oct. 1996
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1994), (ODP tonnes)		149.8
Latest reported ODS consumption (2000) (ODP tonnes)		64.1
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)		93.2
Amount approved (US \$)		1,407,626
Amount disbursed (as at December 2000) (US \$):		1,250,424
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)		108
ODS phased out (as at December 2000) (ODP tonnes)		99

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

		US \$
(a)	Country programme preparation	45,200
(b)	Project preparation	120,453
(c)	Training	105,090
(d)	Technical assistance	179,779
(e)	Demonstration	246,220
(f)	Investment projects	586,583
	Total:	1,283,325

Progress report

9. The main achievements mentioned in the progress report include: establishment of a committee to prepare the Ozone Act which requires certification of officers; completion of training programme for customs officers and a certification programme for refrigeration service technicians; creation of a methyl bromide working group to implement phase-out projects and training programmes; implementation of two methyl bromide workshops and a training programme; ODS consumption data reported to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats; and implementation of a public awareness and information dissemination activities.

10. The Ozone Unit reports to the Environmental Management Division of the National Environment and Planning Agency. The Ozone Commission meets every three months and serves as an advisory body to the Ozone Unit. In matters pertaining to legislation, the Ozone Unit works closely with the Ministry of Land and Environment; the formulation and implementation of legislation and other special activities are facilitated through the formation of steering committees comprised of agencies involved in the implementation process.

Plan of action

11. The plan of action for the next period includes: co-ordinating the implementation of the RMP project, the halon management programme and the retrofit of refrigeration equipment in hospitals; continuing the on-going activities of data collection and reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats; continuing implementation of the public awareness activities; monitoring ODS-related legislation including the drafting of the Ozone Act; and finalising the certification of refrigeration technicians programme.

Mali: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amount originally approved:	Mar. 1998 (US \$)	70,000
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):		46,666
Date of approval of country programme		Mar. 1998
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1995), (ODP tonnes)		103.9
Latest reported ODS consumption (2000) (ODP tonnes)*		32.0
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)		108.1
Amount approved (US \$)		586,465
Amount disbursed (as at December 2000) (US \$):		235,816
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)		25
ODS phased out (as at December 2000) (ODP tonnes)		

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

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Country programme preparation	48,590
(b)	Project preparation	26,300
(c)	Training	0
(d)	Technical assistance	145,875
(e)	Demonstration	0
(f)	Investment projects	151,000
	Total:	371,765

Progress report

13. The main achievements mentioned in the progress report include: the ratification of the London, Copenhagen and Montreal Amendments; preparation and implementation of the RMP project, the re-conversion of a company in the foam sector and the preparation of legislation to control imports/exports and use of ODS and ODS-based equipment. The lessons learnt during the period were the importance of the co-ordination between the refrigeration association and the Ozone Unit, the difficulties to complete the legislative texts and the importance of public awareness programmes to support the phase-out activities.

14. The National Ozone Unit is located within the Ministry of Environment and its activities are supervised by the Permanent Technical Secretariat in charge of the Management of Environmental Affairs. This Secretariat co-ordinates the activities of the National Focal Points of different International Environmental Conventions. The Ozone Office participates in the Cabinet Meetings and has direct access to the Minister of Environment.

Plan of action

15. The plan of action for the next period includes: continuing the implementation of the sub-projects in the RMP, including training programmes for refrigeration service technicians and custom officers, and the establishment of a recovery and recycling network; establishing the legislation drafted and an effective system to control its compliance; improving the data collection system; strengthening relations with NGOs and environmental agencies and increasing public awareness activities; and data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Yemen: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amount originally approved:	Jul. 1998 (US \$)	120,000
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):		80,000
Date of approval of country programme		Jul. 1998
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1996), (ODP tonnes)		332.1
Latest reported ODS consumption (2000) (ODP tonnes)*		1,253.4
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)		349.1
Amount approved (US \$)		956,884
Amount disbursed (as at December 2000) (US \$):		198,757
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)		179
ODS phased out (as at December 2000) (ODP tonnes)		

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

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Country programme preparation	48,590
(b)	Project preparation	168,370
(c)	Training	0
(d)	Technical assistance	0
(e)	Demonstration	0
(f)	Investment projects	604,324
	Total:	821,284

Progress report

17. The main achievements mentioned in the progress report include: the ratification of the London, Copenhagen and Montreal amendments to the Montreal Protocol, the establishment of a decree to ban imports of CFC-based equipment; conducting regular meetings with the Ministry of Legal Affairs, the Environmental Committee in the Parliament as well as with industrial

associations; implementation of awareness raising activities; ODS data survey for the refrigeration sector through which accurate ODS consumption data was gathered and reported to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariat. Some of the challenges being faced by the Government of Yemen are the need to improve the data collection system and address the illegal trade of ODS and ODS-based equipment.

