



**United Nations
Environment
Programme**

Distr.
LIMITED

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/22
7 March 2003

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Thirty-ninth Meeting
Montreal, 2-4 April 2003

2003 UNEP WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENTS

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE FUND SECRETARIAT

1. UNEP is requesting approval from the Executive Committee for US \$1,466,050 as amendments to its 2003 Work Programme plus agency support costs of US \$190,587.
2. The activities proposed in the UNEP 2003 Work Programme Amendments are presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1: UNEP 2003 Work Programme Amendments

| Country | Activity/Project | Amount Requested US \$ | Amount Recommended US \$ |
|--|---|------------------------|--------------------------|
| SECTION A: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR BLANKET APPROVAL | | | |
| A1. Renewal of institutional strengthening projects*: | | | |
| | | ODP tonnes | |
| Comoros | Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase 3 | N/A | 24,093 |
| Congo | Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase 3 | N/A | 54,531 |
| Dominican Republic | Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase 3 | 17.08 | 134,333 |
| Georgia | Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase 3 | N/A | 60,667 |
| Nicaragua | Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase 3 | N/A | 57,200 |
| Paraguay | Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase 3 | N/A | 57,460 |
| Samoa | Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase 2 | N/A | 26,000 |
| Subtotal for renewal of institutional strengthening projects | | | 414,284 |
| A2. Institutional strengthening project for a new Party: | | | |
| Guinea-Bissau | Institutional strengthening (first year) | | 30,000 |
| Subtotal for institutional strengthening project for a new Party | | | 30,000 |
| A3. Support for policy and technical assistance: | | | |
| | Regional awareness raising 2003 | | 200,000 |
| | Develop guidance to promote safety in aerosol conversions | | 100,000 |
| Subtotal for support for policy and technical assistance | | | 300,000 |
| A4. Country programmes/RMPs: | | | |
| Albania | Implementation of terminal phase-out plan for Albania: Legislation to control ODS consumption | | 23,000 |
| Albania | Implementation of terminal phase-out plan for Albania: Training for Customs Officers | | 35,700 |
| Albania | Implementation of terminal phase-out plan for Albania: Training for refrigeration Technicians | | 80,000 |
| Albania | Implementation of terminal phase-out plan for Albania: Methyl Bromide Workshop | | 30,000 |
| Guinea-Bissau | Country Programme / Refrigerant Management Plan formulation | | 60,000 |
| Guinea | CP/RMP update for Guinea | | 10,000 |
| Haiti | Implementation of the RMP for Haiti: Training for Customs Officers | | 33,100 |
| Haiti | Implementation of the RMP for Haiti: Train the | | 74,200 |

| Country | Activity/Project | Amount Requested US \$ | Amount Recommended US \$ |
|--|--|------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Technicians on Good Practices in Refrigeration. | | |
| Subtotal for country programmes/RMPs | | 346,000 | 70,000 |
| SUB-TOTAL SECTION A ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR BLANKET APPROVAL | | 1,186,050 | |
| SECTION B: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR INDIVIDUAL CONSIDERATION | | | |
| B1: Renewal of institutional strengthening projects: | | | |
| | | ODP tonnes | |
| Bahamas | Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase 2 | N/A | Pending |
| Ethiopia | Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase 3 | N/A | Pending |
| Subtotal for renewal of institutional strengthening projects | | 95,766 | |
| B2. Support for policy and technical assistance | | | |
| | Regional network for 10 article 5 countries in Eastern Europe / Central Asia | 130,000 | Pending |
| | Produce OzonAction Newsletter in the Russian language | 25,000 | Pending |
| | Translate 4 refrigeration/customs training modules into the Russian language | 50,000 | Pending |
| | Reprinting / updating existing publications (2003) | 75,000 | Pending |
| Subtotal for support for policy and technical assistance | | 280,000 | |
| SUB-TOTAL SECTION B ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR INDIVIDUAL CONSIDERATION | | 280,000 | |
| TOTAL | | 1,466,050 | |
| Agency support costs (13 per cent): | | 190,587 | |
| TOTAL COST TO THE MULTILATERAL FUND | | 1,656,637 | |

* Calculated on the basis of Decision 35/57 paragraph 112 (a).

[1] Considered under UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/26

[2] Considered under UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/32

SECTION A: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR BLANKET APPROVAL

A1. Renewal of institutional strengthening projects

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|----------------|
| (a) | Comoros (phase 3) | (US \$24,093) |
| (b) | Congo (phase 3) | (US \$54,531) |
| (c) | Dominican Republic (phase 3) | (US \$134,333) |
| (d) | Georgia (phase 3) | (US \$60,667) |
| (e) | Nicaragua (phase 3) | (US \$57,200) |
| (f) | Paraguay (phase 3) | (US \$57,460) |
| (g) | Samoa (phase 2) | (US \$26,000) |

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 recommendations

4. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the above projects at the funding levels shown in Table 1. The Executive Committee may also wish to express additional comments to the Governments concerned in Annex II to this document.

A2. Institutional strengthening project for a new Party

(a) Guinea-Bissau: Institutional strengthening (first year) (US \$30,000)

Project description

5. Guinea-Bissau acceded to the Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol and all its amendments on 12 November 2002. Pursuant to Decision 35/5 (f) in which the Executive Committee decided *inter alia* that it would consider requests for funding for one year of institutional strengthening for new parties to the Montreal Protocol, UNEP is requesting approval of the institutional strengthening project for a one-year period for Guinea-Bissau. The level of funding has been estimated on the basis of already approved projects in countries within the same geographical region with comparable characteristics.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

6. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the above project for one year at the level of funding of US \$30,000 and agency support cost of US \$3,900 on the understanding that this would not constitute the basis for determining the funding level for the remaining two-year period.

A3. Support for policy and technical assistance

(a) Regional awareness raising 2003 (US \$200,000)

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

7. The Fund Secretariat recommends the above activity for blanket approval at the funding level shown in Table 1.

(b) Develop guidance to promote safety in aerosol conversions (US \$100,000)

Project description

8. UNEP requested funding of US \$100,000 to "prepare, translate and distribute an up-to-date manual on safety, formula adaptations and effective destenching methods for aerosol production using hydrocarbon aerosol propellants" as requested under Decision 38/2. The details can be found on pages 13 and 14 of UNEP's Work Programme Amendment. The manual, estimated to be about 100 pages in length, would incorporate an updated version of the material

in the existing manual published in 1994 in English only, plus the necessary new material required by Decision 38/2. Costs were required for expert consultants (US \$25,000) and for production in the six UN 6 languages (US \$75,000 for a 100-page manual).

Fund Secretariat's comments

9. The Fund Secretariat discussed with UNEP the scope of the task as indicated in Decision 38/2, noting that evaluation outcomes had emphasised the advantages of concise training materials having a practical focus. Agreement was reached with UNEP to produce a less complex manual covering only the issues requested in the decision that were not fully addressed in the original document. The cost for consultants would remain unchanged, however based on a manual of some 33 pages in length the total cost for the activity would be US \$52,000.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

10. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the above activity at the level of funding indicated in Table 1.

A4. Country programmes/RMPs

- (a) Guinea Bissau: Country Programme / Refrigerant Management Plan formulation (US \$60,000)
- (b) Guinea: CP/RMP update for Guinea (US \$10,000)

Fund Secretariat's recommendations

11. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the above two activities for Guinea Bissau and Guinea at the funding levels shown in Table 1.

SECTION B: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR INDIVIDUAL CONSIDERATION

B1. Renewal of institutional strengthening projects

- (a) Bahamas (phase 2) (US \$43,333)
- (b) Ethiopia (phase 3) (US \$52,433)

Project description

12. The description of the institutional strengthening projects for Bahamas and Ethiopia are also presented in Annex I to this document.

Fund Secretariat's comments

13. Both Bahamas and Ethiopia according to Decisions XIV/19 and XIV/34 respectively were in non-compliance with the freeze of their CFC consumption in the control period July 2000 to June 2001. Consequently, the requests of the two countries for renewal of their institutional strengthening projects have been submitted for individual consideration. The Secretariat and UNEP have agreed on their levels of funding as follows:

| | |
|-----------|-------------|
| Bahamas: | US \$43,333 |
| Ethiopia: | US \$52,433 |

Fund Secretariat's recommendations

14. Should the Executive Committee consider approving the two requests, it may also wish to express additional comments to the Government of the Bahamas and Ethiopia as contained in Annex II to this document.

B2. Support for policy and technical assistance

- (a) Regional network for 10 article 5 countries in Eastern Europe / Central Asia (US \$130,000)

Project description

15. UNEP has requested funding of US \$130,000 as a stand-alone work programme amendment to establish and operate an ozone officer's network during the second half of 2003 for 9 Eastern European countries (Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, FYR Macedonia, Moldova, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Turkey) and one Central Asian country (Kyrgyzstan). The request can be found on pages 9 and 10 of UNEP's Work Programme Amendment and the appended project proposal, attached to this document. The network would undertake activities similar to those associated with the networks in other regions. The request includes funding for a regional network co-ordinator.

16. UNEP has indicated that in a full year the total funding required is US \$383,357. UNEP envisages that this would be provided through additional funding of US \$268,357 for UNEP, and through bilateral contributions totalling US \$115,000 annually from the Czech Republic (US \$60,000), Hungary (US \$40,000) and the Slovak Republic (US \$15,000). Corresponding bilateral requests from the three countries have been submitted to the 39th Meeting and are considered in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/21. For the current year (2003), the total funding sought for the proposed network is US \$245,000 (comprising US \$130,000 for UNEP and US \$115,000 from the bilateral donors).

17. UNEP has indicated that for future years it proposes to seek augmentation of its CAP funding to enable the network to be maintained.

Fund Secretariat's comments

18. The Executive Committee may wish to consider firstly whether the proposed network should be supported. In this regard the Fund Secretariat notes that:

- (a) there are marked differences between the country groups nominated for the network, both in relation to language, geographic location and travel barriers;
- (b) there are disparities in the state of progress with phase-out: some countries such as FYR Macedonia are already well progressed towards the completion of their phase-out programmes; other countries already have CFC phase-out plans approved (Turkey) or are proposing them for consideration by the Executive Committee at the 39th Meeting (Albania);
- (c) the level of funding requested, US \$380,000 annually, additional to an overall annual network budget of US \$1.2 million per year would be equivalent to funding of almost US \$40,000 per country.

19. If the Executive Committee considers that a case has been made to provide support for the proposed network, it will be necessary to consider how it might be funded. There are no impediments arising from Fund rules to the involvement of bilateral agencies in the funding of a CAP activity. However Decision II/8 of the Parties requires that bilateral co-operation be (a) strictly related to compliance with the provisions of the Protocol; (b) provides additional resources; and (c) meets agreed incremental costs. Bilateral funding of a network would also deviate from established practice whereby the bilateral donor is directly responsible to the Executive Committee for the implementation of the activity and for financial reporting on it.

20. Network activities have been a central element of UNEP's core funding and are now covered under the CAP budget. Although the proposal was submitted as a stand-alone amendment to UNEP's 2003 work programme, following discussions, UNEP suggested that the Secretariat consider recommending that the funding for this project be included as an amendment to the 2003 CAP. Notwithstanding this, the Executive Committee might consider whether, if the proposed additional network is to be endorsed, it should be funded by re-prioritisation within UNEP's existing CAP budget.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

21. The Executive Committee might wish to consider the proposed additional network on the basis of the information provided above.

