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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF  
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
Forty-fourth Meeting  
Prague, 29 November-3 December 2004

**AMENDMENTS TO THE 2004 WORK PROGRAMME OF UNEP**

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**COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE FUND SECRETARIAT**

1. UNEP is requesting approval from the Executive Committee for US \$2,199,288 as amendments to its 2004 Work programme plus agency support costs of US \$106,175.
2. The activities proposed by UNEP in its Work Programme Amendments are presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1: UNEP Work Programme Amendments

Country	Activity/Project		Amount Requested US \$	Amount Recommended US \$
<b>SECTION A: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR BLANKET APPROVAL</b>				
<b>A1. Project preparation:</b>				
Dominica	Preparation of a refrigerant management plan update		20,000	20,000
Madagascar	Preparation of a refrigerant management plan update		20,000	20,000
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Preparation of a refrigerant management plan update		15,000	15,000
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Preparation of a refrigerant management plan update		20,000	20,000
Subtotal for project preparation activities:			75,000	75,000
<b>A2. New institutional strengthening projects:</b>				
<b>ODP tonnes</b>				
Cape Verde	Institutional strengthening project	n/a	60,000	60,000
Sao Tome e Principe	Institutional strengthening project	n/a	40,000	40,000
Subtotal for new institutional strengthening project:			100,000	100,000
<b>A3. Renewal of institutional strengthening projects:</b>				
<b>ODP tonnes</b>				
Antigua and Barbuda	Extension of institutional strengthening project (phase III)	n/a	60,000	60,000
Burkina Faso	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase VI)	n/a	72,410	72,410
Burundi	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase III)	n/a	60,000	60,000
Chad	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase II)	n/a	60,000	60,000
El Salvador	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase IV)	n/a	60,000	60,000
Gabon	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase IV)	n/a	60,000	60,000
Kyrgyzstan	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase II)	n/a	115,830	115,830
Maldives	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase III)	n/a	60,000	60,000
Panama	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase IV)	12.4	149,500	149,500
Seychelles	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase III)	n/a	60,000	60,000
Tanzania	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase II)	n/a	57,200	57,200
Togo	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase III)	n/a	60,667	60,667
Zambia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase III)	n/a	65,520	65,520
Sub-total for institutional strengthening projects:			941,127	941,127
<b>SUB-TOTAL SECTION A</b>			<b>1,116,127</b>	<b>1,116,127</b>

Country	Activity/Project	Amount Requested US \$	Amount Recommended US \$
<b>SECTION B: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR INDIVIDUAL CONSIDERATION</b>			
<b>B1. New institutional strengthening projects:</b>			
<b>ODP tonnes</b>			
Somalia	Institutional strengthening project	n/a	26,000
Subtotal for new institutional strengthening project:			26,000
<b>B2. Renewal of institutional strengthening projects:</b>			
<b>ODP tonnes</b>			
Cameroon	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase IV, second year)	n/a	69,766
Fiji	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase IV)	n/a	60,000
Mali	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase III)	n/a	60,667
Nepal	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase III)	n/a	60,000
Sub-total for institutional strengthening projects			250,433
<b>B3. Other activities:</b>			
Region: ASP	Extension of regional strategy to comply with the Montreal Protocol in Pacific Island countries to include Cook Islands, Nauru and Niue*		141,000
Sub-total for other activities			141,000
<b>SUB-TOTAL SECTION B</b>			417,433
<b>SECTION C: ACTIVITIES IN REFRIGERANT MANAGEMENT PLANS</b>			
Belize	Implementation of the refrigerant management plan: certification and licensing of refrigeration technicians	28,682	[1]
Belize	Implementation of the refrigerant management plan: prevention of illegal CFC trade	17,611	[1]
Belize	Implementation of the refrigerant management plan: RMP monitoring programme	22,140	[1]
Brunei Darussalam	Implementation of the RMP: training for refrigeration technicians	50,000	[2]
Brunei Darussalam	Implementation of the RMP: training for customs officials	34,000	[2]
Brunei Darussalam	Implementation of the RMP: monitoring of the activities in the RMP	22,000	[2]
Cape Verde	Implementation of the CP/RMP: training for refrigeration technicians	40,000	[3]
Cape Verde	Implementation of the CP/RMP: training for customs officials	40,000	[3]
Cape Verde	Implementation of the CP/RMP: monitoring of the activities in the RMP	20,000	[3]
Honduras	Implementation of the RMP update: certification and licensing for refrigeration technicians	94,000	[4]
Honduras	Implementation of the RMP update: prevention of illegal trade of ODS	23,000	[4]
Honduras	Implementation of the RMP update: monitoring the RMP activities	38,000	[4]
Moldova	Implementation of the RMP update: monitoring activities in the RMP and RMP update	19,855	[5]
Nepal	Implementation of the RMP update: UNEP components	51,440	[6]
Panama	Implementation of the RMP update: technical assistance for the prevention of illegal CFC trade	25,000	[7]

Country	Activity/Project	Amount Requested US \$	Amount Recommended US \$
Sao Tome e Principe	Implementation of the CP/RMP: development of legislation	20,000	[8]
Sao Tome e Principe	Implementation of the CP/RMP: training for customs officers	45,000	[8]
Sao Tome e Principe	Implementation of the CP/RMP: training of refrigeration technicians	55,000	[8]
Sao Tome e Principe	Implementation of the CP/RMP: monitoring of RMP activities	20,000	[8]
Sub-total for refrigerant management plans		665,728	
<b>SUB-TOTAL SECTION C</b>		665,728	
Subtotal		2,199,288	
Agency support costs (nil for institutional strengthening and 13 per cent for other activities):		106,175	
Total:		2,305,463	

\* The agency support cost for the PIC strategy of US \$141,000 is US \$12,480 since US \$45,000 of the total relates to institutional strengthening for which there is no support cost.

- [1] Considered under document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/27
- [2] Considered under document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/30
- [3] Considered under document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/31
- [4] Considered under document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/38
- [5] Considered under document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/45
- [6] Considered under document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/49
- [7] Considered under document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/52
- [8] Considered under document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/55

**SECTION A: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR BLANKET APPROVAL****A1: Project preparation**Fund Secretariat's comments

3. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the project preparation activities listed in Table 1 above at the level of funding indicated.

**A2: New institutional strengthening project**

(a)	Cape Verde	US \$60,000
(b)	Sao Tome e Principe	US \$40,000

Cape Verde: Establishment of the Ozone UnitProject description

4. At its 36th Meeting, the Executive Committee approved the institutional strengthening project for Cape Verde for a one-year period. As a result, the Ozone Unit was established under the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and the Environment. Since then, the Ozone Unit has been responsible for the preparation of the country programme and RMP project which were submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 44th Meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/63 and UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/31, respectively).

5. The main responsibilities of the Ozone Office are: to identify major users of CFCs and provide assistance for the phase-out of such substances; assist in drafting of ODS regulations to sustain the phase-out of CFCs; assist in the implementation of the RMP project including the technical assistance programme in the refrigeration servicing sector and the training programmes for refrigeration technicians and customs officers; conduct public awareness targeting the refrigeration servicing sector; and data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Secretariat's comments

6. The level of funding requested for the institutional strengthening project amounts to US \$85,000 for a two-year period. In the review of the project proposal, the Secretariat noted that several items were found to be more expensive than those requested in similar approved projects (i.e., equipment and compensation to personnel) or not eligible (furniture). The Secretariat also noted that the total consumption in the country was only 1.8 ODP tonnes. Based on the above considerations and consistent with similar projects, the level of funding was agreed at US \$60,000 for a two-year period.

Secretariat's recommendation

7. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the above project at the funding levels shown in Table 1.