18. The Ozone Unit was established by the Decree No. 6 of the Chairman of the Environment Protection Council. The Ozone Unit action plan is a part of the action plan of the General Secretariat of the Environment Protection Council.

Plan of action

19. The plan of action for the next period includes: the establishment of a legislation controlling ODSs, the co-ordination and monitoring of the ongoing phase-out projects; the monitoring and control of ODS imports, the reinforcement of the existing regulations and the implementation of public awareness activities on ozone issues with a focus on rural areas (as they represent 75% of the total population of Yemen); and data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Fund Secretariat's comments

20. The Government of Yemen, through its Environment Protection Authority, sent on 5 September 2001, a letter to the Ozone Secretariat and the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, indicating that the ODS consumption data that was reported to the Ozone Secretariat was based on inaccurate and unreliable information that was gathered from different Government institutions and the private sector. After two years of intensive data collection and analysis, ODS consumption data for the years 1995-2000 were revised. Based on the revised ODS consumption data, the Yemen CFC baseline for compliance is now 1,797 ODP tonnes (instead of 349.1 ODP tonnes that was originally reported). The Implementation Committee, at its 27th Meeting (Colombo, 13 October 2001), recalled its recommendation from the 26th Meeting to the effect that Parties requesting changes in reported baseline data for the base years should submit a request to the Implementation Committee, which would assess the justification for the changes and present them to the Meeting of the Parties for approval. The Committee agreed to request Yemen to provide it with further details justifying the proposed changes and to seek additional data from the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund.



United Nations Environment Programme

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ПРОГРАММА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЕ

UNEP 2001 WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT

PRESENTED TO THE
35TH MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

DECEMBER 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: New		
Albania	100,000	
Institutional Strengthening: Renewal		
Guatemala	96,000	
Jamaica	44,000	
Mali	46,667	
Yemen	118,000	
SUBTOTAL		404,667
Refrigerant Management Plans: Development		
Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea	60,000	
Togo	60,000	
Refrigerant Management Plans: Implementation		
Albania	187,005	
Comoros	138,000	
Georgia	20,000	
Guatemala	231,000	
Guyana	65,500	
Chile	335,400	
SUBTOTAL		1,096,905
Non-Recurring Activities		
Enhancing the capability of local agricultural organisations and non-governmental organisations in methyl bromide communication for Malaysia	25,000	
Awareness Raising Workshop in China to support ratification of the Copenhagen Amendment	100,000	
Techno-Economic Evaluation of Methyl Bromide Alternatives in China	80,000	
Formulation of National Phase Out Strategies and Capacity Building for New Parties	440,000	
Philippines Training for Customs Officials and Other Key Stakeholders	170,250	
Action Plan for Integrated Training and related Non-Investment activities to support the phase out of ODS in the solvent sector in the SMEs in India	169,000	
SUBTOTAL		984,250
GRAND TOTAL		2,485,822

UNEP 2001 WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT

December 2001

1) CONTENTS

Consistent with its 2001 Business Plan, UNEP is submitting the following amendment to its 2001 Work Programme for the consideration of the Executive Committee at its 35th meeting. This amendment includes the following projects included in UNEP's 2001 Business Plan:

- Development of new, and renewals of existing, institutional strengthening projects;
- Development, implementation and review of Refrigerant Management Plans (RMPs).
- Non-recurring activities related to capacity building for new Parties, the methyl bromide sector and customs training.

As a special case, UNEP is also including in this Amendment a project that was not included in UNEP's 2001 Business Plan: RMP implementation for Albania. Albania is a country that has recently joined the Montreal Protocol and whose Country Programme is being submitted to the 35th Executive Committee meeting. The RMP implementation project is designed to ensure that the country reaches its CFC compliance targets rapidly.

In addition to these activities, UNEP also expects to undertake activities related to certain projects being presented for consideration to the 35th Executive Committee by other Implementing Agencies and Bilateral Agencies. Accordingly, UNEP is not requesting funds for these activities as part of its 2001 Work Programme Amendment. These include co-operation with:

- The Government of Canada in the preparation and implementation of Customs training for Colombia

This submission to the 35th Executive Committee meeting accounts for US\$ 2.36 million out of the US\$ 10.5 million approved for projects in UNEP's 2001 Business Plan. The remaining projects that will not be submitted for funding in 2001 are:

Project type	Value (US\$ thousands)	Comments
Country Programme	30	Pending Executive Committee decision on CP updates
Institutional Strengthening	1,368	Pending preparation and approval of Country Programmes and PIC project
Methyl Bromide	75	Seeking additional data by UNEP
Training	2,191	Pending preparation and approval of RMPs
Total	3,664	

The activities proposed in this Amendment follow the latest applicable guidelines approved by the Executive Committee.

1) INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS

NEW

Title: Albania

Objectives: Assist the Government of Albania through an Institutional Strengthening project, in accordance with the approved Executive Committee guidelines.