- (b) Produce OzonAction Newsletter in the Russian language (US \$25,000)
- (c) Translate 4 refrigeration/customs training modules into the Russian language (US \$50,000)
- (d) Reprinting / updating existing publications (2003) (US \$75,000)

Project descriptions

22. Consistent with the provision of information services for Article-5 countries where the Russian language is in common use, UNEP is seeking stand-alone funding of US \$25,000 to produce three issues of the OzonAction newsletter in the Russian language during 2003. The proposal is described in full on pages 10 and 11 of UNEP's Work Programme Amendment. UNEP is also seeking stand-alone funding of US \$50,000 to enable translation into Russian of three training guidebooks/manuals on refrigeration and one training manual for customs officers.

23. Finally, UNEP has indicated that it requires additional copies of a number of its existing publications to meet increased demand and that other publications require updating by technical experts. It is seeking stand-alone funding of US \$75,000 for this activity. The details appear on pages 12 and 13 of UNEP's Work Programme Amendment.

Fund Secretariat's comments

24. The Secretariat suggested to UNEP that all three proposals appeared to be directly associated with the information exchange function, overall funding for which was provided through the CAP budget. Because of this it may be appropriate for funding to be provided by reallocation of priorities within the existing 2003 CAP budget.

25. UNEP advised that provision was not made for any of the three specific activities in the 2003 CAP budget, and therefore they needed specific approval and supplementary funding. UNEP agreed that since the Russian language OzonAction newsletter and reprinting/updating of existing publications were proposed as recurring activities, they could be incorporated in future CAP budgets with appropriate provision for funding. The translation of handbooks into the Russian language was a one-time activity. UNEP felt that such one-time activities would normally be funded separately from the CAP.

Fund Secretariat's recommendations

26. The Executive Committee may wish to consider approving the three proposals on the basis that they are funded through re-prioritisation of the approved CAP budget for 2003.

Annex I

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSAL

Bahamas: Renewal of institutional strengthening

| | | |
|--|---------------------------|----------|
| Summary of the Project and Country Profile | | |
| Implementing Agency: | | UNEP |
| Amount originally approved: | Phase I: May 1996 (US \$) | 50,000 |
| Amount requested for renewal (US \$): | | 43,333 |
| Amount recommended for approval (US \$) | | 43,333 |
| Agency support costs (US \$) | | 5,633 |
| Date of approval of country programme | | May 1996 |
| ODS consumption reported in country programme (1994), (ODP tonnes) | | 68.1 |
| Latest reported ODS consumption (2000) (ODP tonnes) | | 65.9 |
| Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs) | | 64.9 |
| Amount approved (US \$) | | 658,487 |
| Amount disbursed (as at November 2002) (US \$): | | 294,047 |
| ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes) | | 17.6 |
| ODS phased out (as at November 2002) (ODP tonnes) | | 13.0 |

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

| | | US \$ |
|-----|-------------------------------|---------|
| (a) | Country programme preparation | 45,200 |
| (b) | Project preparation | 42,326 |
| (c) | Training | 86,445 |
| (d) | Technical assistance | 156,816 |
| (e) | Investment projects | 271,200 |
| | Total: | 601,987 |

Progress report

2. Bahamas reported that during the initial phase of the institutional strengthening project, the National Ozone Unit (NOU) formulated national policies, regulations and bans for the control of ODS imports and consumption in accordance with the current legal framework. Twenty-eight technicians were trained as trainers in good practices in refrigeration and 65 technicians were trained in recovery and recycling techniques in the framework of monitoring activities for phasing out ODS. The NOU's achievements included organization of many awareness-raising activities for the general public (production of posters and children materials, use of the media) and constant work with implementing agencies and national stakeholders. The National Ozone Unit of Bahamas also started to prepare the development of a Terminal Phase-out Management Plan (TPMP), during the reported period.

3. The NOU highlights how essential the Steering Committee is, as it provides objective and fresh approaches to concerns and issues faced by the NOU.

4. The NOU of Bahamas is located in the Public Analyst Laboratory of the Department of Environmental Health Services (DEHS) under the Ministry of Health and Environment. The Ozone Officer reports to the Chief Public Analyst (CPA). The CPA reports to the Director of DEHS, and the Director reports to the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry. The Ozone Officer keeps the Steering Committee for the Montreal Protocol apprised of the issues and the committee makes its recommendations to the Minister regarding the Project. Presently, the action plan for the institutional strengthening project is not considered during national authorities planning process.

Plan of action

5. According to Decision XIV/19 Bahamas is in non-compliance with its obligation under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol for July 2000 to June 2001 control period. Consequently, the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in their Decision XIV/19 sub-paragraph 3 requested that Bahamas submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Bahamas may wish to consider including in this plan of action the establishment of import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule, a ban on imports of ODS equipment, and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase out. Bahamas is planning to implement general regulations and import/export licensing system facilitated by a shared database between customs and other authorities. In addition, training of customs officers and harmonization system for national codes are envisaged. Further identification of recovery and recycling sites and data reporting are scheduled in order to achieve targeted consumption levels in its effort to reduce its CFC consumption. Under the terminal phase-out management plan (TPMP) new public awareness activities will be initiated.

Comoros: Renewal of institutional strengthening

| Summary of the Project and Country Profile | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Implementing Agency: | | UNEP |
| Amount originally approved: | Phase I: November 1997 (US \$) | 27,800 |
| | Phase II: December 2000 (US \$) | 18,533 |
| Amount requested for renewal (US \$): | | 24,093 |
| Amount recommended for approval (US \$) | | 24,093 |
| Agency support costs (US \$) | | 3,132 |
| Date of approval of country programme | | November 1997 |
| ODS consumption reported in country programme (1996), (ODP tonnes) | | 3.2 |
| Latest reported ODS consumption (2001) (ODP tonnes) | | 1.9 |
| Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs) | | 2.50 |
| Amount approved (US \$) | | 279,486 |
| Amount disbursed (as at November 2002) (US \$): | | 89,009 |
| ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes) | | - |
| ODS phased out (as at November 2002) (ODP tonnes) | | - |

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

| | | <u>US \$</u> |
|-----|-------------------------------|--------------|
| (a) | Country programme preparation | 37,290 |
| (b) | Project preparation | 33,900 |
| (c) | Training | 101,700 |
| (d) | Technical assistance | 54,240 |
| | Total: | 227,130 |

Progress report

7. The activities undertaken during the second phase for the implementation of the institutional strengthening project in Comoros were satisfactory. During the period reported, the National Ozone Unit of Comoros achieved, among others, the organization of public awareness activities focusing on ozone issues and the ratification of the Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing Amendments to the Montreal Protocol. Comoros also came out with an inter-ministerial decree controlling the importation of ODS and ODS-containing equipment and other measures such as customs tariffs to discourage the use of ODS and promote alternative substances. Preparations for the implementation of the training component of the refrigerant management plan (Refrigeration and Customs) have also been started.

8. Comoros has complied with the measures established for the freeze of CFC consumption. Freeze level (average consumption for 1995-1997) is at 2.5 ODP tonnes and consumption reported for 2001 was 1.87 ODP tonnes.

9. Based on the geographical set-up of the country and the experience acquired during the implementation of the institutional strengthening project, Comoros considers that allocation of specific funds for public awareness activities and inter/intra-island movement of NOU personnel to implement its other activities is essential. This was not considered in the initial budget despite the fact that the NOU's public awareness activities are one of the important factors that will ensure the success of the programme.

10. The National Ozone Unit of Comoros is part of the follow-up committee on the environment under the Direction Générale de l'Environnement and also acts as counsellor to the Ministère de la Production et de l'Environnement. For activities dealing with ozone issues, the NOU is reinforcing awareness raising among new authorities in each island as well as those from the Union de Comores to ensure easy and harmonious implementation of measures to reduce and eliminate ODS. This is also the reason for which the ozone office is a member of committees and national commissions that deal with environmental issues.

Plan of action

11. During the next institutional strengthening period, Comoros will continue its refrigeration and customs training workshops under the refrigerant management plan and pursue its awareness raising activities among stakeholders in the islands. Comoros will also continue with the regulation of ODS importation and consumption.

12. The activities planned for the next phase will help the country to make these achievements sustainable.

Congo: Renewal of institutional strengthening

| Summary of the Project and Country Profile | | |
|--|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Implementing Agency: | | UNEP |
| Amount originally approved: | | |
| | Phase I: July 1995 (US \$) | 62,920 |
| | Phase II: December 2000 (US \$) | 41,950 |
| Amount requested for renewal (US \$): | | 54,531 |
| Amount recommended for approval (US \$) | | 54,531 |
| Agency support costs (US \$) | | 7,089 |
| Date of approval of country programme | | July 1995 |
| ODS consumption reported in country programme (1993), (ODP tonnes) | | 33.9 |
| Latest reported ODS consumption (2001) (ODP tonnes) | | 2.5 |
| Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs) | | 11.90 |
| Amount approved (US \$) | | 521,461 |
| Amount disbursed (as at November 2002) (US \$): | | 420,517 |
| ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes) | | 19.2 |
| ODS phased out (as at November 2002) (ODP tonnes) | | 19.0 |

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

| | | <u>US \$</u> |
|-----|----------------------|--------------|
| (a) | Project preparation | 79,100 |
| (b) | Training | 78,422 |
| (c) | Technical assistance | 245,436 |
| | Total: | 402,958 |

Progress report

14. During the first phase of institutional strengthening, the National Ozone Office of Congo Brazzaville had been very active in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. Among its numerous activities, Congo created a national ozone committee composed of 24 members from different government institutions, the private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and associations to better implement the measures under the Montreal Protocol and ratified the Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing amendments to the Montreal Protocol in October 2001. Congo Brazzaville successfully implemented its refrigerant management plan through the organization of the Customs Officers Training workshop (30 customs officers trained) and the Good Practices in Refrigeration training workshops (80 technicians trained).

15. With regard to legislation, Congo Brazzaville has established regulations on the national ODS import-export licensing system, the formulation of decrees regulating the import, export and re-export of ODS and ODS-containing products and equipment as well as the use of CFC-12 in refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment. The prohibition of producing ODS and ODS-containing products and equipment was also put in place.

16. Congo Brazzaville has complied with the measures established for the freeze of CFC consumption. The freeze level (average consumption for 1995, 1996, 1997) is 12.0 ODP tonnes while its consumption for 2001 was 2.5 ODP tonnes.

17. Institutional support is an important and indispensable element in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. It is with this kind of support that Congo Brazzaville has managed to develop and conduct satisfactorily the different awareness activities focusing on ozone layer issues, ODS, and the measures taken by the international community to counter ozone layer depletion and other activities.