Sao Tome and Principe: Establishment of the Ozone Unit

Project description

8. At its 38th Meeting, the Executive Committee approved the institutional strengthening project for Sao Tome and Principe for a one-year period (US \$30,000). As a result, the Ozone Unit was established under the Ministry of natural Resources. Since then, the Ozone Unit has been responsible for the preparation of the country programme and the RMP project, which were submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 44th Meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/64 and UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/55, respectively).

9. The main responsibilities of the Ozone Office are: to be the focal point of all Government institutions on issues related to the implementation of the Montreal Protocol, assist the customs authorities in collecting and reporting on the levels of ODS consumption, assist in the implementation of the RMP activities including the training programmes for refrigeration service technicians and customs officers; conduct public awareness; and data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Secretariat's comments

10. The level of funding requested for the institutional strengthening project was US \$90,000 for a two-year period. In the review of the project proposal, the Secretariat noted that several items were found to be more expensive than those requested in similar approved projects and that the country had received US \$30,000 as start-up costs for a one year period. Based on the above considerations, the level of funding was agreed at US \$40,000 for a two-year period.

Secretariat's recommendation

11. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the above project at the funding level shown in Table 1.

**A3: Renewal of institutional strengthening projects**

(a)	Antigua and Barbuda (phase III)	US \$60,000
(b)	Burkina Faso (phase VI)	US \$72,410
(c)	Burundi (phase III)	US \$60,000
(d)	Chad (phase II)	US \$60,000
(e)	El Salvador (phase IV)	US \$60,000
(f)	Gabon (phase IV)	US \$60,000
(g)	Kyrgyzstan (phase II)	US \$115,830
(h)	Maldives (phase III)	US \$60,000
(i)	Panama (phase IV)	US \$149,500
(j)	Seychelles (phase III)	US \$60,000
(k)	Tanzania (phase II)	US \$57,200
(l)	Togo (phase III)	US \$60,667
(m)	Zambia (phase III)	US \$65,520

Project descriptions

12. The descriptions of the institutional strengthening projects for the above countries are presented in Annex I to this document.

13. The information provided to the Executive Committee at its 43<sup>rd</sup> Meeting in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/70 indicates that the following countries with funding recommended at the minimum level of US \$30,000 per year under Decision 43/37 have reported to the Ozone Secretariat that licensing systems for ODS have been introduced: Burundi, Chad, El Salvador, Fiji, Gabon, Maldives, Seychelles. The reports from these activities indicated that they each have a full-time ozone officer.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

14. The Fund Secretariat recommends the above requests for renewal of institutional strengthening projects at the level of funding as shown in Table 1. The Executive Committee may wish to convey to the Governments of the above countries the comments which appear in Annex II to this document.

**SECTION B: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR INDIVIDUAL CONSIDERATION****B1: New institutional strengthening project**

(c)	Somalia	US \$26,000
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Somalia: Establishment of the Ozone UnitProject description

15. At its 36th Meeting, the Executive Committee approved the institutional strengthening project for Somalia for a one-year period (US \$26,000). As a result, a National Ozone Committee was established within the Ministry of Environment. Since then, the National Ozone Committee has been responsible for the preparation of the country programme and the RMP project.

16. The main responsibilities of the National Ozone Committee are: to provide on a regular basis information on the Montreal Protocol, its Amendments, ODS phase-out schedules, regulations and general information on ODS phase out; monitor implementation activities in the action plan; develop and implement environmental education and awareness programmes; promote close collaboration with major stakeholders to implement the ODS phase out programme; assist in the development and implementation of the RMP; ensure the legislative and the legal framework is instituted and is enforced; submit institutional strengthening project related reports and work plans to UNEP; and data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Secretariat's comments

17. UNEP submitted to the 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting Somalia's Country Programme, a request for institutional strengthening for a further two years, and the proposal for the refrigerant management plan. In its review the Secretariat identified a number of shortcomings in the proposals. After discussions between UNEP and the Secretariat, it was agreed that the documents would be withdrawn by UNEP for further development and resubmission to a future meeting.

18. Somalia is emerging from a decade-long period of civil unrest. In October 2004 a transitional government was formed. Given the challenges Somalia faces in complying with the control measures of the Montreal Protocol, an extension of the preliminary institutional strengthening funding may be warranted. This would enable the NOU to participate in the further development of Somalia's country programme and RMP and would assist in maintaining visibility and the consideration of ozone-related issues in the new administration.

19. The Executive Committee might therefore consider approving, on an exceptional basis, one additional year of institutional strengthening funding at the same level of funding of US \$26,000, with the proviso that the level of funding requested will not constitute the basis for determining the funding level for the remaining one-year period.

Secretariat's recommendation

20. The Fund Secretariat recommends approval on an exceptional basis of interim funding for institutional strengthening activities in Somalia for a further one-year period at the funding level shown in Table 1.

**B2: Renewal of institutional strengthening projects**

(a)	Cameroon (Phase III second year)	US \$69,766
(b)	Fiji (Phase IV)	US \$60,000
(c)	Mali (Phase III)	US \$60,667
(d)	Nepal (phase III)	US \$60,000

Project descriptions

21. The descriptions of the institutional strengthening projects for the above countries are presented in Annex I to this document. The Executive Committee may wish to convey to the Governments concerned the comments which appear in Annex II to this document.

Cameroon

Fund Secretariat's comments

22. In decision XV/32, the Parties to the Montreal Protocol: noted that Cameroon had reported data for 2002 suggesting that it may now be in compliance with the freeze on CFC



consumption, but that it had still not submitted data for the control period 21 July 2001 to 31 December 2002; determined that for 2002 Cameroon was in non-compliance with the freeze on halon consumption and noted Cameroon's plan of action to return to compliance; determined that for 2002 Cameroon was also in non-compliance with the freeze on methyl bromide consumption, and; requested Cameroon to submit a plan of action to return to compliance with respect to methyl bromide.

23. Data for 2003 reported by Cameroon to the Ozone Secretariat under Article 7 indicates that: CFC consumption for 2003 (220.5 ODP tonnes) continues to be below the CFC baseline of 256.9 ODP tonnes; halon consumption in 2003 (2.0 ODP tonnes) is below the level of 3.0 ODP tonnes specified in the plan of action, and; methyl bromide consumption (9.9 ODP tonnes) is below the methyl bromide freeze level of 18.1 ODP tonnes. It thus appears that for 2003 Cameroon may have returned to compliance with the control measures for CFCs, halons and methyl bromide. On this basis, there may be no impediment to renewal of Cameroon's institutional strengthening project for the second year of Phase III as requested by UNEP.

#### Fund Secretariat's recommendation

24. The Executive Committee might consider whether it wishes to approve Cameroon's request for approval of the second year of Phase IV of its institutional strengthening project at the level of funding indicated in Table 1.

#### Fiji

#### Fund Secretariat's comments

25. In the context of the progress report for 2003 on the implementation of its country programme, Fiji reported to the Fund Secretariat a consumption of 1.5 ODP tonnes for controlled uses of methyl bromide, which exceeds the Montreal Protocol baseline limit for Fiji (0.7 ODP tonnes). Fiji therefore appears to be in non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol's control measures for methyl bromide.

#### Fund Secretariat's recommendation

26. The Executive Committee might consider the request for funding for the institutional strengthening project for Fiji in light of the Secretariat's comments above. In previous cases of non-compliance, the Executive Committee decided to renew the institutional strengthening projects for a one-year period without prejudice to the operation of the Montreal Protocol's mechanism for non-compliance. A similar approach could be considered.