Description: Albania's Country Programme is being submitted to the 35th Executive Committee as part of the country's National Compliance Action Plan (NCAP), which ultimately will request a total package funding of US\$ 1.1 million for terminal phase out. This project is part of the first tranche of the NCAP.

See separate project proposal.

Time Frame: See separate project proposal.

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

**Project
Milestones:**

Task	Date (start after approval of project)
Finalisation 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: Guatemala, Jamaica, Mali, Yemen

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.

Cost:

Guatemala	US\$ 96,000
Jamaica	US\$ 44,000
Mali	US\$ 46,667
Yemen	US\$ 118,000

(the above exclude agency support costs)

Project Milestones:

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

2) REFRIGERANT MANAGEMENT PLANS

DEVELOPMENT:

Title: **Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea, Togo**

Objectives: Assist the above-mentioned countries with the development of their Refrigerant Management Plans (RMPs) 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.

Cost: US\$ 60,000 per country (excluding agency support costs)

Project Milestones:

Task	Date (months after project approval)
Establish MOU with country	2
Mission of international consultant	4
Final report	8

IMPLEMENTATION:

Title: **Albania**

Objectives: Assist the Government of Albania 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:

- Establishment of Legislation
- Training in Good Practices of Refrigeration
- Customs Training

Albania's Country Programme is being submitted to the 35th Executive Committee as part of the country's National Compliance Action Plan (NCAP), which ultimately will request a total package funding of US\$ 1.1 million for terminal phase out. This project is part of the first tranche of the NCAP.

Time Frame: See separate project proposal.

Cost: **US\$ 187,005 (excluding agency support costs)**

<u>Cost components</u>	
Training in Good Practices of Refrigeration	US\$ 80,100
Customs Training	US\$ 54,905
Policy/Legislation Assistance	US\$ 22,000
Monitoring of RMP	US\$ 30,000

Project

Milestones:

Training in Good Practices of Refrigeration	
Task	Date (months after project approval)
Establish MOU with country	2
Phase I training completed	6
Phase II training completed	18
Monitoring/evaluation report	24
PCRs	30

Customs Training

Task	Date (months after legislation put into place)
Establish MOU with country	3
Phase I training completed	6
Phase II training completed	12
Monitoring/evaluation report	18
PCRs	24

Establishment of Legislation

Task	Date (months after project approval)
Establish MOU with country	3
Preparation of final draft of regulations	15
PCRs/Reports	24

Title: Comoros

Objectives: Assist the Government of Comoros 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 in Good Practices of Refrigeration
- Customs Training
- Monitoring of the RMP

Time Frame: 24 months (time frame for customs training starts once regulatory framework is put in place)

Cost: US\$ 138,000 (excluding agency support costs)

Cost Components:

Training in Good Practices of Refrigeration	US\$ 51,000
Customs Training	US\$ 39,000
Monitoring of the RMP	US\$ 18,000
Assessment of end users:(*)	US\$ 30,000

Project

Milestones: Training in Good Practices of Refrigeration

Task	Date (months after project approval)
Establish MOU with country	2
Phase I training completed	6
Phase II training completed	18
Monitoring/evaluation report	24
PCRs	30

Customs Training

Task	Date (months after legislation put into place)
Establish MOU with country	3
Phase I training completed	6
Phase II training completed	12
Monitoring/evaluation report	18
PCRs	24

Title: Georgia

Objectives: Assist the Government of Georgia with the implementation of activities following the review of its Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP) submitted by UNDP in accordance with the approved Executive Committee guidelines. This project is part of the RMP being submitted by UNDP.

Description: Georgia has reviewed the status of implementation of its RMP and identified the following additional and complementary activities to be implemented by UNEP and funded by the additional 50% window as per the revised RMP guidelines (Decision 31/48):

- Training Programme in the Refrigeration Sector (phase III)

Time Frame: 12 months from approval

Cost: US\$ 20,000 (excluding agency support costs)

Project

Milestones:

Customs Training	Date (months after project approval)
Establish MOU with country	3
Phase training completed	12
Phase II training completed	12
Monitoring/evaluation report	18
PCR	24

Title: **Guatemala**

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

Description: Guyana has reviewed the status of implementation of its RMP and identified the following additional and complementary activities to be funded by the additional 50% window as per the revised RMP guidelines (Decision 31/48):

- Establishment and enforcement of legislation including the establishment of a licensing system
- Customs training
- Alternatives to CFC-12 plan (includes training of technicians on alternatives, training of industrial users on maintenance of installations, monitoring of the R&R network, certification of technicians, establishment of codes of good practice).
- RMP monitoring

Time Frame: 36 months from approval (time frame for customs training starts once regulatory framework is put in place)

Cost: **US\$ 231,000 (excluding agency support costs)**

Cost Components:

Establishment of licensing system	US\$ 23,200
Customs training	US\$ 56,000
Establishment and enforcement of legislation	US\$ 62,000
Alternatives to CFC-12 plan	US\$ 58,000
RMP monitoring	US\$ 31,800