18. Although it has full administrative and financial autonomy, the Bureau Ozone Congo (BOC) remains under the supervision of the *Direction Générale de l'Environnement* which is the principle structure within the Ministry dealing with environmental issues. The BOC determines the composition of the members of the interministerial working group which it coordinates in studying specific subjects concerning the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. It also coordinates the formulation of texts (presidential and ministerial decrees, ratifications, etc.) to be submitted to high-level authorities for adoption by the government or higher institutions in view of their publication in the *Journal Officiel* or their promulgation in the framework of the implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

Plan of action

19. Congo Brazzaville is in compliance with the freeze in consumption of CFCs as well as other substances.

20. Congo plans to put in place a monitoring system for the import/export of ODS and ODS-containing equipment in order to define and establish appropriate quotas for these substances as well as joining the Halon banks of West and Central Africa in order to properly manage local supply of halons and reduce the country's dependence on western countries for supply. Enhancement of legislation is on-going as well as awareness raising campaigns among the general public and especially among stakeholders to encourage them to use alternatives and new technologies. Greater collaboration with the national ozone committee will also be sought to better implement measures and regulations.

Dominican Republic: Renewal of institutional strengthening

| Summary of the Project and Country Profile | |
|--|-----------|
| Implementing Agency: | UNEP |
| Amount originally approved: | |
| Phase I: July 1995 (US \$) | 155,000 |
| Phase II: November 1999 (US \$) | 103,000 |
| Amount requested for renewal (US \$): | 134,333 |
| Amount recommended for approval (US \$) | 134,333 |
| Agency support costs (US \$) | 17,463 |
| Date of approval of country programme | July 1995 |
| ODS consumption reported in country programme (1993), (ODP tonnes) | 278.2 |
| Latest reported ODS consumption (2001) (ODP tonnes) | 485.8 |
| Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs) | 539.80 |
| Amount approved (US \$) | 4,533,567 |
| Amount disbursed (as at November 2002) (US \$): | 2,949,743 |
| ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes) | 188.8 |
| ODS phased out (as at November 2002) (ODP tonnes) | 145.0 |

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

| | | US \$ |
|-----|----------------------|-----------|
| (a) | Project preparation | 239,480 |
| (b) | Training | 110,740 |
| (c) | Technical assistance | 642,215 |
| (d) | Demonstration | 660,685 |
| (e) | Investment projects | 2,577,607 |
| | Total: | 4,230,727 |

Progress report

22. The implementation of the Montreal Protocol was satisfactory in Dominican Republic. During the period reported, the National Ozone Unit (NOU) of Dominican Republic implemented a recovery & recycling project that resulted in the reconversion of one industry and 275 workshops in the refrigeration sector. The NOU of Dominican Republic also implemented its refrigerant management plan, reconverted 5 additional industries and started a pilot project on methyl bromide phase-out. Dominican Republic also formulated regulations on the control of ODS imports and exports in cooperation with the Customs authorities and established ban measures concerning imports of a wide range of ODS. In order to better monitor ODS phase-out, Dominican Republic developed an institutional framework as well as an effective process to collect and exchange data.

23. Dominican Republic highlights the important role the regional network plays in the NOU's performance. However, the NOU acknowledges some weakness in its planning capacity and adaptability to various projects.

24. The NOU of Dominican Republic is directly supervised by the Sub-Secretariat of Environmental Management. An advisory group meets periodically to discuss the action plan of

the NOU. This action plan is automatically included in every year's general action plan of the Sub-Secretariat of Environmental Management; this enables the NOU to have access to the main office's financial support. The NOU has to present an annual plan and the evaluation of the previous plan to the authorities.

Plan of action

25. Dominican Republic is in compliance with the measures established concerning the freeze in consumption of ODS. Dominican Republic will start a national phase-out project for Methyl Bromide in soil fumigation and prepare a national phase-out of CFC in the refrigeration sector. Dominican Republic has planned to implement a national halon bank.

Ethiopia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

| Summary of the Project and Country Profile | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Implementing Agency: | | UNEP |
| Amount originally approved: | Phase I: October 1996 (US \$) | 60,500 |
| | Phase II: November 1999 (US \$) | 40,300 |
| Amount requested for renewal (US \$): | | 52,433 |
| Amount recommended for approval (US \$) | | 52,433 |
| Agency support costs (US \$) | | 6,816 |
| Date of approval of country programme | | October 1996 |
| ODS consumption reported in country programme (1994), (ODP tonnes) | | 30.7 |
| Latest reported ODS consumption (2000) (ODP tonnes) | | 39.2 |
| Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs) | | 33.8 |
| Amount approved (US \$) | | 347,794 |
| Amount disbursed (as at November 2002) (US \$): | | 239,360 |
| ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes) | | 0 |
| ODS phased out (as at November 2002) (ODP tonnes) | | 0 |

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

| | | US \$ |
|-----|-------------------------------|---------|
| (a) | Country programme preparation | 45,200 |
| (b) | Project preparation | 46,950 |
| (c) | Training | 93,490 |
| (d) | Technical assistance | 48,250 |
| | Total: | 233,890 |

Progress report

27. During the reporting period, the National Ozone Unit of Ethiopia organized many public awareness activities whose impact prompted many users (methyl bromide, CFC-11, methyl chloroform) to switch voluntarily to safer non-ODS alternatives. Ethiopia also completed the purchase of equipment and the organization of Phase I training of the recovery and recycling project. An investment project has also been completed in which the Addis Ababa Hilton Hotel

converted from CFC-11 to HCFC-22 based system for its central air-conditioning system using sources other than the Multilateral Fund.

28. Ethiopia has been in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol. Consequently, Ethiopia was requested at the 13th Meeting of the Parties in accordance with Decision XIII/24 to submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure prompt return to compliance. Such a plan of action has been submitted by Ethiopia and noted by the 14th Meeting of the Parties (Decision XIV/34).

29. Based on the experience acquired during the implementation of the institutional strengthening project, Ethiopia considers that since its consumption is mainly from the disintegrated small scale refrigeration sector, the extensive organization of awareness activities targeted on users, retrofitting, recovery and recycling and good practices on refrigeration will contribute immensely to the phase out progress. Policy makers should also be targeted to facilitate the ratification of the amendments to the Montreal Protocol.

30. The National Ozone Unit is under the National Meteorological Services Agency (NMSA) and works in close collaboration with the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA). The NOU is responsible for the implementation of the approved Country Programme and the Montreal Protocol.

31. The NOU is answerable to the NMSA and National Ozone Committee (NOC) and work per the guidelines given by the NMSA. It reports to the UNEP, NOC and to the NMSA. The NOC is the highest-level committee for ozone related issues in the country whose members were drawn from the twenty-two governmental, non-governmental and higher learning/research institutions.

32. The NOU prepares the action plan in accordance with the phase-out schedule stipulated in the Montreal Protocol, its amendment and approved projects. The action plan is presented to NMSA and the NOC. On approval, it will be executed by the NOU in close coordination with other governmental and non-governmental organizations as appropriate.

Plan of action

33. During the next institutional strengthening period, Ethiopia will complete the training components under the refrigerant management plan and pursue the phase out of methyl bromide and halons. Awareness activities will also be conducted targeting policy makers to facilitate the ratification of the amendments to the Montreal Protocol. Ethiopia will also work on the enhancement of its legislation and collaboration between the customs and other authorities with the view to monitoring and controlling imports of ODS. All these activities should be geared towards meeting the commitments that Ethiopia has made under Decision XIV/34 subparagraph 3, namely to reduce its level of CFC consumption of 35 ODP tonnes in 2001 to 34 ODP tonnes in 2003 and further to 17 ODP tonnes and 5 ODP tonnes in 2005 and 2007 respectively.

Georgia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

| Summary of the Project and Country Profile | |
|--|---------------|
| Implementing Agency: | UNEP |
| Amount originally approved: | |
| Phase I: November 1997 (US \$) | 70,000 |
| Phase II: December 2000 (US \$) | 46,700 |
| Amount requested for renewal (US \$): | 60,667 |
| Amount recommended for approval (US \$) | 60,667 |
| Agency support costs (US \$) | 7,887 |
| Date of approval of country programme | November 1997 |
| ODS consumption reported in country programme (1996), (ODP tonnes) | 24.7 |
| Latest reported ODS consumption (2001) (ODP tonnes) | 18.8 |
| Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs) | 22.5 |
| Amount approved (US \$) | 486,333 |
| Amount disbursed (as at November 2002) (US \$): | 313,908 |
| ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes) | 4.2 |
| ODS phased out (as at November 2002) (ODP tonnes) | 4.0 |

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

| | | US \$ |
|-----|----------------------|---------|
| (a) | Project preparation | 33,900 |
| (b) | Training | 118,650 |
| (c) | Technical assistance | 595,733 |
| | Total: | 748,283 |

Progress report

35. The Montreal Protocol projects in Georgia are being implemented successfully. During the reporting period, the National Ozone Unit of Georgia has developed the required activities under the institutional strengthening project and the refrigerant management plan through the establishment of an import licensing system. The Presidential Decree on the Control of ODS in the Territory of Georgia has been approved on 8 May 2002 (#226). Introduction of ODS import quotas is expected by 15 January 2003. As a result the achievement of the Montreal Protocol schedule of phase out, the consumption of CFC was 18.8 ODP tonnes in 2001 against the baseline of 22.5 ODP tonnes. Thus the country is in compliance with the CFC freeze. The country also organized 30 refrigeration training workshops in the 4 largest cities of Georgia - Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Batumi and Telavi attended by a total of 300 participants. Two recovery and recycling centres have been established in Tbilisi and Kutaisi. For its public awareness activities, the NOU introduced awareness-raising lessons in schools. The Handbook "Ozone Treaties and Decisions of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol" was translated into Georgian language. Georgia widely celebrated in 2002 the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer. The extraordinary meeting was organized by the NOU in the Ministry of Environment of Georgia. A special television programme: "Ozone Layer Protection" in Georgian language was broadcasted on 16 September 2002. The national workshop "ODSs phase out activities in Georgia" was held on 31 October 2002 in Kutaisi. In addition, the NOU arranged two large advertisement boards (in Georgian language) in the capital

of Georgia. In line with the recovery and recycling programme, the NOU visited several workshops to monitor the results of the programme.

36. An incentive programme for end-users in the commercial/industrial refrigeration and transport refrigeration sub-sector is being implemented in Georgia. The National Workshop for introducing the programme was held in Tbilisi, Georgia at 14 June 2002. The workshop was attended by 55 participants from different regions of Georgia.

37. The NOU serves as the focal point for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and its amendments as well as the implementation of the ODS import licensing system as decreed by the Presidential Decree. The National Ozone Unit of Georgia was created under the Main Department of Air Protection, the Ministry of Environment of Georgia.

Plan of action

38. The NOU is the responsible authority for coordination of the implementation of the institutional strengthening programme and for monitoring of the implementation of the Country Programme. The NOU in cooperation with the Customs department will implement the training programme for customs officers. It is expected that additional training programme for the remaining technicians (200 participants) in the refrigeration sector will be organised by 2004. The amendments and adjustments were organized by the NOU and the Legal Department of the Ministry of Environment of Georgia as a provision (article 54) that covers Ozone Layer Protection under the law on the Ambient Air Protection (22 January 1999, #2116). It is expected that the necessary amendments to this law would be ratified by the Parliament of Georgia in the middle of 2003. The NOU of Georgia will coordinate methyl bromide phase-out programme in soil fumigation sector. The NOU will continue awareness raising programme through mass media, non-governmental organizations and workshops. It is expected to introduce educational programme on Ozone Layer Protection in high schools.