#### Mali

#### Fund Secretariat's comments

27. Noting the importance of data reporting to the monitoring of compliance, including by the country concerned, the Fund Secretariat has been advising all agencies submitting requests for renewal of institutional strengthening projects that it will not be in a position to recommend

requests for approval as submitted, in the absence of receipt of data reports for 2003 on progress with implementation of country programmes. At the time of preparation of this document, the 2003 country programme data had not been received from Mali.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

28. The Executive Committee might consider approving the request for renewal of the institutional strengthening renewal for a period of one year, with the condition that a request for extension to the second year can be submitted in 2005 provided that the report on progress with implementation of Mali's country programme for 2003 and 2004 had been received by the Fund Secretariat prior to the request for an extension being submitted.

Nepal

Fund Secretariat's comments

29. Nepal reported consumption of 94 ODP tonnes of CFCs for the July 2000 – June 2001 control period and was subsequently found to be in non-compliance by the 14<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Parties (Nepal's CFC baseline is 27 ODP tonnes). At their 15<sup>th</sup> meeting, the Parties to the Montreal Protocol congratulated Nepal for seizing an illegal shipment of 74 ODP tonnes of CFCs and noted that according to decision XIV/7 such quantities should not be counted against a Party's consumption provided that the said Party does not place the said quantities on its own market. The Implementation Committee reviewed Nepal's situation at its 32<sup>nd</sup> Meeting in July 2004, in particular Nepal's proposal to release the seized CFC on to its market in amounts that would be consistent with the Montreal Protocol control measures, in lieu of CFC imports. The Implementation Committee has referred a draft decision to the 16<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Parties.

30. The information provided to the Executive Committee at its 43<sup>rd</sup> Meeting in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/70 indicates that Nepal has reported to the Ozone Secretariat that a licensing system for ODS has been introduced consistent with the requirements of Decision 43/37. Nepal's report on its institutional strengthening project indicates that Nepal has a full-time ozone officer.

31. There is an additional issue. At the time of preparation of this document the Secretariat had not received a report on progress of implementation of Nepal's country programme for 2003. As indicated above for Mali, in the absence of a data report for 2003, the Secretariat would propose consideration of renewal of institutional strengthening for one year, pending the receipt of data.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

32. The Executive Committee might consider the request for funding for Phase III of the institutional strengthening project for Nepal in the light of the Secretariat's comments above.

**B3: Other activities**Region: Asia and the Pacific: Extension of the regional strategy to comply with the Montreal Protocol in Pacific Island countries (PIC Strategy)Background

33. The Governments of Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of Micronesia), Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu submitted a Regional Strategy to comply with the Montreal Protocol (PIC Strategy) for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 36th Meeting. The PIC Strategy was developed jointly by the Governments of Australia and New Zealand, and UNEP (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/19).

34. Through the PIC Strategy, the Governments of the eight island countries were requesting technical assistance to achieve the complete phase-out of their ODS consumption by the end of 2005. The PIC Strategy was to be implemented through a system of: policy-based actions by the individual Governments; a locally-managed action plan to scale down ODS imports and implement specific ODS phase-out activities; performance-based contracts with the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)<sup>1</sup> to carry out specified tasks (i.e., contracts with governments to implement their action plans, provision of training for refrigeration technician and customs officers); monitoring through a system of performance-based indicators; and measures to ensure compliance with the objectives of the PIC Strategy.

35. The PIC strategy included the following activities to be implemented both at the national and regional levels:

At the national level:

- (a) Establishment of eight National Compliance Centres, one in each island country (institutional strengthening component), to implement regulations to control consumption of CFCs and CFC-based equipment; implement awareness-raising activities; co-ordinate the training programmes for refrigeration technicians and customs officers; and report data on consumption to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats;
- (b) Technical assistance programmes for enforcing ODS regulations at the national level, including the development and implementation of a licensing system, ODS identification kits, and local training for customs officers and Government officials;
- (c) Training of refrigeration technicians and proviso for MAC recovery and recycling units and ancillary equipment.

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<sup>1</sup> UNEP played a major role in the establishment of SPREP as part of its Regional Seas Programme. SPREP's mission is to: promote co-operation in the Pacific islands region; provide assistance in order to protect and improve the environment, and ensure sustainable development for present and future generations.

At the regional level:

- (d) Technical assistance programmes for the development of model legislation based on ODS-related laws and regulations already in place in the region (particularly Australia, Fiji and New Zealand) and those that have been gathered by UNEP under its clearing-house activity, and their adaptation at the national level;
  - (e) Three regional thematic meetings on issues related to the implementation of the PIC strategy;
  - (f) A provision for co-ordination, technical assistance and monitoring by SPREP;
  - (g) A technical assistance programme for the participation of other countries that were not part of the PIC Strategy in regional activities (i.e., Cook Islands, Nauru and Niue).
36. The total agreed cost of the PIC strategy was US \$788,700.
37. It was proposed that UNEP would oversee the Regional Strategy through an overall performance-based contract with the SPREP.

Decision taken by the Executive Committee

38. At its 36th Meeting, the Executive Committee decided (Decision 36/27):
- (a) To approve the UNEP component of the regional strategy for Pacific Island countries at a level of funding of US \$788,700, on the understanding that the Governments of the countries concerned would achieve complete phase-out of ODS by 2005 and would have flexibility in the use of the funding approved;
  - (b) To request the Government of Australia and UNEP not to disburse funding for the second tranche pending confirmation that at least 25 per cent of current ODS consumption in those countries had been phased out;
  - (c) Also to request the Governments of Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu to present information to the Executive Committee annually on progress being made in the implementation of the national compliance strategies, in accordance with the decision of the Executive Committee on implementation of country programmes. The initial report, covering the period 1 April to 31 December 2002, should be submitted to the Fund Secretariat no later than 1 May 2003;
  - (d) To note that the funding provided under this project would be the total funding from the Multilateral Fund for those countries to achieve complete phase-out by 2005.

Extension of the PIC strategy

39. On behalf of the Governments of the Cook Islands, Nauru and Niue, UNEP submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 44th Meeting a project proposal for their inclusion in the approved PIC Strategy under current implementation.

40. The Cook Islands, Nauru and Niue, have little, if any, current consumption and their governments are committed to permanently phase-out CFC consumption by the end of 2005.

41. Without technical assistance from the Multilateral Fund, however, Cook Islands, Nauru and Niue would be at a significant risk of illegal trade in CFCs due to a lack of legal structures and customs training. In this regard, UNEP is proposing to follow a similar approach to the PIC Strategy and implement the following activities in these three countries:

- (a) Establishment of National Compliance Centres (institutional strengthening) to be responsible for the overall management of ODS-related work in each country,
- (b) Establishment of national legislation and/or regulations to ensure that a sustainable phase-out of ODSs is achieved, promote good refrigeration practices, monitor imports of other ODS, and ban imports of ODS-based technology;
- (c) Training programmes for of customs officers in identifying, monitoring and reporting ODS and non-ODS in goods to prevent illegal trade of ODS and ODS-based equipment;
- (d) Training programmes for refrigeration servicing technicians in good refrigeration practices including recovery and recycling activities; and
- (e) Activities for SPREP to ensure successful and effective implementation at the regional level.

42. The total level of funding requested for a three-year period is US \$240,000 with the following annual distribution (in US \$):

Country	Compliance Centres	Training of technicians	Recovery machines	Regulations and customs	Technical assistance (*)	Total US \$
Cook Islands	80,000	14,000	12,000	8,000	15,000	129,000
Nauru	80,000	10,000	8,000	8,000	15,000	121,000
Niue	80,000	10,000	8,000	8,000	15,000	121,000
Total	240,000	34,000	28,000	24,000	45,000	371,000

(\*) Cost for SPREP's technical assistance and monitoring.