*Project
Milestones:*

Establishment and enforcement of legislation including licensing system	
Task	Date (months after project approval)
Establish MOU with country	2
Establishment of licensing system	24
PCRs	30

Customs Training

Task	Date (months after legislation put into place)
Establish MOU with country	3
Phase I training completed	6
Phase II training completed	12
Monitoring/evaluation report	18
PCRs	24

Alternatives to CFC-12 plan

Task	Date (months after legislation put into place)
Establish MOU with country	3
Training of technicians completed	6
Training of industrial users completed	12
Certification of technicians	18
Monitoring/evaluation report	24
PCRs	24

Title: Guyana

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

Description: Guyana has reviewed the status of implementation of its RMP and identified the following additional and complementary activities to be funded by the additional 50% window as per the revised RMP guidelines (Decision 31/48):

1. Training programme on good practices in refrigeration: Complementary Phase II training of 400 technicians, monitoring, reporting and evaluation

2. Training programme for customs officers on monitoring and control of ODS: Complementary Phase II training of 200 customs and enforcement officers, implementation of import / export licensing system, labelling standards, monitoring, reporting, evaluation
3. Recovery & recycling programme: Complementary purchase of R&R equipment, R&R seminar to be held by local trainers, monitoring, reporting, evaluation.

*Expected
Outputs:*

- Continuation and completion of RMP activities
- Coverage of additional regions of economic interest
- Phase II training of 400 refrigeration service technicians
- Phase II training of 200 customs and enforcement officers
- Implementation of import / export licensing system
- Operational R&R system for CFC-12
- Monitoring, reporting, evaluation of RMP activities
- Compliance with phase out commitments

Time Frame: 24 months after approval

Cost: US\$ 65,500 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project
Milestones:*

Task	Date (months after project approval)
Purchase & disseminate R&R demonstration equipment	3-6
Operational import/export licensing system	3-6
Labelling standards	3-12
Phase II training of 400 technicians	6-24
Phase II training of 200 customs officers	6-24
R&R seminar	6-12
Operational R&R system	6-24
Monitoring, reporting, evaluation	3-24
PCRs	24

3) NON-RECURRING ACTIVITIES

STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT AND COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE:

Title: **Formulation of National Phase Out Strategies and Capacity Building for New Parties**

Objectives: Rapidly build the capacity of new Parties **Cambodia, Cape Verde, Sierra Leone, Somalia** to implement the Montreal Protocol and achieve compliance:.

Description: This project aims at giving urgent assistance to Cambodia, Cape Verde, Sierra Leone and Somalia. They ratified the Protocol in 2001 and now need urgent assistance to enable them to implement its provisions and achieve compliance. The project has been developed in the context of the Framework on Objectives, Priorities, Problems and Modalities for Strategic Planning of the Multilateral Fund in the compliance period. The project will enable UNEP to assist these countries to:

- Set up National Ozone Units (NOUs)
- Prepare a licensing system and national phase out policy
- Establish a National Compliance Plan
- Set up systems for monitoring, data collection and reporting
- Conduct some initial awareness raising among government ministries, importers and major users

The funds requested are estimated on the basis of experience acquired implementing the Montreal Protocol in countries with comparable characteristics. They will support the preparation of Country Programmes/Refrigerant Management Plans and Institutional Strengthening for 3 years, together with preparation of licensing systems, data collection systems and awareness raising. Given the late start of these countries, it will be helpful to approve these funds up front rather than following the traditional course of waiting for the Country Programme to be prepared before approving other necessary funding.

Time Frame: 36 months after project approval (see separate project proposal)

Cost: US\$ 440,000 (excluding agency support costs) – divided \$200,000 for the formulation of National Compliance Plans and \$240,000 for Institutional Strengthening and other proposed activities.

Project

Milestones:

National Phase out Strategy

Task	Date (months after project approval)
Signature of agreement	2
Establishment of NOU	3
National Team established	4
First mission of UNEP	4
Data Survey completed	7
Second mission of UNEP	9
First draft of the National Phase Out ready	11
Final National Phase Out Strategy	13
Submission of PCR	19

Capacity Building

Task	Date (months after project approval)
Selection of Ozone Officer	1
Signature of Agreement	2
Establishment of NOU	3
Establishment of data collection system	5
Establishment of National Committee for preparation of the legislation	6
First draft of ODS legislation prepared	9
Establishment of national legislation	12
Submission of PCR	18

Title: **Action Plan for Integrated Training and related Non-Investment activities to support the phase out of ODS in the solvent sector in the SMEs in India**

Objectives: This project proposes to assist India, in co-operation with national level industry associations like Indian Chemicals Manufacturers Association (ICMA) and research institutions like Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (IICT), Hyderabad in developing an overall strategy for the solvent sector which would cover both non-investment and investment activities to support the phaseout of ODS in the solvent sector and assist India in meeting its 2005 and 2007 commitments for this sector. The aim of the project, at the operational level, is to develop approaches for assisting small and medium enterprises that use solvents, including training, Alternative Technology Centres, information dissemination and other non-investment activities. The project would also assess what investment activities are

required to phase out ODS use in the solvent sector. The Action Plan will be prepared with UNIDO and the World Bank and benefit from their experience and information gained in implementing the investment activities in this sector already approved by the Executive Committee. The project will complement the investment activities in this sector and facilitate India in meeting with its Montreal Protocol commitments.