Nicaragua: Renewal of institutional strengthening

| Summary of the Project and Country Profile | | |
|--|-----------------------------|----------|
| Implementing Agency: | | UNEP |
| Amount originally approved: | Phase I: May 1997 (US \$) | 66,000 |
| | Phase II: July 2000 (US \$) | 44,000 |
| Amount requested for renewal (US \$): | | 57,200 |
| Amount recommended for approval (US \$) | | 57,200 |
| Agency support costs (US \$) | | 7,436 |
| Date of approval of country programme | | May 1997 |
| ODS consumption reported in country programme (1995), (ODP tonnes) | | 110.0 |
| Latest reported ODS consumption (2001) (ODP tonnes) | | 35.2 |
| Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs) | | 82.8 |
| Amount approved (US \$) | | 618,241 |
| Amount disbursed (as at November 2002) (US \$): | | 333,524 |
| ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes) | | 12.8 |
| ODS phased out (as at November 2002) (ODP tonnes) | | 9.6 |

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

| | | <u>US \$</u> |
|-----|-------------------------------|--------------|
| (a) | Country programme preparation | 40,878 |
| (b) | Project preparation | 80,892 |
| (c) | Technical assistance | 225,430 |
| (d) | Investment projects | 146,741 |
| | Total: | 493,941 |

Progress report

40. During the first phase of institutional strengthening, the national ozone office of Nicaragua (MARENA/OTO) had been very active in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. Among its numerous activities, Nicaragua managed to reduce about 16.93 ODP tonnes of CFCs through the implementation of the Register of ODS importers and ODS imports licensing system. Nicaragua organized various activities on information dissemination, capacity building and public awareness, all focusing on ozone issues (distribution of brochures and leaflets, conferences, talks, newspaper articles, etc.). Visits were also conducted to monitor the results of the CFC recovery and recycling workshops under the MAC project (effective use of machines and equipment and the quantity of CFCs recovered). Meeting with Customs Officials have been held and the implementation of the customs component of the refrigerant management plan is now on-going. New projects have also been identified (conversion of old air-conditioning units in hospitals, prohibition of importing metered dose inhalers) and are in the preparatory stages.

41. Nicaragua made revisions to Decree 91-2000 which defines the regulations to control ODS and conducted negotiations and presentations to the national assembly and the Ministry of foreign affairs in view ratifying the Montreal and Beijing Amendments of the Montreal Protocol.

42. Nicaragua complied with the measures established for the freeze of CFC consumption. The freeze level (average consumption for 1995, 1996, 1997) is 83.0 ODP tonnes while CFC consumption for 2001 was 35.2 ODP tonnes.

43. Institutional support is an important and indispensable element in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. It is with this kind of support that Nicaragua has managed to develop and conduct the different awareness activities. Although the implementation of the ODS imports licensing systems has given good results, some revisions to the procedures still need to be made to enhance efficiency. The recovery and recycling programme is not being properly implemented due to delays in the implementation of the Register.

44. The Oficina Tecnica del Ozono (OTO) is the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources' bureau responsible for implementing the Montreal Protocol and the Amendments signed by Nicaragua as well as to promote and assist in the implementation of the ODS imports licensing system. The OTO is directly under the Ministry and is coordinated by Director General of the Regulacion Ambiental. The Ministry provides adequate and important assistance to OTO as reflected in the participation of the Minister himself as head of delegation to the last four Meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

Plan of action

45. Nicaragua intends to continue with the institutional strengthening project in order to increase national capacity in controlling ODS and promoting the use of alternative technologies available. It will also continue coordinating with other governmental and non-governmental institutions to guarantee the implementation of Decree 91-2000 and enhance legislation with the view to improving its compliance with the Montreal Protocol. Nicaragua will also implement its refrigerant management plan, organize the customs officers training workshops, ratify the Montreal and Beijing Amendments and pursue its awareness raising activities.

Paraguay: Renewal of institutional strengthening

| Summary of the Project and Country Profile | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Implementing Agency: | | UNEP |
| Amount originally approved: | | |
| | Phase I: February 1997 (US \$) | 66,300 |
| | Phase II: December 2000 (US \$) | 44,200 |
| Amount requested for renewal (US \$): | | 57,460 |
| Amount recommended for approval (US \$) | | 57,460 |
| Agency support costs (US \$) | | 7,470 |
| Date of approval of country programme | | February 1997 |
| ODS consumption reported in country programme (1995), (ODP tonnes) | | 211.2 |
| Latest reported ODS consumption (2001) (ODP tonnes) | | 116.0 |
| Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs) | | 210.6 |
| Amount approved (US \$) | | 1,610,669 |
| Amount disbursed (as at November 2002) (US \$): | | 882,596 |
| ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes) | | 31.6 |
| ODS phased out (as at November 2002) (ODP tonnes) | | 56.0 |

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

| | | <u>US \$</u> |
|-----|-------------------------------|--------------|
| (a) | Country programme preparation | 44,070 |
| (b) | Project preparation | 79,100 |
| (c) | Training | 189,863 |
| (d) | Technical assistance | 384,288 |
| (e) | Investment projects | 788,483 |
| | Total: | 1,485,804 |

Progress report

47. The implementation of the Montreal Protocol was satisfactory in Paraguay, during its second phase of the institutional strengthening project. During the reporting period, the National Ozone Unit (NOU) of Paraguay developed its refrigerant management plan in the framework of which training workshops were organized for customs as well as for 11 companies which were equipped with ozone-friendly refrigeration materials. An association of technicians in refrigeration was set up. The NOU also established a database to ensure better monitoring of the projects, and awareness leaflets were distributed to the general public.

48. The NOU Paraguay achieved these activities with the help of a Decree enacted for the control of ODS. It highlights the problem that customs officers are not well aware of the instructions as stated in this Decree when it comes to effectively controlling ODS imports. The subsequent reduction of these substances is therefore difficult to achieve. It also says that an early ODS ban might have a negative impact on the country's economy. Nevertheless, the massive media coverage to date has helped to increase the general public's interest in these issues.

49. The NOU is part of the General Direction of Natural Resources within the Secretariat for the Environment. It also interacts with other institutions and NGOs. Paraguay's strategy is to prioritize environmental agreements as a way to help the production sector.

Plan of action

50. Paraguay is in compliance with the freeze in consumption of ODS. However, Paraguay is planning to reconsider its Decree and its schedule of activities towards the ODS phase-out. The country expects to strengthen its Ozone Office to better lead projects as per the Montreal Protocol's requirements and the country's national policy on the environment. Paraguay also expects to improve its customs regulations to better identify imported substances (i.e. methyl bromide and halons) and monitor illegal trade. Besides, the country expects to increase tariffs when ODS are used and to improve the information exchange of data between all stakeholders. Paraguay will finally develop additional awareness-raising materials.

Samoa: Renewal of institutional strengthening

| Summary of the Project and Country Profile | | |
|--|---------------------------|----------|
| Implementing Agency: | | UNEP |
| Amount originally approved: | Phase I: May 1997 (US \$) | 30,000 |
| Amount requested for renewal (US \$): | | 26,000 |
| Amount recommended for approval (US \$) | | 26,000 |
| Agency support costs (US \$) | | 3,380 |
| Date of approval of country programme | | May 1997 |
| ODS consumption reported in country programme (1995), (ODP tonnes) | | 4.4 |
| Latest reported ODS consumption (2001) (ODP tonnes) | | 2.0 |
| Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs) | | 4.5 |
| Amount approved (US \$) | | 183,569 |
| Amount disbursed (as at November 2002) (US \$): | | 122,243 |
| ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes) | | 0 |
| ODS phased out (as at November 2002) (ODP tonnes) | | 0 |

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

| | | US \$ |
|-----|-------------------------------|---------|
| (a) | Country programme preparation | 34,070 |
| (b) | Training | 115,599 |
| | Total: | 149,669 |

Progress report

52. During its first phase of institutional strengthening project, the NOU of Samoa set up its National Ozone Committee that provides general, legal, technical and economic advice. It drafted regulations (under consideration by stakeholders) to regulate and prohibit ODS imports and ODS-containing equipment. Samoa also implemented its refrigerant management plan and managed to train its targeted number of participants (both refrigeration and customs trainings); the refrigerant management plan implementation also enhanced good servicing and business practices in refrigeration sector without causing economic burden to end-consumers. The NOU of Samoa perseveres in developing awareness activities for the general public.

53. Samoa highlights the lack of legal instrument coupled with the delay in the process of approving ODS legislation as one major difficulty. In addition, the technical complexity of the subject makes it difficult for the general public to understand, which in turn makes it hard and time consuming to collect the ODS data. Furthermore, the lack of resources limits the accessibility of technicians to information, thus making them to continue releasing ODS. Another frequently asked question by technicians is where and how ODS including their storage (i.e. cylinders) are disposed of. Another obstacle is the limited availability of funding for extra activities (i.e. workshops and seminars at the grassroots level and in schools) not included in the original NOU budget. During the phase I of the institutional strengthening project, the NOU learnt that awareness should be coupled with technical and financial assistance in changing over to non-ODS technology.

54. The NOU plays the leading role in coordinating and implementing all activities required under the institutional strengthening project, country programme and refrigerant management plan (RMP). However, before implementation, these activities are discussed and agreed by the National Ozone Committee before submission to the Head of the Department and Minister for endorsement. Some activities require the approval of the Cabinet (i.e. Ozone Awareness Day, training, national policies and regulations for the phase-out of ODS).

55. The institutional strengthening project action plan has been integrated in the national authorities' planning process through the Department of Lands, Surveys and Environment.

Plan of action

56. Samoa is in compliance with the freeze in consumption of CFCs as well as other substances. Its CFC consumption reported for 2001 control year was 2.0 ODP tonnes while its baseline (average 1995-1997) consumption is 4.5 ODP tonnes. A licensing system will be established to reduce the CFC level of imports and consumption by 40% and awareness raising campaigns among the general public, refrigeration professionals, customs and concerned sectors will be intensified through various channels to discourage ODS use. Samoa will set up and maintain a national ODS database for relevant and back-up information to all stakeholders. The regional office of UNEP must reinforce its assistance, contact and follow-up to support the extra efforts that Samoa will make maintain the ODS phase-out momentum.

Annex II**VIEWS EXPRESSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON RENEWALS OF
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS
SUBMITTED TO THE 39th MEETING***Bahamas*

1. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Bahamas and expresses concern that according to Decision XIV/19 of the 14th Meeting of the Parties Bahamas was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol during the CFC consumption freeze control period of 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001. Despite this, the Executive Committee also notes that Bahamas has taken some significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption in the period covered for the first phase of their institutional strengthening project. Specifically, in its submission, Bahamas reports that it has taken initiatives, including the continued coordination of public awareness activities, the enhancement of ODS legislation and implementation of training on recovery and recycling and good practices in refrigeration. These and other activities are encouraging and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Bahamas to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Bahamas will continue the implementation of its activities, including the terminal phase-out management plan (TPMP), the awareness programme and policy measures and make progress towards the fulfilment of its obligations under the Montreal Protocol.