CFC consumption in the PICs

43. The CFC consumption level reported to the Ozone Secretariat by the countries already covered by the PIC Strategy and the three new countries proposed for inclusion is presented in the following table (in ODP tonnes):

Country	Baseline	2001	2002	2003
Kiribati	0.7	nil	nil	N.R.
Marshall Islands	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Micronesia	1.2	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Palau	1.6	0.6	0.1	1.0
Solomon Islands	2.0	0.6	0.5	N.R.
Tonga	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.3
Tuvalu	0.3	nil	Nil	N.R.
Vanuatu	Nil	nil	nil	nil
<b>New countries</b>				
Cook Islands	N.R.	nil	Nil	nil
Nauru	0.5	0.4	Nil	N.R.
Niue	N.R.	nil	Nil	nil

Note: N.R. means no data reported.

Progress report on the implementation of the PIC strategy

44. Since 1998, SPREP has been working in close collaboration with the Governments of Australia and New Zealand, and with UNEP to introduce the Montreal Protocol to the PICs. A summary of the status activities that are being undertaken is presented below:

- (a) ODS regulations in five countries undergoing final review before submission to respective Governments, and initial work commenced on ODS regulations in three countries;
- (b) Follow-up on acceptance of amendments to the Montreal Protocol by Kiribati and Nauru;
- (c) Improvement with data reporting requirements and continued follow-up in core countries on compliance with reporting to SPREP;
- (d) Preparation and submission of project proposal to include Cook Islands, Nauru, and Niue in the PIC Strategy;
- (e) Continued implementation of training workshops on good refrigeration practices: all train-the-trainer workshops in the eight core countries are now completed;
- (f) Continued provision of advice on purchasing refrigeration servicing equipment and tools as identified after technician training; and
- (g) Continued public awareness-raising in core countries and progress reporting to UNEP.

45. The status of the legislation in the PICs is as follows

Country	Status
Cook Islands	Preliminary work was conducted by SPREP in August 2004. Discussions were held with relevant Government departments and the Crown Counsel, who will assist in drafting the legislation (a copy of the model regulation was provided). Concrete actions will follow after receiving financial assistance from the Fund.
Kiribati	Discussions have been held between the National Compliance Centre, the Attorney General Chamber and the Customs Department on developing regulations and a licensing system. The approval of ODS regulations will await the completion of the review of their Environment Act.
Marshall Islands	ODS regulations were established in August 2004
Micronesia	Drafting of ODS regulations has recently begun.
Nauru	Preliminary work was conducted by SPREP in August 2004. Discussions were held with relevant Government departments and the Principal Legal Officer, who will assist in drafting the legislation (a copy of the model regulation was provided). Concrete actions will follow after receiving financial assistance from the Fund.
Niue	Preliminary work was conducted by SPREP in August 2004. Discussions were held with relevant Government departments and the Crown Counsel, who will assist in drafting the legislation (a copy of the model regulation was provided). Concrete actions will follow after receiving financial assistance from the Fund.
Palau	The National Compliance Centre is in the process of translating the ODS regulations into the local language, after which they will be distributed for review.
Solomon Islands	The National Compliance Centre has been continuing work with the Department of Commerce on the establishment of ODS regulations under the existing Safety-at-Works Act. The regulations are currently with the Attorney General's Office.
Tonga	ODS Act has been reviewed and is currently being translated into the local language for distribution.
Tuvalu	The National Compliance Centre has worked closely with the Attorney General's Office, the Customs Department, and the private sector on establishing ODS regulations. Once the regulations are finalized, they will be submitted for review.
Vanuatu	The National Compliance Centre has begun work on the preparation of ODS regulations in collaboration with the State Law Office (controls on ODS will be established within chemicals management control).

#### Secretariat's comments

46. The Secretariat notes the positive results that have so far been accomplished: the ratification of the Montreal Protocol and all of its amendments by 14 Pacific Island countries, including the eight countries under the PIC strategy; improvements in data reporting obligations; implementation of the training programmes in good servicing practices; the implementation of public awareness activities; and, most importantly, minimal or zero CFC consumption in 2002 for the majority of the countries.

47. The Secretariat also notes the commitment by the Governments of the Cook Islands, Nauru and Niue to achieve a permanent phase-out of CFCs by 2005, at the same time as the other eight countries in the PIC Strategy.

48. In the PIC strategy submitted to the 36<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee, it was reported that the Cook Islands and Niue phased out their CFC consumption shortly after New Zealand phased out its consumption. Thus, the Secretariat sought clarification from UNEP on the current status of their CFC consumption. UNEP pointed out that the information it had available in 2002 was preliminary. Between August and October 2004, SPREP undertook an assessment of current ODS consumption and of the refrigeration servicing sector in the Cook Islands, Nauru and Niue. It was found that CFC consumption in the Cook Islands during the 2000-2003 period was zero, except for the year 2001, where there was an import of less than 0.03 ODP tonnes of CFC-12; only 5 out of the 16 service technicians in the Cook Islands are qualified technicians (the remaining technicians are either in apprenticeship or have learned their trade on the job). Niue has only one practicing technician who is an electrician by trade and is self-taught.

49. The Secretariat noted that the proposed budget for the incorporation of the Cook Islands, Niue and Nauru was high, taking into consideration that:

- (a) CFC consumption in the three countries is practically nil;
- (b) Decision 43/37<sup>2</sup> cannot be applied, taking into consideration that ODS legislation and licensing systems have to be drafted, approved and enacted;
- (c) The level of funding requested for the establishment of the Compliance Centres is much higher than the funding approved for the other eight countries;
- (d) ODS regulations have already been drafted in all the countries in the PIC strategy and could easily be adapted to the particular circumstances of the Cook Islands, Nauru or Niue;
- (e) The relatively small number of technicians to be trained and the fact that some of them have received trade training. Also, the request for recovery/recycling machines is not justifiable, since CFC consumption is virtually nil;
- (f) The request for US \$45,000 to implement regional level activities is also very high taking into consideration that about US \$350,000 has already been approved under the PIC strategy.

50. On the basis of the above observations and with the understanding that the three new countries commit to permanently phase-out CFC consumption at the same time as the other countries in the PIC strategy, the Secretariat and UNEP agreed to the following funding level for the 2004-2005 period, when the PIC strategy will be fully implemented:

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<sup>2</sup> To supplement the lower ranges of annual funding levels for institutional strengthening for very low-volume-consuming countries and low-volume-consuming countries up to a threshold level of US \$30,000 per year.



Country	Compliance Centres	Training of technicians	Servicing tools	Regulations and customs	Technical assistance (*)	Total
Cook Islands	15,000	8,000	6,000	8,000	10,000	47,000
Nauru	15,000	8,000	6,000	8,000	10,000	47,000
Niue	15,000	8,000	6,000	8,000	10,000	47,000
Total	45,000	24,000	18,000	24,000	30,000	141,000

(\*) Cost for SPREP's technical assistance and monitoring.

51. After 2005, when CFCs have been completely phased out by the 11 countries in the "extended" PIC strategy, the countries could request the renewal of their National Compliance Centre (institutional strengthening) projects in accordance with the relevant decisions taken by the Executive Committee.

#### Secretariat's recommendation

52. The Executive Committee may wish to consider approving the extension of the regional strategy for Pacific Island countries to include the Cook Islands, Nauru and Niue at a level of funding of US \$141,000, on the understanding that:

- (a) The Governments of the countries concerned would achieve complete phase-out of ODS by 2005 and would have flexibility on the use of the funding approved;
- (b) To request the Governments of the Cook Islands, Nauru and Niue to present information to the Executive Committee annually on progress being made in the implementation of the national compliance strategies, in accordance with the decision of the Executive Committee on implementation of country programmes. The initial report, covering the period 1 December 2004 to 31 December 2005, should be submitted to the Fund Secretariat no later than 1 May 2006;
- (c) To note that the funding provided under this project would be the total funding from the Multilateral Fund for those countries to maintain complete phase-out of CFCs from 2005 onwards.