- Objectives:*
- Prepare an action plan for the phase out of ODS in the solvent sector in India, including investment and non-investment activities.
 - Improve monitoring and data reporting in the solvent sector.

Expected Outputs: Compliance by India with the phase out commitments of 2005 and 2007 for the Ozone Depleting Substances used in the solvent sector and the requirements of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol.

Description: See separate project proposal.

Time Frame: 18 months, beginning January 2002

Cost: US\$ 169,000 (excluding agency support costs)

Project Milestones:

Task	Date (months after project approval)
Phase I completed	6
Phase II completed	15
Phase III completed	18
Submit PCRs	24

METHYL BROMIDE:

Title: **Enhancing the capability of local agricultural organizations and non-governmental organizations in methyl bromide communication for Malaysia**

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

Specific

- 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 this communication programme in Malaysia, one of Article 5 countries who might have problems meeting the 2002 freeze, and whose consumption is increasing. This project is part of the methyl bromide communication programme that UNEP is implementing currently for 13 countries. Malaysia will be the 14th country under this programme.

At present, Malaysia has a reasonable to low level of awareness about the methyl bromide issue. In consultation with National Ozone Unit, UNEP will form partnerships with agricultural networks and other local or non-governmental organisations that already have strong links with methyl bromide users and awareness of how to conduct outreach to farmers most effectively. Awareness-raising activities will also be done in close co-operation with Implementing Agencies to communicate the results of demonstration projects; highlight effective alternatives identified and promote development of investment projects to meet the controls of the Montreal Protocol.

Malaysia's methyl bromide consumption for 2000 is shown to be 60.6 ODP tonnes, mostly on post-harvest uses. At present, only one demonstration project has been approved for Malaysia on alternatives to treat timber. Awareness on the efficacy of the alternatives in other applications is needed.

UNEP will also build on its existing working relationship with the FAO through their local offices and projects to implement the above-proposed activities, and look at local agricultural institutes in Malaysia who can contribute to ensuring that this project meets its objectives.

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 methyl bromide users, including licensed fumigators are reached. Outreach activities for these MB users will include the following:

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

Targets

Methyl bromide users, fumigators, agricultural organisations, extension

agencies and other NGOs that work closely with methyl bromide users.

Outputs

- Increased awareness among methyl bromide users about the methyl bromide phase out and the existence of alternatives through the adaptation of UNEP's existing methyl bromide publications into the local dialect and disseminating these to methyl bromide users through local events.
- Increased capacity of agricultural institutes and local organisations in promoting methyl bromide alternatives, which would lead to educating more methyl bromide users in future on these alternatives using already existing documentation.
- Baseline Surveys of the level of awareness of methyl bromide users in target countries before and after the communication programmes have been implemented to assess whether awareness has increased and identify remaining barriers preventing adoption of alternatives.
- Final Report prepared by UNEP outlining and evaluating the specific activities and organisations involved in raising awareness in the target countries.

Time Frame: January 2002 - December 2002

Cost: US\$ 25,000 (excluding agency support costs)

Project Milestones:

Task	Date (months after project approval)
Agreement with country	January 2002
Identification of NGO	February 2002
MOU with NGO	April 2002
Preliminary report	3 months after agreement is signed
Final report	9 months after the agreement is signed

***Title:* Awareness Raising Workshop in China to support ratification of the Copenhagen Amendment**

Objectives:

- To increase political awareness at a high level on the need and importance for China to ratify the Copenhagen Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, with the end in view to ensure that China ratifies this Amendment by 2002.

- To encourage Chinese methyl bromide users to lobby for the ratification of the Copenhagen Amendment.

Description:

China's present situation as one of the countries that still has to ratify the Copenhagen Amendment is becoming increasingly relevant especially as China is one of the methyl bromide producers in Article 5 countries, and their methyl bromide consumption is the highest among all the Article 5 countries. In 1999, they reported a consumption of 1,598 ODP tonnes.

This activity is aimed at continued momentum of efforts to enable China to ratify the Copenhagen amendment. Although China already received assistance from the Multilateral Fund for non-investment projects despite the fact that it still has not ratified the Copenhagen amendment, SEPA is requesting for further assistance to now target high level officials from relevant ministries for intensive meetings in order for his ratification to take place in 2002. The methyl bromide freeze begins in 2002, and every effort has to be made in order to assist China to expedite ratification so that all efforts being done to eliminate methyl bromide consumption in A5 countries will not be undermined due to China's continued production and consumption. Increased information dissemination and awareness was also one of the main recommendations in the Strategic Framework to control methyl bromide growth in China.