Comoros

2. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Comoros and notes with appreciation that the consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat for 2001 is lower than its 1995-1997 average CFC consumption and that Comoros appears to be able to comply with CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that Comoros has taken some significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption in the period covered for the next phase of their institutional strengthening project. Specifically, in its submission, Comoros reports that it has taken initiatives, including the continued coordination of public awareness activities, the organization of the refrigeration training workshop as well as the continued regulation of ODS imports and consumption. These and other activities are encouraging and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Comoros to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Comoros will continue the implementation of the Montreal Protocol, the refrigerant management plan projects and the awareness activities with outstanding progress and sustain to build upon its current levels of reductions in CFCs.

Congo

3. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Congo Brazzaville and notes with appreciation the fact that Congo reported 2001 CFC consumption to the Ozone Secretariat that is lower than its 1995-1997 average CFC consumption, and that Congo appears to be able to comply with CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that Congo has taken some significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption in the period covered for the second phase of their institutional strengthening project. Specifically, in its submission, Congo reports that it has taken initiatives, including the continued coordination of public awareness activities, the enhancement of ODS legislation and continued collection and dissemination of data concerning CFC consumption. These and other activities are encouraging and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Congo to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Congo will continue the implementation of the Montreal Protocol, the refrigerant management plan projects and the awareness activities with outstanding progress and sustain to build upon its current levels of reductions in CFCs.

Dominican Republic

4. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Dominican Republic and notes with appreciation the fact that Dominican Republic reported 2001 CFC consumption to the Ozone Secretariat that is lower than its 1995-1997 average CFC consumption, and that Dominican Republic appears to be able to comply with CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that Dominican Republic has taken some significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption in the period covered for the second phase of their institutional strengthening project. Specifically, in its submission, Dominican Republic reports that it has taken initiatives, including the enhancement of ODS legislation, the implementation of training on recovery and recycling and good practices in the refrigeration sector as well as the establishment of a pilot project aimed at phasing out methyl bromide. These and other activities are encouraging and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Dominican Republic to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Dominican Republic will continue the implementation of the Montreal Protocol, the refrigerant management plan projects and the awareness activities with outstanding progress and sustain to build upon its current levels of reductions in CFCs.

Ethiopia

5. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Ethiopia and expresses concern that according to Decision XIV/34 of the 14th Meeting of the Parties, Ethiopia was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol during the CFC freeze control period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001. Despite this, the Executive Committee notes that Ethiopia has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption in the period covered under its institutional strengthening project. Specifically, in its submission, Ethiopia reports that it has taken initiatives, including the continuation of its awareness activities, the enhancement of ODS

legislation, the completion of the recovery and recycling project, continuation of the survey and collection of data on ODS consumption as well as the ratification of the amendments to the Montreal Protocol. These and other activities are encouraging and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Ethiopia to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Ethiopia will have fully implemented a licensing system and restricted imports of all CFCs to enable it to accomplish the reductions in its CFC consumption to which it is committed in accordance with Decision XIV/34 subparagraph 3 of the 14th Meeting of the Parties and generally ensure its compliance with the Montreal Protocol measures.

Georgia

6. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Georgia and notes with appreciation the fact that Georgia reported 2001 data to the Ozone Secretariat that is lower than its 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline, and that Georgia is able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that Georgia has taken some significant steps to phase out its consumption of ODS in the period covered for their IS project. Specifically in its submission, Georgia reports that it has taken important initiatives, namely the reduction of ODS imports through a licensing system, the organization of training workshops on Good Practices in Refrigeration and the monitoring its results, the distribution of refrigeration recovery and recycling equipment as well as conducting public awareness activities throughout the country. This is encouraging and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Georgia to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Georgia will continue the implementation of the licensing system, the refrigerant management plan and non-investment programmes with outstanding progress, and sustain and build upon its current levels of reductions in CFCs.

Nicaragua

7. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Nicaragua and notes with appreciation the fact that Nicaragua reported 2001 CFC consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat that is almost 60% lower than its 1995-1997 average CFC consumption, and that Nicaragua has complied with CFC consumption freeze and is on its way to meeting the 50% CFC reduction by 2005. The Executive Committee also notes that Nicaragua has taken some significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption in the period covered for the second phase of their institutional strengthening project. Specifically, in its submission, Nicaragua reports that it has taken initiatives, including the continued coordination of public awareness activities, the enhancement of ODS legislation and the implementation of the customs component of the refrigerant management plan as well as the ratification of the Montreal and Beijing amendments. These and other activities are encouraging and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Nicaragua to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Nicaragua will continue the implementation of the Montreal Protocol, the refrigerant management plan projects and the awareness activities with outstanding progress and sustain to build upon its current levels of reductions in CFCs.

Paraguay

8. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Paraguay and notes with appreciation the fact that Paraguay reported 2001 CFC consumption to the Ozone Secretariat that is lower than its 1995-1997 average CFC consumption, and that Paraguay appears to be able to comply with CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that Paraguay has taken some significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption in the period covered for the second phase of their institutional strengthening project. Specifically, in its submission, Paraguay reports that it has taken initiatives, including the continued development of public awareness materials, the implementation of effective training on recovery and recycling and good practices in refrigeration. These and other activities are encouraging and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Paraguay to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Paraguay will continue the implementation of the Montreal Protocol, the refrigerant management plan projects and the awareness activities with outstanding progress and sustain and build upon its current levels of reductions in CFCs.

Samoa

9. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Samoa. The Executive Committee notes with appreciation the fact that the 2001 CFC consumption reported by Samoa to the Ozone Secretariat is lower than its 1995-1997 average CFC consumption, and that, Samoa appears to be able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee notes that Samoa has taken some significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption in the period covered for its institutional strengthening project. Specifically, in its submission, Samoa reports that it has taken initiatives, including the continued coordination of public awareness activities, the enhancement of ODS legislation and implementation of refrigerant management plan through successful refrigeration and customs training workshops. These and other activities are encouraging and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Samoa to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Samoa will continue to implement its refrigerant management plan, awareness activities programme and other policy measures with outstanding progress.



United Nations Environment Programme

برنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة · 联合国环境规划署

PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT · PROGRAMA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA EL MEDIO AMBIENTE

ПРОГРАММА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЕ

UNEP 2003 WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT

PRESENTED TO THE
39TH MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

FEBRUARY 2003

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

Tour Mirabeau, 39-43 quai André Citroën, 75739 Paris - Cedex 15, France, Tel: +33.1.44.37.14.50; Fax: +33.1.44.37.14.74
E-mail: unep.tie@unep.fr URL: <http://www.unepie.org/>

UNEP 2003 WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT

February 2003

SUMMARY

- I. Consistent with its 2003-2005 Business Plan, UNEP is submitting the following amendment to its 2003 Work Programme for the consideration of the Executive Committee at its 39th meeting. This amendment includes the following projects:

| No | Project Title | Reference | Funding Requested (US\$) |
|----|--|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Implementation of the RMP for Haiti: Training for Customs Officers | BP 2002 | 33,100 |
| 2 | Implementation of the RMP for Haiti: Train the Technicians on Good Practices in Refrigeration. | BP 2002 | 74,200 |
| 3 | Implementation of TPP for Albania: Legislation to control ODS consumption | BP 2002 | 23,000 |
| 4 | Implementation of TPP for Albania: Training for Customs Officers | BP 2002 | 35,700 |
| 5 | Implementation of TPP for Albania: Training for refrigeration Technicians | BP 2002 | 80,000 |
| 6 | Implementation of TPP for Albania: Methyl Bromide Workshop | BP 2002 | 30,000 |
| 7 | Institutional Strengthening for Guinea Bissau (First year) | BP 2003 | 30,000 |
| 8 | Institutional Strengthening Renewal for Bahamas, Congo PR (Brazzaville), Comoros, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Georgia*, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Samoa . | BP 2002 *BP 2003 | 510,050 |
| 9 | Country Programme / Refrigerant Management Plan formulation Guinea Bissau | BP 2003 | 60,000 |
| 10 | CP/RMP update for Guinea | BP 2003 | 10,000 |
| 11 | Regional network for 11 article 5 countries in Eastern Europe / Central Asia | BP 2003 | 130,000 |

| No | Project Title | Reference | Funding Requested (US\$) |
|----|--|-----------|--------------------------|
| 12 | Produce OzonAction Newsletter in the Russian language | BP 2003 | 25,000 |
| 13 | Translate 4 refrigeration/customs training modules into the Russian language | BP 2003 | 50,000 |
| 14 | Reprinting / updating existing publications (2003) | BP 2003 | 75,000 |
| 15 | Develop guidance to promote safety in aerosol conversions | BP 2003 | 100,000 |
| 16 | Regional awareness raising 2003 | BP 2003 | 200,000 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | | 1,466,050 |

- II. There are no additional activities for UNEP at this time related to projects being presented to the Executive Committee by other Implementing Agencies and/or Bilateral Agencies.

UNEP is including for the consideration of the Executive Committee certain projects that were approved as part of UNEP's 2002 Business Plan, but which for various reasons (including preconditions not being met, or countries not being prepared to submit a project during last year) were not ready for submission during calendar year 2002. The 2002 projects are identified in the preceding table.

The activities proposed in this Amendment follow the latest applicable guidelines approved by the Executive Committee including relevant decisions taken at the 38th meeting.

1. Title: *Implementation of the RMP for Haiti: Training for Customs Officers.*

Background

This project is part of 2002 Business Plan of UNEP.

Objectives:

This project will provide training for Customs officers in the following areas :

- Issues related to the Ozone depletion and its impact.
- National and international regulations of ODS and licensing system for importation of ODS.
- Methods of identification of ODS controlled under the Montreal Protocol.
- Methods of identification of products containing ODS (refrigerators, chillers and other equipment using CFCs)
- Methods of registering of imported goods and establishment of links with the National Ozone Office with regard to the importation of these products.
- Use of CFC-detectors.

Description: See separate Project Proposal included in the RMP (Annex 1).

Time Frame: See separate project proposal.

Cost: US\$ 33,100 (excluding agency support costs)

| <i>Project Milestones:</i> | Task | Date (Months after approval) |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | Training workshop for trainers | 1-3 |
| | 1 st in country training workshop | 4-6 |
| | 2 nd in country training workshop | 7-9 |
| | 3 rd in country training workshop | 10-12 |
| | Submission of PCRs | 6 months after project completion |

2. Title: *Implementation of the RMP for Haiti: Train the Technicians on Good Practices in Refrigeration.*

Background This project is part of 2002 Business Plan of UNEP.

Objectives: The main objectives of the training programme are:

- Raise public awareness on ODS-free technology;
- Enhance and implement good practices in refrigeration and air-conditioning during maintenance, service and repair of the equipment;
- Capacity building of training and certification of refrigeration and air-conditioning technicians;
- Reduce the consumption of ODS.

Target Audience: The training programme will target all refrigeration and air-conditioning technicians and engineers from small, medium, and large workshops.

Description: See separate Project Proposal included in the RMP (Annex II).

Time Frame: See separate project proposal.

Cost: US\$ 74,200 (excluding agency support costs)

| <i>Project Milestones:</i> | Task | Date (Months after approval) |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| | Phase 1: Train the trainers workshop | 1-6 |
| | Phase 2: Training of technicians workshop | 7-12 |
| | Submission of PCRs | 6 months after project completion |

3. Title: *Implementation of the TPP for Albania: Legislation to control ODS consumption.*

Background This project is part of 2002 Business Plan of UNEP.

Objectives: The goal of the project is to elaborate the new regulations which would be easy to implement and enforce and which will allow the country to meet its compliance targets under the Montreal Protocol.