#### **ADDITIONAL UNEP ACTIVITIES**

53. The Secretariat notes that the second phase of the national phase-out plan for India covering the period April 2005 to March 2006, has been submitted to the 44<sup>th</sup> meeting by the Government of Germany as the lead implementing agency of the plan. According to the Agreement between the Government of India and the Executive Committee, funding will be considered for approval at the last meeting of the calendar year prior to the starting calendar year of the annual implementation programme. Therefore, the Government of Germany is seeking the approval of the 2005 annual programme, including US \$256,300 plus support costs of US \$33,319 for UNEP for implementation of the policy, customs training and awareness components of the plan. Although this activity has been included in the project proposal for India (document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/39), it has not been reflected in UNEP's work programme

amendment. The Secretariat has raised the omission with UNEP and will circulate an addendum to UNEP's work programme amendment upon receipt.

## Annex I

### INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS

#### Antigua and Barbuda: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: November 1998	36,000
Phase II: November 2002	31,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,200</b>
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III to the Multilateral Fund	60,000
Date of approval of country programme	November 1998
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	2000
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (2000), (ODP tonnes)	27.70
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2003) (ODP tonnes)	2.15
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	10.7
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.3
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2003) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	1.94
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.21
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	273,460
Amount disbursed (as at September 2004) (US \$):	225,751
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	1.00
ODS phased out (as at September 2004) (ODP tonnes)	0.0

#### Progress Report

1. During the 2-year reporting period the National Ozone Unit (NOU) of Antigua and Barbuda established and enforced a licensing system where data on all ODS consumption were collected and analysed. Air conditioning and refrigeration technicians were trained in good practices in refrigeration as well as in recovery and recycling. 84 Customs officers were trained in Phase II on monitoring and detection of ODS. An annual progress report was submitted to UNEP. Likewise, the annual report on ODS consumption/export was submitted to the Ozone Secretariat. The Antigua and Barbuda Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Association assisted customs officers with inspection at the port and acted as liaison between government and stakeholders. Public education and awareness raising programs are facilitated by the NOU

through national media. Most of the training was concentrated on the stationary sector instead of the mobile sector.

2. The Ozone Unit is located with the Ministry of Trade. The Ozone Officer reports to the Permanent Secretary who is the Chief Administrator in the Ministry. The Ozone Officer advises the Cabinet on policy issues that are relevant to the successful implementation of the Montreal Protocol. He also participates in the meetings of the National Coordinating Mechanism for Environmental Conventions.

### Plan of Action

3. To meet the 50 % reduction of ODS consumption in 2005 the first phase of the terminal phase-out management plan will be implemented. A wider media outreach to promote ozone protection and phase-out of CFCs and use of alternatives is planned. To combat illegal trade an effective control mechanism will be put in place and monitoring of licences will be effected. Efforts will be made to improve the database on import/export of refrigerants. The National Steering Committee (comprised of industry stakeholders and government) is to be re-activated and streamlined. The action plan of the National Ozone Unit is included in the Ministry's overall workplan.

### **Burkina Faso: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: November 1993	83,500
Phase II: May 1997	55,700
Phase III: March 1999	55,700
Phase IV: Mach 2001	55,700
Phase V: November 2002	72,410
<b>Total</b>	<b>323,010</b>
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	72,410
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	72,410
Agency support costs (US \$)	
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase VI to the Multilateral Fund	72,410
Date of approval of country programme	November 1993
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	2000
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (2000), (ODP tonnes)	25.40
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2003) (ODP tonnes)	13.20
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	36.3
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	5.3
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	

Latest consumption of controlled substances (2003) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	13.20
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	885,069
Amount disbursed (as at September 2004) (US \$):	798,534
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	41.5
ODS phased out (as at September 2004) (ODP tonnes)	38.5

### Progress Report

4. During the period reported, the National Ozone Unit of Burkina Faso continued with its ozone awareness activities wherein the focus was mainly on technicians' associations, ODS suppliers and ODS users. Burkina Faso was one of the first countries in the region to approve ODS legislation which is being used by neighbouring countries to establish their regulatory measures. The consumption in 2003 decreased to 13.20 tonnes coming under the freeze level (36.27 tonnes). This decreasing trend is expected to continue with the activities planned for the sixth phase. The NOU also organized training workshops with a total of 250 refrigeration technicians receiving their certificates; almost one tonne of CFC is also being recycled every year through the R&R programme and 3 tonnes have so far been phased-out through the conversion of refrigeration systems for cold rooms. A meeting of customs officials was also organized by the NOU resulting in the development and implementation of an ODS licensing system and procedures to control ODS import. Burkina Faso has met the 1999 freeze due mainly to the ODS import control, the training of trainers and technicians and public awareness activities.

5. The National Ozone Unit is located within the central administration of the Ministry of the Environment and Life. Every action taken by the NOU is cleared by the minister. Access to the Minister is facilitated since the NOU is directly under the supervision of the Ministry. The activities of the National Ozone Unit are included in the Ministry Environment Plan. Every year, the Ministry of Environment submits the Action Plan to the First Ministry and to the government for review and approval.

### Plan of Action

6. During the next phase of the institutional strengthening project, the NOU of Burkina Faso will establish regulations to reduce consumption and will endeavour to speed up the phase out of ODS through the completion of ongoing projects such as those for end users and recovery and recycling. The NOU will also continue organizing training workshops for customs officers; enforce laws banning ODS; raise public awareness on Ozone issues through the distribution of awareness materials and ensure that stakeholders continue to honour their commitments concerning ODS phase-out. Prevention of future consumption of Methyl Bromide by establishing laws banning potential uses is also being planned.

**Burundi: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: November 1998	66,000
Phase II: July 2002	57,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>123,200</b>
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III to the Multilateral Fund	60,000
Date of approval of country programme	November 1998
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	2000
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (2000), (ODP tonnes)	54.00
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2003) (ODP tonnes)	9.18
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	59.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.1
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2003) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	9.16
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.02
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	804,513
Amount disbursed (as at September 2004) (US \$):	593,502
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	40.5
ODS phased out (as at September 2004) (ODP tonnes)	40.0

Progress Report

7. During the reporting period, the National Ozone Unit of Burundi completed a recovery and recycling project and preparation of an RMP update proposal. The NOU also organized a meeting involving refrigeration technicians, customs officers and importers to discuss the implementation of regulations on imports and exports. Contacts with the beneficiaries of the CFC phase-out projects were maintained and assistance was extended to them by providing updated information. Awareness activities were continued by conducting seminars in secondary schools and universities, and for members of refrigeration associations and importers of ODS. Articles on ozone issues were published in newspapers as well as advertisements were broadcast on radio and television. Data collection and reporting to relevant agencies was completed on a regular basis.

8. The coordinator of the Ozone Office is also the director of the Department of the Environment and Environmental Research and Education of the "Ministère de l'Aménagement

du Territoire, de l'Environnement et du Tourisme". Therefore the implementation of the activities under the Montreal Protocol is included in the Ministry's plan of action and is executed in collaboration with the Minister and senior officers dealing with environmental issues. The Minister of Environment facilitates the contact with other agencies in the country.

### Plan of Action

9. During the next phase of the institutional strengthening project, the NOU of Burundi plans to continue its awareness raising activities with a particular focus on youth (secondary and university levels) for the next World Ozone Day celebration. It will also identify new target groups for future awareness campaigns. The NOU will maintain contacts with those who benefited from the CFC projects and provide them with information and assistance. The NOU will ensure its compliance with reporting requirements and submit the reports to the relevant agencies.