The main activities of this project will be meetings and workshops with high level officials of both SEPA, the Ministry of Agriculture, and other ministries concerned with methyl bromide use and production in China. High level participation is also expected from all implementing agencies and bilateral agencies to these meetings. The main topics for discussion would be conveying the results of activities undertaken under the Multilateral Fund till now, the benefits of ratification, the availability of alternatives building upon China's commitment to the Montreal Protocol. China will also be made to understand that their continued non-ratification could pose problems for other Article 5 countries that are well on their way to meeting their methyl bromide targets.

Flyers and small brochures in Chinese on results of activities under the Multilateral Fund so far, including Frequently Asked Questions will also be produced to assist in awareness raising.

Expected Outputs:

Ratification of the Copenhagen Amendment by China before the end of 2002

Time Frame:

January 2002- December 2002

Cost:

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

*Project
Milestones:*

Task	Date (months after project approval)
Agreement with country	January 2002
Agreement on workplan	February 2002
Initial meeting with SEPA and MOA	June 2002
High level meeting	September 2002
Final report	2 months after the final meeting is completed

Title: **Techno-Economic Evaluation of Methyl Bromide Alternatives in China***Objectives:*

- To undertake a cost-benefit analysis of methyl bromide alternatives, and its impacts Chinese agriculture.
- To ensure that results of such an analysis will contribute to easier adoption of alternatives in China, leading to a phase out of methyl bromide.
- To convince Chinese farmers that alternatives are economically and technically feasible, and will not have negative impacts on their production.

Description:

A Strategic Framework for Controlling methyl bromide growth in China has been prepared by a technical working group assigned by SEPA with funds from the Multilateral Fund implemented by UNEP. This was submitted to the Executive Committee at its 32nd ExCom meeting. Although this document outlines specific actions that China can undertake in terms of policy and regulations, such actions have been hampered by the fact that there is as yet no indication on the economic impacts of methyl bromide phase out in China, and the adoption of the alternatives. Thus, one of the recommendations from this strategic framework is that further research should be done on possible social and economic impacts caused by the phase out of methyl bromide, hence this project is being proposed.

A similar situation is seen in applications where demonstration projects have been completed. China has found out that there is a hesitation from the agriculture sector, particularly the methyl bromide users on how the shift to alternatives will impact their long-term production.

Realising that agriculture is a very strategic and important sector for China in terms of food supply and security, and that one way to convince methyl bromide manufacturers and users on the effectiveness of alternatives is to demonstrate both technical and economic impacts, this project is prepared to respond to these needs. The main information will be gathered through a survey, which will get the following information:

- Updated methyl bromide main use, consumption and potential use in China based on the information gathered from the Strategic Framework to control methyl bromide Growth;
- Cost-benefit analysis of methyl bromide use and suitable methyl bromide alternatives;
- A general assessment on the alternatives on environment and human health of suitable alternatives;
- Evaluation on the cost and risk for using the alternatives;
- Current, mid- and long-term effects on China agriculture (including the influence on the readjusting the industrial structure, increase of farmers' income and developing agriculture with high quality and high efficiency);
- Possible incentives for methyl bromide phase out (including progress, regulation, policy arrangement, supervising and safeguard measures, government compensation, etc.) and integrated cost assessment.

Once the survey is done, and analysis of the data collected will be validated through at least 2 meetings/workshops with stakeholders, and a final report will be prepared. This report will hopefully assist the country in gathering political support for the ratification of the Copenhagen amendment.

*Expected
Outputs:*

- Increased awareness among methyl bromide manufacturers and farmers on the economic benefits of using methyl bromide alternatives;
- Final report on cost-benefits of using methyl bromide alternatives including specific activities to slowly adopt these considered alternatives; and
- Ratification of the Copenhagen amendment.

Time Frame:

January 2002-December 2002

Cost:

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

*Project
Milestones:*

Task	Date (months after project approval)
Agreement with country on work plan and specific activities	January-February 2002
Preliminary survey report.	March-August 2002
Workshop 1 to discuss preliminary results of workshops	July 2002
Collecting supplementary information needed, and revising report	August 2002
Workshop 2 on final survey results	September 2002
Writing up the final report	October to November 2002
Discussion of the final report and summing-up meeting	December 2002

TRAINING

Title: **Philippines Training for Customs Officials and Other Key Stakeholders**

Objectives:

- Train customs officers (inspectors, controllers and customs policemen) and other key stakeholders to enable them to identify all controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol and equipment using ODS.
- Provide CFC-detection equipment for major customs entry points in the country.
- Include the above training within the regular customs training programmes in order to reach the totality of the customs officers.
- Create a national database on ODS imports at the Department of Customs.
- Improve existing permit procedures for ODS imports.