Description: See separate Project Proposal included in the TPP.

Time Frame: See separate Project Proposal included in the TPP.

Cost: US\$ 23,000 (excluding agency support costs)

Project Milestones:

| Task | Date (Months after approval) |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Signing MOU | 1-3 |
| Review of existing legislation and preparation of proposals for improvement | 4-6 |
| Translation of the review and proposal | 7 |
| National workshop | 8 |
| Preparation of official documentation to adopt the new regulations | 9 |
| Submission of the proposal for approval to relevant Government authorities | 10-12 |
| Submission of PCRs | 6 months after project completion |

4. Title: *Implementation of the TPP for Albania: Training for Customs Officers.*

Background This project is part of 2002 Business Plan of UNEP.

Objectives: The project objective is to train the Customs officers and environment inspectors in identification of CFCs and ODS containing and ODS using equipment. The project will also provide training to the staff of the Institute of Statistics and the Directorate of Statistics of the Customs department to ensure correct data collection and reporting on ODS imports and exports.

Description: See separate Project Proposal included in the TPP.

Time Frame: See separate Project Proposal included in the TPP.

Cost: US\$ 35,700 (excluding agency support costs)

| <i>Project Milestones:</i> | Task | Date (Months after approval) |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | Signing MOU | 1-3 |
| | Preparation phase: procurement and shipment of training equipment and providing of necessary documentation | 4 |
| | Phase 1 workshop | 5-6 |
| | Preparation of further training activities | 7 |
| | Phase 2 workshop | 8-9 |
| | Monitoring and control | 10-12 |
| | Submission of PCRs | 6 months after project completion |

5. Title: *Implementation of the TPP for Albania: Training for Refrigeration technicians.*

Background This project is part of 2002 Business Plan of UNEP.

Objectives: The goal of the project is to reduce use of ODS in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector. The immediate objective is to increase awareness of participants on general issues of ozone depletion and produce necessary skills to avoid emissions of ODS during the maintenance and repair of the refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment.

Description: See separate Project Proposal included in the TPP.

Time Frame: See separate Project Proposal included in the TPP.

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

| <i>Project Milestones:</i> | Task | Date (Months after approval) |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | Signing MOU | 1-3 |
| | Preparation phase: procurement and shipment of training equipment and providing of necessary documentation | 4-6 |
| | Translation of training documentation | 7 |
| | Phase 1 training workshop | 8-9 |
| | Phase 2 training workshop | 10-12 |
| | Submission of PCRs | 6 months after project completion |

6. Title: *Implementation of the TPP for Albania: Methyl Bromide Workshop.*

Background This project is part of 2002 Business Plan of UNEP.

Objectives: The immediate objective is to increase awareness of various stakeholders on general issues in Methyl Bromide.

Description: See separate Project Proposal included in the TPP.

Time Frame: See separate Project Proposal included in the TPP.

Cost: US\$ 30,000 (excluding agency support costs)

Project

Milestones:

| Task | Date (Months after approval) |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Signing MOU | 1-3 |
| Preparation phase: providing with necessary documentation | 4-5 |
| National workshop | 6-8 |
| Monitoring and control | 9-12 |
| Submission of PCRs | 6 months after project completion |

7. Title: *IS Projects for New Parties Developing CP/RMPs (one year funding): Guinea Bissau*

Objectives: Assist the Government of Guinea Bissau in accordance with the approved Executive Committee guidelines.

Time Frame **1 year**

Cost:

| Country | Cost (US\$) |
|---------------|-------------|
| Guinea Bissau | 30,000 |

The funds requested are an estimate of the level of funds required to set up and operate National Ozone Units for one year, based on similar projects in countries with comparable characteristics in the same regions.

8. Title: *I.S. Renewals: Bahamas, Congo (Brazzaville), Comoros, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Georgia, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Samoa.*

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 (including Decision 35/57 relating

to the 30% increase in IS renewals).

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

Time Frame: See separate project proposals.

Cost:

| Country | Cost (US\$)* |
|------------------------|--------------|
| Bahamas | US\$ 43,333 |
| Congo PR (Brazzaville) | US\$ 54,531 |
| Comoros | US\$ 24,093 |
| Dominican Republic | US\$ 134,333 |
| Ethiopia | US\$ 52,433 |
| Georgia | US\$ 60,667 |
| Nicaragua | US\$ 57,200 |
| Paraguay | US\$ 57,460 |
| Samoa | US\$ 26,000 |

(the above exclude agency support costs)

* Calculated on the basis of Decision 35/57 paragraph 112(a): **(ISx2/3)x1.3**

*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 |

9. Title: *Formulation of CP/RMP – Guinea Bissau*

Objectives: Assist the above-mentioned country with the development of its Country Programme and Refrigerant Management Plan in accordance with the approved Executive Committee guidelines.

Description: UNEP to prepare the CP/RMP proposal to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat.

Time Frame: 12 months

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

| Task | Date (months after project approval) |
|---------------------------|---|
| Signature of agreement | 2 |
| National Team established | 3 |
| First mission of UNEP | 3 |
| Data Survey completed | 6 |
| Second mission of UNEP | 7 |
| First draft of CP/RMP | 9 |
| Final CP/RMP | 11 |
| Submission of PCR | 12 |

10. Title: *Refrigerant Management Plan/Country Programme update for Guinea*

Objectives: Assist the government of Guinea to prepare its CP update according to the Executive Committee guidelines.

Description: NOU to update the RMP/CP update with UNEP's assistance. UNEP to send the CP/RMP proposal to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat.

Time Frame: 12 months after project approval

Cost: US\$ 10,000 (excluding agency support costs)

Project

Milestones:

| Task | Date (months after project approval) |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Signature of agreement | 1 |
| First draft of the CP update ready | 8 |
| Final draft ready | 10 |
| Submission of the CP/RMP proposal | 12 |

11. Title: *Regional network for 11 article 5 countries in Eastern Europe / Central Asia.*

Background: This project proposes to establish a Regional Network for Article 5 countries in this region. Eleven Parties to the Montreal Protocol located in these regions are classified as operating under Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol. These are:
Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Objectives:

1. Achieve sustainable phase-out of ODS through increased country ownership in the Europe and Central Asia region in compliance with the Montreal Protocol;
2. Build the capacity of the National Ozone Officers and other

- key stakeholders (representatives of environmental ministry, customs authority, industry and NGOs) to understand and to access the alternative technologies available and to adopt policies that achieve the objectives of the Montreal Protocol in a sustainable manner coherent with other national and international environmental priorities;
3. Promote South-South and North-South co-operation through sharing knowledge and ideas, exchanging experiences and information with counterparts from both developing and developed countries through regular and interactive forums;
 4. Review progress of implementation of the country programmes and other projects, to provide feedback to the executing agencies on removing bottlenecks and to improve design of the national policies and strategies in order to avoid project implementation delay;
 5. Initiate joint and regional activities, especially with regards to combating the illegal trade of ODSs in the region and related compliance issues.
 6. Exchange experiences among the Article 5 countries in the Region on creation and implementation of their national Environmental Legislation and national Phase-out Programmes.

Description:

Detailed description is in the project proposal which is being submitted to the 39th ExCom Meeting. This project includes a number of different activities designed to meet the needs of the countries in the Europe and Central Asia. Some activities, such as country consultation meetings, will be implemented at the national level in the margins of the Regional Network meetings. Proposed activities include

- Organisation of regular compliance related network meeting and thematic workshops at the regional level.
- Provision of policy and technical assistance between the network meetings.
- Creation of a web-site in both Russian and English to address issues related to the ozone layer protection;
- Establishment of an e-mail discussion forum;
- Delivery of technical workshops/training as necessary.

Time Frame:

July 2003 – June 2005

Cost:

US\$ 130,000 (excluding agency support costs)

12. Title:

Produce OzonAction Newsletter in the Russian Language

Background:

The OzonAction Newsletter is currently produced in 5 languages -- Arabic,

Chinese, English, French and Spanish – and distributed to key members of the Montreal Protocol community in both developed and developing countries. One important UN language group not yet covered is Russian, which is used as a primary or national language in 6 countries and as a secondary language in 10 other countries. With the addition of 4 Article 5 countries (Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova), there is a heightened need for the OzonAction Newsletter to be translated and distributed in Russian.

This project helps responds to recommendation 87(b) of *the Report on the Extended Desk Study on Clearinghouse Evaluation* (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/5), i.e. “Provide information in language other than English.”

Objectives: Provide Russophone Parties with 3 issues of the OzonAction Newsletter in the Russian language.

Description: The project includes:

- Translation into Russian,
- Layout,
- Printing and
- Dissemination.

Time Frame: April 2003 – March 2004

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

13 Title: *Translate 4 refrigeration/customs training modules into the Russian language*

Background: UNEP has developed a suite of training modules used to support training related to RMP implementation. These materials are used in national training courses organised by UNEP, other Implementing Agencies and bilateral agencies throughout the world. The core prioritised manuals are:

- Guidebook for Implementation of Codes of Good Practices (82 pgs.),
- Guidelines for Recovery and Recycling Systems (96 pgs.),
- National Training on Good Practices in Refrigeration (108 pgs.)
- Training Manual for Customs Officers Saving the Ozone Layer (208 pgs.)

These publications are available in English, French and Spanish, but do not yet exist in Russian. With the addition of 4 Article 5 countries where Russian is widely used in many technical areas (Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova), there is a heightened need for these manuals to be translated and distributed in Russian.

This project is consistent with recommendation 87(b) of *the Report on the*

Extended Desk Study on Clearinghouse Evaluation

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/5), i.e. “Provide information in language other than English.”

Objectives: Provide prioritised training manuals related to RMP implementation in Russian to Article 5 countries

Description: The project includes:

- Translation into Russian,
- Layout,
- Printing.

Note that a Russophone NOU has translated one of the documents, Training Manual for Customs Officers Saving the Ozone Layer, into Russian, therefore the cost for that activity is not included.

Time Frame: April 2003 – December 2003

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

Project Milestones:

| Task | Date (Months after approval) |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Retain company or establish MOU | 2 |
| Manuals translated | 4 |
| Translations reviewed | 5 |
| Manuals layed out | 7 |
| Manuals printed | 9 |
| Submission of PCR | 6 months after project completion |

14. Title: *Reprinting and updating of existing publications (2003)*

Background: Under the Multilateral Fund, UNEP has developed a range of publications covering various sectors as part of the clearinghouse function, which it continues to disseminate to NOUs and other stakeholders in Article 5 countries. With increased demand for these publications, UNEP has experienced disruptions due to the depletion of the original stock printed as part of the original projects to develop the publications. Additionally, some of the material that is still in demand requires updating by technical experts as the technologies and policies evolve over time.

Objectives: Provide NOUs and other stakeholders with updated information in printed format.

Description: The project includes:

- Reprinting existing publications with current contents,
- Updating existing publications with out of date contents by (a) retaining experts to review and update contents (b) retaining company to adjust layout (b) printing.