### **Cameroon: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: November 1993	161,000
Phase II: May 1997	107,000
Phase III: July 1999	107,000
Phase IV (1 <sup>st</sup> year)	69,766
<b>Total</b>	<b>444,766</b>
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	69,766
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	69,766
Agency support costs (US \$)	
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV (2 <sup>nd</sup> year) to the Multilateral Fund	69,766
Date of approval of country programme	March 1993
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	1999
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1999), (ODP tonnes)	305.1
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2003) (ODP tonnes)	233.19
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	256.9
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	2.4
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	8.2
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	18.1
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2003) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	220.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	2.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	1.29
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	9.9
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	6,313,869
Amount disbursed (as at September 2004) (US \$):	5,694,608
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	539.6
ODS phased out (as at September 2004) (ODP tonnes)	427.1

### Progress Report

10. During the reporting period, the National Ozone Unit of Cameroon implemented Government decisions establishing a licensing system to regulate ODS consumption and banning imports of ODS-using equipment. An environment control post at the Douala port was established in order to control entry of ODS using equipment. Training workshops organized by the NOU trained 80 customs officers on the use of ODS identifier and raised awareness on Government's commitment as Party to the Montreal Protocol. A total of 60 trainers were also trained on good practices in refrigeration, recovering and recycling. Two ozone committee meetings were held to brief on-line Ministries on programme activities and seek their contribution for effective implementation. The NOU also fulfilled all its reporting obligations to the relevant agencies. During Ozone Day celebrations, side events were organized such as exhibitions and drawing competitions highlighting the need to protect the ozone layer. A Ministerial Press release also was disseminated to increase the public's awareness on the importance of the day. As part of its regular awareness campaigns, the NOU organized workshops for secondary students and high schools as well as debates and quizzes on Ozone issues.

11. The role and position of the NOU within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in Cameroon is to coordinate and manage the day to day running of the National Ozone Office through the implementation of investment and non-investment Montreal Protocol activities nationwide. The Office is situated under the Division of Programmes and Sustainable Development and reports through the Permanent Secretary for Environment, Secretary General to the Minister. The Permanent Secretary for Environment chairs the ozone inter-ministerial committee while the ozone office serves as the secretariat. Montreal Protocol activities in Cameroon fall under atmospheric management as prescribed in the National Environment Law. Because of the importance of Montreal Protocol activities in the promotion of environmental management issues in Cameroon, Government provided considerable support to promote its activities.

### Plan of Action

12. During the next phase of the institutional strengthening project, the NOU of Cameroon plans to submit a memorandum of ratification for the Montreal and Beijing Amendments through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Permanent Representative at the UN. The NOU will update existing policies, regulations and their applications to make them more responsive to the present circumstances and comply with Montreal Protocol phase-out schedules. Organization of training workshops for customs officers and refrigeration technicians will be continued and a recovery and recycling centre will also be established. The NOU plans to identify all users of halons, develop a national committee on halons, and hold a training workshop for technicians and develop and implement legislation on control of halons. The NOU will also continue to organize school workshops, public debates, radio and television programmes, exhibits to raise awareness on ozone issues as well as inform the various sectors of society on the Government's commitment under the Montreal Protocol.



### Chad: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved: Phase I: November 1998	60,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,000</b>
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase II to the Multilateral Fund	60,000
Date of approval of country programme	July 1998
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	1999
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1999), (ODP tonnes)	37.5
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2003) (ODP tonnes)	22.8
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	34.6
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2003) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	22.8
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	739,571
Amount disbursed (as at September 2004) (US \$):	481,045
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	14.8
ODS phased out (as at September 2004) (ODP tonnes)	9.0

### Progress Report

13. During the reporting period, the NOU of Chad managed the implementation of training workshops in which a total of 210 refrigeration technicians and 322 customs officers were trained. The national programme for recovery and recycling was completed and approximately 3 tonnes of CFCs were eliminated through this project. The NOU also organized awareness-raising activities and has covered the majority of the professionals working in the sector. Other awareness activities such as children's competitions, the annual celebration of the Ozone Day, seminars in schools and awareness campaigns through print and broadcast media were also organized for the general public with a particular focus on the youth. Communication with Nairobi has been significantly improved since introduction of the CAP programme. Consequently, the transfer of funds through the local UNDP office and the monitoring of projects have become more effective.

14. The NOU of Chad is established under the Ministry of environment and water and is made up of representatives from the Ministry of Environment and Water; the Ministry of mines,

energy and petroleum; the Ministry of public health; the Ministry of industrial promotion and artisanship; the Ministry of higher education and scientific research, the Chamber of commerce and agriculture and one NGO. The Ministry of Environment and Water, to which the NOU reports, maintains the permanent secretariat. The NOU meets periodically and all its projects are included in the national planning procedure of the Ministry of Environment and Water which prepares annually its plan and submits it to the government.

### Plan of Action

15. During the next phase of the institutional strengthening project, the NOU of Chad will address the issue of illegal trade in CFCs and enable Chad to comply with the 2007 and 2010 targets of the Montreal Protocol. The NOU will implement the existing inter-ministerial decree regulating the import and export of ODS. It also plans to strengthen its legislation to better control the importation of ODS through its customs centres along the country's borders. It will also ensure the practice of recovery and recycling of CFCs and intensify its awareness activities on ozone protection issues. The NOU will also improve its data collection system to better meet its reporting requirements and submit them to the relevant implementing agency in a timely fashion.

### **El Salvador: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: May 1997	66,900
Phase II: December 2000	44,600
Phase III: November 2002	57,980
<b>Total</b>	<b>169,480</b>
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV to the Multilateral Fund	60,000
Date of approval of country programme	May 1997
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	2000
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (2000), (ODP tonnes)	102.80
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2003) (ODP tonnes)	108.01
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	306.6
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.7
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	1.4
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2003) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	100.48
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	7.53

Amount approved for projects (US \$)	1,543,905
Amount disbursed (as at September 2004) (US \$):	1,058,018
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	115.2
ODS phased out (as at September 2004) (ODP tonnes)	58.0

### Progress Report

16. During the reporting period, the NOU of El Salvador successfully implemented a licensing system for ODS imports as part of its activities aimed at reducing such imports to 50% of its CFC baseline by 2005. Training activities linked to import controls were developed for customs officers. The NOU was also involved in monitoring the refrigerant recycling programme in the refrigeration and air conditioning servicing sector. It furthermore formulated an action plan integrating import controls, awareness-raising and periodical reporting activities. The NOU played a key role in making El Salvador's environmental policy fit in with the Montreal Protocol.

17. The NOU of El Salvador is located under the General Direction of Environment within the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. The NOU is responsible for the control and reduction of ODS imports, and has 10 years of experience coordinating activities and projects in this field. The NOU is supervised by the Department of Dangerous Substances within the General Direction of Environment.

### Plan of Action

18. During the next phase of the institutional strengthening project, the NOU of El Salvador will continue its activities related to the licensing system, and will coordinate its activities with customs in order to gradually reduce import quotas. It will strive to establish a legal framework to control consumption in the refrigeration servicing sector, and plans to increase the amount of CFCs recycled and re-used. The NOU will also intensify its awareness-raising activities.