Description: Training will be carried out through lectures and hands-on sessions with CFC-detection equipment, and will use Train-the Trainers approach. It will be comprised of:

- Phase I : Selected customs trainers and more experienced customs officers and other key stakeholders (20-25) will be trained as trainers by an international consultant (1 training course)
- Phase II: 350 additional customs officers and key stakeholders will be trained by the local trainers who were trained during the first phase of this Programme (20 training courses).
- Phase III: The results of the training will be monitored and evaluated.

(see separate project proposal)

Expected Outputs: More efficient control of CFC and CFC using equipment upon entrance to the country (see separate project proposal)

Time Frame: 24 months after approval

Cost: [US\\$ 170,250 \(excluding agency support costs\)](#)

*Project
Milestones:*

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

FROM : OZONE CELL

FAX NO. : 91+11+4642175

Oct. 08 2001 08:11AM P2

35th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

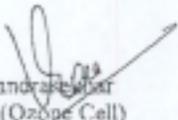
GOVERNMENT NOTE OF TRANSMITTAL OF INVESTMENT PROJECTS TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL.

PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

The Government of India requests UNFIP to submit the non-investment project listed in Table 1 below to the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol for consideration at its 35th Meeting.

Table 1: Project Submitted to the 35th Meeting of the Executive Committee

No	Name of Recipient Enterprise	Sector/Sub-Sector	ODS phaseout (ODP-MT)	Grant Requested (US\$)	Implementing Agency
1.	Integrated Training and Non-investment Strategy to support the phaseout of ODS in the solvent sector in India	Solvent (non-investment)	-	100,000 + support cost (US \$ 13,000)	UNEP

Name: Usha Chandra 
 Designation: Director (Ozone Cell)
 Telephone: 91-11-4642176
 Fax: 91-11-4642175
 E-mail: ozone@del3.vsnl.net.in

Date: 5th October, 2001

ENHANCING THE CAPABILITY OF LOCAL AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS IN METHYL BROMIDE COMMUNICATION FOR MALAYSIA

-----Original Message-----

From: Lee Choong Min [mailto:lcm@jas.sains.my]

Sent: mardi 9 octobre 2001 02:41

To: Mercado Cecilia

Subject: Re: proposed MB project for 2001

Dear Cecilia,

Thank you very much for being so thoughtful. I had spoken to the Agriculture Department who is the Chair of Methyl Bromide Working Group on your proposal and we have agreed to participate in this programme. Some fine tuning to suit the local situation may be needed as the way of MBR usage in Malaysia may be different as compared to others. In Malaysia the farmers are not allowed to carry out fumigation themselves instead by the licensed fumigators but that does not mean that the farmers are not involved in the usage of MB. They too must be educated about the 'bad' of MBR and alternatives that are allowed and available.

If you are agreeable to some fine tuning to suit Malaysia's field requirement, then you can go ahead to include us.

Thank you and best regards.

Lee Choong Min

Head

NOU, Malaysia

PHILIPPINES CUSTOMS OFFICIALS TRAINING

-----Original Message-----

From: ozonsave@phil-ozone-desk.gov.ph
[mailto:ozonsave@phil-ozone-desk.gov.ph]
Sent: vendredi 5 octobre 2001 09:14
To: cecilia.mercado@unep.fr
Subject: approval of the proposed Customs Training project

Dear Ms. Mercado,

This has reference to your e-mail dated October 3, 2001 regarding the proposed customs officer's training. This office has no objections whatsoever with the proposed project and in fact very much thankful for the initiative. We absolutely agree to the said proposal. Thus, we are requesting UNEP to proceed with its submission.

It is however unfortunate that we cannot furnish you, just yet, with the other information you were requesting from us in connection with the proposed customs officers' training. There are items of required data that can only be accomplished by the Bureau of Customs and we cannot act on it in such a short notice. We were given only until today to respond to your e-mail. Hence, we decided that we first manifest our agreement to the proposal and accomplish all the needed information and just send them to you later, at the soonest possible time. We already faxed the proposal to the Bureau of Customs and asked them to accomplish the needed information. We will also inform the World Bank about your proposal and that we have already agreed to it.

Much oblige and more power

PRUDY CALADO

ANNEX B: INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF ALBANIA

PROJECT PROPOSAL

Country:	Albania
Name of Project:	Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building Establishment of Ozone Unit
Sectors covered:	All
Duration of Project:	2002-2004
Total Project Cost:	US\$106,800
Amount Requested from Multilateral Fund:	US\$100,000
National Executing Body:	Ministry of Environment
Implementing Agency:	UNEP

1. Project Description

The National Environmental Agency of Albania currently reorganized to the Ministry of Environment is responsible for matters related to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol. Currently, the human and technological resources available to address ozone issues are very limited, which is a significant handicap in terms of the implementation of projects and strategies identified in the National Phase Out Plan. Furthermore, the current staff of the National Environmental Agency is unable to adequately monitor and report on ODS consumption in the country. The limited institutional capacity therefore inhibits the Ministry of Environment ability to meet obligations of the Montreal Protocol.