Time Frame: April 2003 – December 2003

Cost: US\$ 75,000 (excluding agency support costs)

Project Milestones:

| Task | Date (Months after approval) |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| First group of documents reprinted/updated | 3 |
| First group of documents reprinted/updated | 6 |
| First group of documents reprinted/updated | 9 |
| Submission of PCR | 6 months after project completion |

15. Title: *Develop guidance to promote safety in aerosol conversions*

Background: The final report on the evaluation of aerosol projects (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/5 and Corr.1) recently found that while many of the issues related to the conversion of this sector have been addressed, there is still a real need for safety information related to the conversion of aerosol plants to alternative propellants, particularly hydrocarbons.

Executive Committee Decision 38/2 requested “UNEP, in consultation with the Secretariat and the other implementing agencies, to prepare, translate and distribute an up-to-date manual on safety, formula adaptations, and effective destenching methods for aerosol production using Hydrocarbon Aerosol Propellants (HAP).” This project responds to that decision.

Objectives: Provide NOUs and other aerosol plant managers with critical information related to the safe conversion of aerosol plants to non-CFC propellants.

Description: The project includes:

- Retaining an expert or experts to develop the safety material
- Retaining quality reviewers to review the material
- Translation into Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian, Spanish
- Layout in 5 language editions
- Printing

Time Frame: April 2003 – December 2003

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

*Project
Milestones:*

| Task | Date (Months after approval) |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Retain experts | 2 |
| Retain quality reviewers | 3 |
| First draft | 5 |
| Document layed out | 9 |
| Document printed | 11 |
| Document disseminated | 12 |
| Submission of PCR | 6 months after project completion |

16. Title: *Assistance for regional awareness raising 2003*

Background:

The need to raise awareness about ozone protection remains one of the biggest challenges in ozone protection for numerous reasons, including changing the behaviour of citizens to avoid the use of ozone depleting products, encouraging business owners to adopt ozone friendly technology, mobilising political support for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol at the national level, and encouraging actions by industry that sustain the phase out successes already achieved. This has been emphasised in the recent *Communication Strategy for Global Compliance with the Montreal Protocol* (October 2002) developed under the Multilateral Fund.

Information, education and communication (IEC) activities targeted at specialised audiences (e.g. refrigeration servicing technicians) and at the general public are being undertaken at the country level by the National Ozone Units (NOUs) in developing countries (“Article 5 countries”) under their Institutional Strengthening projects. Additionally, UNEP through the DTIE OzonAction Programme clearinghouse has developed some common IEC “tools” including publications, videos and posters that it provides to NOUs for their adaptation, reproduction and dissemination in national IEC campaigns.

Through the Regional Networks, NOUs have expressed to UNEP the need for continued assistance with undertaking national awareness campaigns in 2003. This project responds to that need, and it is consistent with Decision 35/57 (a), which decided that “UNEP will...be provided with US \$200,000/year to support public awareness.”

Objectives:

The objective of this project is to:

- Provide the 8 regional networks of ODS Officers with financial support to increase awareness raising in their respective regions;

- Assist them in gathering support for sustaining phase-out projects by making stakeholders understand the importance of ozone protection;
- Targeting specific sectors in ODS phase out and raising their awareness in these sectors; and
- Developing materials that can be used on a regional basis to communicate the ozone issue.

Description: UNEP will provide funds to specific member countries of the Regional Networks so that they may develop awareness materials. The Network members as a group, with inputs and advice from UNEP, will agree on the final choice of projects for their region, including which country should undertake the project and the timeframe. Once developed, the country that developed the material will share them with the other Network members in the region so that the latter may adapt, translate or otherwise use the materials in their own national IEC campaigns.

The exact type of awareness activity to be undertaken is not specified: it is left to the Network members themselves to decide on the specific projects that most suits their regional conditions.

Time Frame: April 2003 – April 2004

Cost: US\$ 200,000 (excluding agency support costs)

Project Milestones:

| Task | Date (Months after approval) |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Sub-allotment of funds to UNEP regional offices | 2 |
| Projects decided by Network members | 6 |
| Awareness materials developed | 10 |
| Awareness materials shared with other Network members | 12 |
| Submission of PCR | 6 months after project completion |

Project Proposal

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Region: | Europe/Central Asia (Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Romania, Serbia & Montenegro and Turkey) |
| Title | Regional Network for 10 Article 5 Countries in Europe/Central Asia. |
| Summary Objective | To strengthen the capacity of National Ozone Units in the region for sustained compliance with the Montreal Protocol |
| Sectors Covered | All |
| Consumption in ODP | This project will indirectly phase out the use of ODP tonnes as it will assist the National Ozone Units in the region to ensure the proper functioning of the necessary national infrastructure for compliance with the Montreal Protocol and help ensure sustained, permanent reduction in ozone depleting substances. |
| Article 2 Country Partners | The following Article 2 countries have indicated their interest in supporting and/or participating in the activities of this network: Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovak Republic and Sweden. |
| Project Duration | Two years, initially: July 2003 to June 2005. |
| Total Cost | \$ 766,713 / two years |
| Implementing Agency | UNEP |
| Bilateral Support | Hungary: \$40,000 (~20% of contribution to the MF per year). Czech Republic: \$60,000 (~20 % of contribution to the MF per year). Slovak Republic: \$15,000 (~15% of contribution to the MF per year). Sweden: Technical support |

Introduction:

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987) and its Amendments set phase-out schedules for the production and consumption of a number of ozone-depleting substances (ODS). Ratifying and subsequently complying with the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments has proven to be extremely difficult for countries in Europe/Central Asia since they are still undergoing significant economic and political transition.

The monitoring and evaluation report on the network carried out by the Executive Committee of the multilateral Fund has found that the networks "have made an important contribution to the improvement of the conditions for achieving the objectives of the Montreal Protocol" and resulted in significant or important upgrade in the professional skills of the members. This proposal incorporates the recommendations in the Monitoring and Evaluation report on the regional networks

This project proposes to establish a Regional Network for Article 5 countries in this region. Ten Parties to the Montreal Protocol located in these regions are classified as operating under Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol. These are:

Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Romania, Serbia & Montenegro and Turkey.

All the countries mentioned above have committed to the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and are implementing National Programmes for that purpose (see Annex C and D for their compliance status). However, the special situation of these Countries with Economies in Transition (CEITs) poses potential additional challenges to those of other Article 5 countries. The 10 countries in this region continue to undergo a unique transition from planned economies to market-based economies, which includes replacing the earlier technology, commercial trade patterns and consumption habits with new ones. They are still integrating into the global commercial and technological systems and this transition process would be more efficient if there were opportunities for regional co-operation and forums for exchanging ideas and know-how.

Needs:

Regional Networking of ODS officers provides a regular, interactive forum for officers in National Ozone Units (NOUs) to exchange experiences, develop skills, and share knowledge and ideas with counterparts from both developing and developed countries. Through regular meetings, e-mail fora and ongoing dialogues, Networking helps ensure that NOUs have the information, skills and contacts required for managing national ODS phase-out activities successfully. The Networks have proven to be an effective and efficient tool in expediting the implementation of Montreal Protocol and its subsequent adjustments and Amendments in developing countries. To date, the 10 Article 5 countries in this region have not had the opportunity to participate in such a Network while other regions have had that support for over ten years. A UNEP study supported by SIDA on the utility of networks shows numerous benefits of networking. Apart from networks speeding up countries adopting ODS legislation, it assists countries with achieving compliance and promotes the level of ratification of the Protocol and its Amendments. It also assists the countries with being aware of and understanding relevant decisions of the Executive Committee.

The concerned countries have expressed the need to have a network for their region (see Annex E for support letters) to ensure the success of phase-out activities. Even though many of these countries have made progress towards phasing out ODS through assistance provided by the Multilateral Fund, the majority of the assistance has been on an individual project-by-project approach. There is now a need for a more harmonised and integrated approach in order to ensure compliance and sustained ODS phase-out, which can be facilitated by a Regional Network that promotes information exchange, sharing of experiences and joint efforts.

The countries have expressed the need to develop and enhance their capacities for implementation and compliance with the Montreal Protocol and require substantial support and technical assistance particularly from UNEP and UNIDO who are the implementing agencies principally responsible for their country programme and National Phase-out Plans. The countries express the desire to have thematic workshops focussing on technical issues related to the implementation of the Protocol. Such workshops would necessitate having technical experts to guide them. Such expertise could also be available to the countries on a short-term basis to guide them through compliance issues.

Specific situation of the network countries

Out of the 10 countries:

- 10 countries are newly independent countries of Eastern Europe including 4 successor states of the former Soviet Union and need institutional assistance to implement the Montreal Protocol.
- 7 countries need assistance to ratify two or more of the Amendments to the Protocol (London, Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing).
- In terms of policy settings, 8 countries need assistance with licensing system, legislation and regulations while 9 do not have any quota system or export controls. Only one has an import ban on ODS while 3 have a ban on equipment using ODS.

- Six countries are in potential non-compliance with various aspects of the Protocol. The report of the 14th MOP indicated that three countries: Albania (Decision XIV/18) Armenia (XIV /31), Bosnia & Herzegovina (XIV/21) are in non-compliance.
- None of these countries have ever had the opportunity to interact with other NOUs in any detailed structured way at regional or international level to exchange information and experiences on the implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

Benefits:

While the existing UNEP CAP Regional Networks (i.e. Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and West Asia) have now become a core institution under the Multilateral Fund, these 10 countries do not yet belong to any network. This network however will learn from the experiences of the CAP networks and benefit from experiences gained in other regions through establishment of linkages with them as well and having direct information exchange by participation of experienced NOUs from other regions in thematic meetings of the network. The UNEP CAP team of experts will be available to provide technical support as required by the network members. It is also expected that Article 2 countries will also provide direct support with some participating in the network.

Under this proposal, the countries would benefit from the Regional Network in, *inter alia*, the following ways:

- *Improved ratification of the Montreal Protocol's Amendments.* Several countries included in this proposal still need to ratify Montreal Protocol's Amendments (see Annex A for their status of ratification) and could benefit from Regional Networking since the Networks have been instrumental in ensuring speedy ratification of the Montreal Protocol's numerous Amendments. The level of ratification is much lower in the regions without a Regional Network.
- *Data reporting.* At least six of the countries are in potential non-compliance because of data reporting problems. The network will provide support to countries to help remove existing barriers and facilitate accurate and data reporting.
- *Increased adoption of ODS licensing and import/export control systems.* Many countries that belong to Regional Networks have adopted the policy frameworks for compliance (e.g. licensing and quota system) as a result of regular experience sharing and information exchange during their Network meetings and subsequent follow-up communications. 10 countries in this region do not yet have such a system in place (see Annex B for their status of policy setting) and the support they would receive from Regional Network would assist them with the required policy setting.
- *Increased opportunity for regional co-operation.* Networking provides unique opportunities for countries and organisations to work together. A Regional Network will promote increased regional cooperation between the Article 5 countries in Europe/Central Asia themselves, between the Article 5 countries and non-Article 5 countries, and between the member countries and bilateral/implementing agencies. This will provide the opportunity for cost-effective implementation of the Montreal Protocol as has been seen in other regional networks.
- *Enhanced national capacity to implement the Montreal Protocol.* Technical support and guidance will be provided through the UNEP CAP utilizing existing staff as well as other national ozone officers who are experienced in implementation of the Montreal Protocol in their countries. Out of the 10 countries, 5 countries have their Institutions Strengthening Project with UNEP and 4 countries with UNIDO and one with the World Bank. Two countries do not have IS projects but rather CP projects with UNEP. Therefore close co-operation between UNEP and particularly UNIDO as well as other

implementing and bilateral agencies will be ensured during the implementation of this project to bring the required support to the countries of the region.