### **Fiji: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: March 1994	65,890
Phase II: November 1999	43,930
Phase III: July 2002	57,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>166,820</b>
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV to the Multilateral Fund	60,000
Date of approval of country programme	June 1993
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	1998
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1998), (ODP tonnes)	20.3
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2003) (ODP tonnes)	5.63

## Annex I

Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	33.4
(b) Annex A Group II (Halon) (Average 1995-1997)	
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.7
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2002) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	0.43
(b) Annex A Group II (Halon)	
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	2.2
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	3
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	477,823
Amount disbursed (as at September 2004) (US \$):	351,818
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	5.2
ODS phased out (as at September 2004) (ODP tonnes)	5.0

Progress Report

19. During the reporting period, the NOU of Fiji took a number of steps to enhance ODS import monitoring and enforcement activities, such as: signing a memorandum of understanding with customs, making changes to the Country Handbook for Customs Officers, working out prosecution procedures, and seeking the involvement of the Fiji Island Maritime Safety Administration and the Port Authority of Fiji. Over 70 cases of equipment confiscation due to non-compliance were reported, and a reduction in the import of vehicles and equipment was achieved. Customs officers and refrigeration technicians were trained. Industries submitted data and an audit was performed to ensure that companies were in compliance with ODS legislation. The NOU also conducted a structured campaign to significantly increase public awareness.

20. The NOU of Fiji is located in the Department of Environment. It is identified as a project, as opposed to a permanent unit, and operates entirely on institutional strengthening funding. Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Fiji is done by the Ministry of Local Government, Housing, Squatter Settlement and Environment. The NOU is supervised directly by a Principal Environment Officer who reports to the Director of Environment. The NOU is the sole implementing body of the Country Programme and the institutional strengthening project. The NOU deals with Customs, Land transport, Fire Authority, Government Solicitors, and financial institutions. It also deals with the National Training Council, the Fiji Institute of Technology and the local university.

## Plan of Action

21. During the next phase of the institutional strengthening project, the NOU of Fiji will continue its institutional strengthening and capacity building activities. It will maintain and streamline its ODS activities until the Environment Management Bill is passed and enacted. It will also focus on phasing out Methyl Bromide through investment projects, and plans to make a policy recommendation. It will furthermore continue to monitor HCFC consumption.

### **Gabon: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: December 1994	43,000
Phase II: May 1997	45,600
Phase III: December 2000	30,400
Phase IV: July 2002	39,520
<b>Total</b>	<b>158,520</b>
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase V to the Multilateral Fund	60,000
Date of approval of country programme	May 1997
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	2000
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (2000), (ODP tonnes)	229.00
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2003) (ODP tonnes)	6.91
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	10.3
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2003) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	5.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	1.91
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	699,306
Amount disbursed (as at September 2004) (US \$):	472,282
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	14.4
ODS phased out (as at September 2004) (ODP tonnes)	12.0

## Progress Report

22. During the reporting period, the National Ozone Unit of Gabon continued with the second phase of its customs training programme and collaborated further with key actors in the sector, leading to the reinforcement of regulations governing trade in ODS. The NOU also intensified its ozone awareness activities, with the goal of discouraging ODS use. This led to

increased awareness on the part of importers and their involvement in efforts to reduce ODS imports. The third phase of Gabon's institutional strengthening project coincided with its RMP update, which should allow Gabon to meet its objective of eliminating ODS consumption by 2010 and reinforce both the legal framework for its actions and its ODS import monitoring programme.

23. The National Ozone Unit of Gabon is located within the Ministry of the Environment, and participates in all high-level meetings on environmental issues, particularly those involving the National Ozone Programme. The NOU represents the Ministry at both the national and international level. In addition to the "Cabinet du Ministre" and the "Direction Générale de l'Environnement", the NOU regularly interacts with importers, the refrigeration sector and other stakeholders involved in issues concerning the Ozone layer. The plan of action for Gabon's institutional strengthening is part of the "national action plan for the environment", which is the basis for the country's overall strategy for developing national environmental policy. Progress in the institutional strengthening plan of action is reviewed every six months by the Minister.

#### Plan of Action

24. During the next phase of the institutional strengthening project, the NOU of Gabon will continue with the implementation of the activities under its RMP, specifically the implementation of the ODS monitoring and control system, and the development and implementation of regulatory measures such as quota and distribution systems, tax measures/incentives, etc. The NOU also intends to intensify its awareness-raising activities among the general public; further increase awareness among local authorities and decision-makers on issues related to ozone layer protection; strengthen legislation and regulations to improve control over and monitor of ODS imports and exports; and gather data regularly to comply with reporting requirements under the Montreal Protocol.

#### **Kyrgyzstan: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved: Phase I: July 2002	133,650
<b>Total</b>	<b>133,650</b>
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	115,830
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	115,830
Agency support costs (US \$)	
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase II to the Multilateral Fund	115,830
Date of approval of country programme	July 2002
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	-
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (2000), (ODP tonnes)	67.3
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2003) (ODP tonnes)	47.29
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	72.8
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	14.2

Latest consumption of controlled substances (2003) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	33.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.49
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	13.8
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	1,090,902
Amount disbursed (as at September 2004) (US \$):	264,525
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	25.8
ODS phased out (as at September 2004) (ODP tonnes)	9.0

### Progress Report

25. During the reporting period, the Ozone Centre of Kyrgyzstan led activities to reduce ODS import from 53 tonnes in 2001 to 33 tonnes in 2003. It promoted the ratification of the London, Copenhagen and Montreal Amendments to the Montreal Protocol, as well as a Government Resolution "On ratification of Beijing Amendment". It also prepared amendments to the State Regulation on the import and export of ODS and ODS-containing equipment, the Law "On Nature Protection" and the Law "On Atmosphere Air Protection". The Ozone Centre organized nine training workshops for refrigeration technicians and customs officers, and distributed equipment to both groups. It organized awareness-raising activities on the effects of ozone depletion, the role of the Montreal Protocol, and the economic benefits of good servicing practices in refrigeration, and disseminated information on CFC-free technologies. It also maintained close coordination, cooperation and exchange of information with stakeholders.

26. The Ozone Centre was established in 2002 by Order of the Department of State Ecology Control and Nature Management, Ministry of Ecology and Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic, to which it reports. The Ozone Centre is responsible for coordinating and monitoring ODS-related activities; collecting, analyzing and disseminating data; and exchanging information with other countries and Parties to the Montreal Protocol. The Ozone Centre works with the team of environmental inspectors during ODS inventory, surveys the ODS market, and maintains close cooperation with private institutions and companies dealing with ODS products. It also works closely with the Customs Department under the Ministry of Finance, and presents and recommends possible addenda to Government resolutions.

### Plan of Action

27. During the next phase of the institutional strengthening project, the Kyrgyz Republic plans to further reduce its ODS consumption by strengthening its cooperation with different stakeholders, and continue sharing and disseminating information on CFC-free equipment and technologies. The Ozone Centre also plans to address the problem of illegal trade in ODS and smuggling of CFCs by establishing communication and cooperation with the customs authorities of neighbouring countries. It furthermore intends to: reduce CFC consumption to achieve full reduction by 2010; phase out methyl bromide on schedule; monitor recovery/recycling activity and training in the refrigeration sector; fine-tune legislative and regulatory systems to control ODS use; conduct modern and timely reporting to the Ozone Secretariat and other international

and national agencies; and further raise public awareness through the mass media, lectures and workshops at the local and national level.

### Maldives: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: March 1994	41,250
Phase II: July 2002	35,753
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,003</b>
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III to the Multilateral Fund	60,000
Date of approval of country programme	June 1993
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	1998
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1991), (ODP tonnes)	5.0
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2003) (ODP tonnes)	2.01
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	4.6
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2003) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	2.01
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	362,211
Amount disbursed (as at September 2004) (US \$):	121,461
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	3.5
ODS phased out (as at September 2004) (ODP tonnes)	0.0

### Progress Report

28. During the reporting period, the NOU of Maldives enabled the country's return to compliance and submitted a plan of action to the Meeting of the Parties. It carried out a number of public awareness-raising activities, including TV films, posters, etc. An ODS import licensing system went into effect on 1 April 2002, under which all imports of ozone-depleting chemicals must be registered at the Ministry of Home Affairs and Environment. Imports of ODS-containing equipment have also been restricted, and a ban has been placed on halons, methyl bromide, bromochloromethan and trichloroethan.