This project will strengthen the national institutional capacity to effectively coordinate and administer the actions outlined in the National Phase Out Plan and RMP of Albania. In addition to the regular activities programmed under institutional strengthening, this project includes monitoring and evaluation activities that permit regular assessment of the implementation of the MP in the country in order to take necessary measures when needed and ensure achievement of compliance of the phase out schedules established. These additional activities are included in the section 5 of this subproject.

2. Project Objectives

The main objective of the project is to strengthen the national capacity in order to facilitate the efficient and effective coordination and administration of ozone matters. More specifically, the project seeks to:

- Establish an Ozone Unit within the Ministry of Environment which will be responsible for administering matters relating to the Montreal Protocol; The Ozone Unit will:

- Coordinate all actions identified in the National Phase Out Plan and monitor their implementation;
- Coordinate all activities of RMP. Monitor and analyze total implementation of RMP and prepare recommendation for improvement of its efficiency;
- Develop a monitoring system for ODS imports in order to comply with reporting requirements of the Montreal Protocol, track progress of ODS phase-out;
- Undertake feasibility study to establish a legal and regulatory system (including a licensing system for ODS import and use, custom taxes on ODS, certification of refrigeration technicians, ban on imports of equipment using or containing ODS) for ODS management. Develop and introduce relevant regulatory acts. Support their implementation;
- Develop a system of incentives and disincentives on the use of ODS and of a quota system for control of imports of ODS;
- Develop public awareness campaigns through the mass media and NGOs to reach an understanding and support of the general public for the phase-out strategy. Develop attractive printed materials in Albanian for wide dissemination. Develop a national TV educational programme on the issue of ozone depletion. Organize other events for awareness raising (competitions, articles etc.);
- Provide regular training to governmental authorities of different level, as well as non-governmental and business sector representatives on general issues of the Ozone Layer protection and related problems;
- Support and encourage local industry and technical institutes to adopt ODS-free substitute technologies. Identify opportunities for bilateral international cooperation;
- Report annually to both the Multilateral Fund Secretariat and Ozone Secretariat on the ODS consumption in the country according to Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol;
- Report annually to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on the progress of implementation of the National Phase Out Plan.

3. Project Organisation and Management

An Ozone Unit will be established in the Ministry of Environment with the responsibilities listed above. A full time professional officer and assistant (employees of the Ministry) will run the office with the assistance of local consultants and experts on legal and refrigeration technology matters. The Ozone Unit will receive support from the Institute of Statistics, from the Department of Customs and will have access to expertise and all the facilities of other Ministries.

The professional Ozone Officer will be the coordinator of the National Action Plan activities and will report to the Montreal Protocol national focal point for Albania. At the same time he will act as a co-chair the National Executive Committee on Montreal Protocol (which is chaired by the representative of Minister of Environment) and will report to the Committee on the progress of implementation of the Country Programme. The organization of the activities of the office and the reporting procedures will follow the requirements for UNEP DTIE sponsored activities.

4. Project Budget

Item		2002	2003	2004	Total
Staff salaries					
	Ozone Officer	9,400	9,400	9,400	28,200
	Assistant	6,700	6,700	6,700	20,100
	Secretary	2,600	2,600	2,600	7,800
	Sub-total	18,700	18,700	18,700	56,100
Purchase of equipment:	personal computer, printer, modem, software, power regulator, photocopying machine, telephone, fax, mobile phone	10,000			10,000
Sub-contracting professionals	(Refrigeration, legal matters, etc.)	2,000	1,500	1,500	5,000
Public awareness/ training		6,000	4,000	4,000	14,000
Operating costs:	(telecommunication, office expenses, equipment maintenance, local transportation)	4,000	4,000	4,000	12,000
Contingencies		1,300	800	800	2,900
From Multilateral Fund		42,000	29,000	29,000	100,000
Governmental Contribution	(office space, furniture, office maintenance)	3,000	2,000	1,800	6,800
Project Total		45,000	31,000	30,800	106,800

5. Special activities to facilitate and evaluate accelerated implementation of the Montreal Protocol

- a) It is proposed a visit of a National Ozone Officer from a neighbor country with high performance to provide training to the National Ozone Officer of Albania. The candidate could be the NOO from Macedonia and the visit coordinated between UNIDO and UNEP. During this one-week visit the NOO from the neighbor country will provide training to the new NOO of Albania on data collection, legislation and coordination of projects (under the RMP). This visit will be undertaken once the National Ozone Office is nominated and the office is established. This visit will compensate the lack of Regional Network, which has proven effective to new ozone officers in other areas.
- b) It is proposed a visit of the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, one member of the Executive Committee (or the Implementation Committee) and one implementing agency during 2003 in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the projects in implementation and give recommendations.
- c) It is proposed yearly reporting to the Implementation Committee on the benchmarks established in the National Phase Out Plan as the country is classified out of compliance.