- *Sharing awareness-raising approaches.* The experience of other Networks shows that countries frequently share methodologies and examples of public and sector-specific awareness and information campaigns, which leads to similar activities in other countries.
- *Improved visibility of ozone issues on the national political agenda.* Ozone Officers in Article 5 countries sometimes find themselves divorced from the political decision-making apparatus needed to ensure compliance and sustained, permanent reduction in ODS. Ozone Officers participating in Regional Networks are often motivated by experiences and ideas of other Network members to generate more “ownership from within”. Bringing representatives from other governments, international organisations and (in some cases) national stakeholders together in Network meetings often raises the visibility of the NOU and through it, the Montreal Protocol.
- *Sustained compliance and phase out of ODS.* The national institutional capacities that are built, the continued support provided to the region through the CAP, and the co-operation between implementing agencies as well as the support that will be provided by Article 5 countries will contribute to ensuring sustained compliance with the Montreal Protocol.

Objectives:

1. Achieve sustainable phase-out of ODS through increased country ownership in the Europe and Central Asia region in compliance with the Montreal Protocol;
2. Build the capacity of the National Ozone Officers and other key stakeholders (representatives of environmental ministry, customs authority, industry and NGOs) to understand and to access the alternative technologies available and to adopt policies that achieve the objectives of the Montreal Protocol in a sustainable manner coherent with other national and international environmental priorities;
3. Promote South-South and North-South co-operation through sharing knowledge and ideas, exchanging experiences and information with counterparts from both developing and developed countries through regular and interactive forums;
4. Review progress of implementation of the country programmes and other projects, to provide feedback to the executing agencies on removing bottlenecks and to improve design of the national policies and strategies in order to avoid project implementation delay;
5. Initiate joint and regional activities, especially with regards to combating the illegal trade of ODSs in the region and related compliance issues.
6. Exchange experiences among the Article 5 countries in the Region on creation and implementation of their national Environmental Legislation and national Phase-out Programmes.

Activities:

This project will include a number of different activities designed to meet the needs of the countries in the Europe and Central Asia. The attached Log Frame Analysis contains details of the activities planned within this project. Proposed activities include:

- Organisation of regular compliance related network meeting and thematic workshops at the regional level. The Network meetings (one or two per year) will principally be meeting of the National Ozone Officers (one per country). They may include other key stakeholders as required, on specific topics being discussed e.g. policy issues etc.
- Organisation of thematic workshops (two or three over the period of the project) on technical issues which will be attended by representatives from each country and may include representatives of environmental ministry and other governmental institutions, customs authority, industry and NGOs depending on the nature of the workshop. It is expected that between 2-3 workshops will be held during the duration of the project. Every effort will be made to combine network meetings back to back with the thematic workshops.
- Creation of Regional Steering Committee (RSC) with the chairmanship rotation in order to obtain and co-ordinate the Ozone Regional Networks activities the countries' full participation in the RSC will be composed of one representative from each participating countries which Chairmanship will be rotated at each network meeting. Their main role is to provide facilitation and consultation support to the RNC, the member countries and other organizations;
- Provision of policy and technical assistance between the network meetings. Special attention will be given to the countries that are having difficulties in areas such as ODS phase-out monitoring, data collection, illegal ODS trade, promotion safe and effective alternatives of ODSs, reporting and resolving data discrepancies;
- Dissemination of information materials, based on UNEP's existing publications, to raise awareness and secure political support especially from the decision makers and encourage countries to develop country specific publications;
- Creation of a web-site in both Russian and English to address issues related to the ozone layer protection, (especially related to the region) in partnership with the NOUs;
- Establishment of an e-mail discussion forum for network participants for sustainable exchange of information and experiences even after the project is completed (following the model of existing CAP discussion fora);
- Delivery of technical workshops/training as necessary, preferably in the margins of or instead of the Network meetings to address emerging issues such as prevention of illegal trade.

Performance Indicators:

- Number of countries assisted that meet the CFC freeze and reduction and other control measures;
- Number of countries assisted that meet Article 7 data-reporting requirement.
- Number of countries assisted that ratify all the Amendments of the Montreal Protocol;
- Number of countries assisted that put in place and implement an effective licensing and quota system to control imports and exports of ODS and equipment;
- Number of countries assisted that develop awareness-raising materials for their respective countries;
- Number of countries assisted that regularly participates in the e-mail discussion forum.

Project Sustainability

As experience with this network is gained, the successes and failures will serve to improve the level and quality of support to the countries. During the lifetime of this project, the network will more and more be integrated into the CAP with a view to future consideration by the countries of seeking the incorporation of the network into the CAP. Such a consideration would depend on success of the network, the needs of the countries and whether further support is required either through a separate follow up project or as part of the CAP.

The United Nations Environment Programme requests the Executive Committee to approve this project proposal for July 2003 to June 2005.

Project Budget

| Project element | Proposed budget (\$) | Proposed budget (\$) |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Project Personnel Component | Year 1 | Year 2 |
| Regional Network Co-ordinator/ Policy officer (P3/P4) | 112,840 | 117,353 |
| Subtotal | 112,840 | 117,353 |
| Administrative Support | | |
| | | |
| Subtotal | | |
| Sub-contracts | | |
| Short-term experts (including travel costs) | 40,000 | 41,600 |
| Data management/web support consultant | 40,000 | 41,600 |
| | 80,000 | 83,200 |
| Travel on Official Business | | |
| Staff Travel | 20,000 | 20,800 |
| Subtotal | 20,000 | 20,800 |
| Training Component | | |
| Network meetings | 70,000 | 72,800 |
| Capacity building strengthening and training and thematic workshop/meetings | 70,000 | 72,800 |
| Subtotal | 140,000 | 145,600 |
| Equipment and Premises Component | | |
| Expendable equipment | 3,000 | 3,120 |
| Non-expendable equipment | 5,000 | 5,200 |
| Subtotal | 8,000 | 8,320 |
| Miscellaneous Component | | |
| Reporting | 5,000 | 5,200 |
| Communication | 9,000 | 9,360 |
| Hospitality | 1,000 | 1,040 |
| Subtotal | 15,000 | 15,600 |
| TOTAL | 375,840 | 390,873 |
| | | |
| TOTAL FOR 2 YEARS | 766,713 | |

Note: Professional staff is budgeted at P3 level. (P-4 level is US \$134,680).

Log Frame Analysis (LFA)

| | Narrative Summary (NS) | Verifiable Indicators (VI) | Means of Verification (MOV) | Important Assumptions |
|-----------------------|--|--|--|---|
| Development Objective | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Build capacity of network countries' national ozone units and other key stakeholders (e.g., relevant government, customs authority and NGOs). 2. Help them achieve sustainable phase-out of the ozone depleting substances through regional networking activities | Consumption of ozone depleting substances by the Network member countries will be decreasing as networking activities are implemented; and increased number of countries should have policy setting system (e.g., licensing system) in place. | Annual reports on ODS imports, exports, and consumption provided by Network members to UNEP and the Ozone Secretariat and the relevant data reported under the Article 4B (Licensing) | The targeted countries have specific challenges since their economies and political system still undergo transition. However, Montreal Protocol targets cannot be relaxed and should continue to be a driving force for ODS phase out efforts in this region. Developed countries will continue to support ODS phase out efforts in Article 5 countries in the Eastern European and Central Asia, both through the Multilateral Fund mechanism and bilaterally. Funds will be available to undertake non-investment projects. Governments will remain Parties to the Montreal Protocol and in compliance with its provisions. |
| CAP Objective | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To support development of more efficient policies, strategies, programmes, and projects to control and reduce the use of ODSs (e.g. sectoral phase-out plan) 2. To integrate Eastern European/Central Asian network countries with the rest of the other network countries in building capacity on the national and regional level 3. To combat illegal trade of ODSs | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Art. 7 reporting shows consumption below the MP control measures. 2. Successful and effective mechanisms of ODS phase-out efforts will be replicated among the network countries 3. Reduced traffic of illegal trades and improved enforcement by the customs authority | <p>Country reports presented by ODS Officers at the network meetings.</p> <p>Appropriate rules and regulations issued by Network countries.</p> <p>Countries report to the Ozone Secretariat conform Decision XIV/7 para 7 of the 14th MOP</p> | <p>Government adopt the recommended strategies and programmes and issue relevant regulations to support the initiatives.</p> <p>The programmes devised jointly with ODS Units will be carried out.</p> |
| Results | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved capabilities and technical skills of ODS Officers to design effective ODS phase out programme. 2. Strengthened capacities of the national stakeholders in addressing issues of compliance. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of appropriate and timely ODS phase out initiatives recommended and/or undertaken by the National ODS Units and attributable to the project; 2. Extent to which experience achieved through the network is used in the adoption and adjustment of ODS phase out strategies by | <p>Country reports presented by ODS Officers at the network meetings</p> <p>Thematic workshops</p> | Network member developing countries will continue active programmes to phase out ODS, as well as provide staff and funds to national ODS Units. Other government departments will continue to plan ODS phase out projects with the ODS Officers and their staffs. |

| | Narrative Summary (NS) | Verifiable Indicators (VI) | Means of Verification (MOV) | Important Assumptions |
|------------|---|--|---|--|
| | | network counties. | | |
| Activities | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organize of regular compliance related and thematic meetings at the regional level. 2. Create Regional Steering Committee (RSC) with the rotating chairmanship to ensure member countries' full participation. 3. Provide policy and technical assistance between the network meetings with special attention to the countries in potential non-compliance with CFC, halon and methyl bromide freezes. 4. Disseminate information based on UNEP publications to raise awareness and secure political support. 5. Create a website in both Russian and English to address ozone-related issues. 6. Establish an email discussion forum for network participants for sustainable information exchange 7. Deliver technical workshops/training preferably in the margins of or instead of the network meetings. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of the meetings and results of the evaluation done after completing each workshop. 2. Participation by the countries in rotating the chairmanship. 3. Information papers on specific technical and policy issues for the use of the NOUs and the follow-up activities. 4. Number of information materials disseminated. 5. Number of visits/hits and timely update of the content. 6. Number of participants and frequency of use and the follow-up activities. 7. Number of workshops/ training and its evaluation by the participants. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reports of the Meeting and mission reports 2. RSC report 3. Information papers 4. Publications and other information materials 5. Regular analysis of the statistics 6. Regular analysis of the statistics 7. Workshop reports and mission reports | <p>ODS officers will participate in the meetings.</p> <p>ODS Units will cooperate on specific ODS phase out projects and activities organized during the project. Countries will cooperate in sharing information and experiences.</p> |
| Inputs | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CAP teams and administrative assistants during the project implementation. 2. Funding for Network activities (for CAP team and administrative assistants, meetings, travel, communications, cost of participants' travel) from MLF and other bilateral agencies; 3. Participation of ODS officers in Network activities; in kind contributions from Network member countries; 4. Assistance from bilateral donors and cooperation from other implementing agencies. 5. Administrative, technical, managerial support from UNEP. 6. Local transportation, and use of common office equipment (photocopier, fax machine, local telephone, office supplies) from UNEP. | | | |