29. The Ozone Unit is located within the Ministry of Home Affairs, Housing and Environment. The Ozone cell's functions include assisting the Director of Environment



Research Centre. It also acts as liaison between the Advisory Committee on Implementation of the Montreal Protocol and the Vienna Convention, and other ministries and stakeholders, UN Implementing Agencies and NGOs.

### Plan of Action

30. During the next phase of the institutional strengthening project, the NOU of Maldives will follow up on the action plan for compliance as approved by the Meeting of the Parties. The country will review the legislative framework in consultation with the relevant stakeholders, and tackle the challenge of formulating legal regulations and an ODS quota system. Awareness campaigns will also be conducted, and delays affecting the Incentive and Awareness project implemented by UNDP will hopefully be resolved. Maldives proposes to initiate a pioneer project to make its tourism industry ODS-free. Data reporting is also expected to improve during the new phase, thanks to the monitoring and control of remaining ODS.

### **Mali: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved: Phase I: March 1998 Phase II: December 2001	70,000 46,667
<b>Total</b>	<b>116,667</b>
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	60,667
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	60,667
Agency support costs (US \$)	
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III to the Multilateral Fund	60,667
Date of approval of country programme	March 1998
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	2000
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (2000), (ODP tonnes)	32.0
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2003) (ODP tonnes)	28.4
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	108.1
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2003) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	26.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	2.4
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	683,672
Amount disbursed (as at September 2004) (US \$):	595,737
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	25.8
ODS phased out (as at September 2004) (ODP tonnes)	25.5

Progress Report

31. During the reporting period, the NOU of Mali organized an awareness campaign aimed at CFC users and importers, schools and the general public. It also organized training workshops for a total of 26 trainers and 183 technicians in the refrigeration servicing sector. Furthermore, 75 technicians were trained in refrigerant recovery and recycling techniques and 19 customs officers were trained as trainers. Refrigerant recovery machines were distributed in nine regions as part of the R&R programme. The NOU was also active in developing an inter-ministerial decree to regulate imports of ODS and ODS-containing equipment. Decree 90-2442/MFC-CAB of 14 August 1990, which lists the products on which there is an import ban, was reviewed to include the list of ODS.

32. The NOU of Mali is under the authority of the Ministry of Environment. Its activities are supervised by the “Secrétariat Technique Permanent”, which is in charge of managing environmental issues and coordinating the activities of international environmental convention focal points. The head of the ozone office also participates in the meetings of the focal points. The action plan for the institutional strengthening project is included in the implementation programme for international conventions and treaties ratified by the government of Mali, and is part of the national environmental action plan.

Plan of Action

33. During the next phase of the institutional strengthening project, the NOU of Mali plans to reduce ODS consumption through the implementation of the inter-ministerial decree regulating ODS import/export, and through the increased use of alternative technologies. The NOU will continue organizing training workshops to train 50-100 refrigeration technicians and will intensify its awareness-raising activities to discourage the importation of ODS. It intends to make the recovery and recycling centres operational and will continue proposing alternatives to ODS. The NOU will continue to gather data and submit reports to the relevant agencies as required.

**Nepal: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: November 1998	62,000
Phase II: July 2002	53,733
<b>Total</b>	<b>115,733</b>
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III to the Multilateral Fund	60,000
Date of approval of country programme	November 1998
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	-
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1996), (ODP tonnes)	29.1
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2003) (ODP tonnes)	0.9

Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	27.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	2.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.9
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2003) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.9
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	453,636
Amount disbursed (as at September 2004) (US \$):	321,195
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	6.0
ODS phased out (as at September 2004) (ODP tonnes)	6.0

### Progress Report

34. During the reporting period, the NOU of Nepal implemented the Refrigerant Management Plan and the national ODS regulations. Technicians and customs officers were trained, and a licensing system to monitor and control trade in ODS was completed. The NOU also began to prepare the RMP update. Steps were taken to prepare an action plan to find solutions to Nepal's situation of non-compliance caused by excessive ODS imports linked to import quotas set above the country's baseline. Public and industry awareness activities were undertaken, and the first regional Ozone Day was celebrated in Kathmandu.

35. The NOU of Nepal is headed by the Deputy Director of Nepal Bureau of Standards and Metrology. The Steering Committee is jointly headed by two secretaries: the Ministry for Population and Environment and the Ministry for Industry, Commerce and Supplies.

### Plan of Action

36. During the next phase of the institutional strengthening project, the NOU of Nepal will increase its focus on targeted awareness programs and regulatory needs. Specifically, it foresees activities relating to the RMP update and to implementing the policy and customs training strategy. The main objective is to achieve compliance and conform to the Meeting of the Parties decision XV/39. There are also plans to enter into dialogue with the countries in the region to control illegal trade of ODS.

**Panama: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: June 1993	172,500
Phase II: July 2000	115,000
Phase III: November 2002	149,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>437,000</b>
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	149,500
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	149,500
Agency support costs (US \$)	
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III to the Multilateral Fund	149,500
Date of approval of country programme	June 1993
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	2000
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (2000), (ODP tonnes)	250.2
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2003) (ODP tonnes)	184.67
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	384.2
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2003) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	168.46
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	16.21
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	1,478,855
Amount disbursed (as at September 2004) (US \$):	1,072,758
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	55.4
ODS phased out (as at September 2004) (ODP tonnes)	59.0

Progress Report

37. During the reporting period, the NOU of Panama submitted all required data to the Ozone Secretariat and the Multilateral Fund. It evaluated progress for the MAC and the R&R projects, and conducted an inventory and evaluation of centres provided with R&R equipment. The NOU also coordinated development of the training programme for refrigeration technicians. Contacts were initiated with the various companies operating in Puerto Vacamonte to develop and establish a mechanism and obtain commitments and funding for the reconversion project for fishing vessels. Discussions were held with the "Dirección General de Aduanas" regarding the establishment and functions of a permanent ozone office within the customs institution to handle training in and control of ODS imports. The NOU also worked with the authorities and stakeholders to adapt laws and regulations to control imports of vehicles using CFCs for their air conditioning system, and to improve the CFC quota system. Awareness about ozone layer

depletion was raised among the general population, and particularly among refrigeration technicians.

38. The NOU is located under the “Dirección General de Salud”, which ranks third in the administrative hierarchy of the “Ministerio de Salud”. The NOU has direct and constant access to the Director in making decisions, which facilitates immediate approval of relevant amendments and regulations. Annual auditing of the NOU is done by the “Dirección de Auditoría Interna” of the “Ministerio de Salud”. The activities under the institutional strengthening project are included in the “national action plan on environmental health for sustainable human development”, which represents the joint efforts of public and private institutions under the coordination of the Ministerio de Salud to contribute to the creation of sustainable economic growth that preserves and improves the population’s quality of life.

#### Plan of Action

39. During the next phase of the institutional strengthening project, the NOU of Panama plans to continue following up on the progress of implementation of its ongoing projects, namely the R&R, reconversion and refrigeration training projects. Specifically, it intends to coordinate with the relevant stakeholders to define or adapt and put in place policies to govern project implementation. The NOU will continue working closely with key stakeholders and decision-makers to adapt and/or draft new legislation to regulate the CFC imports. It will also continue to collect and submit the required data to the relevant agencies.

#### **Seychelles: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: July 1994	31,900
Phase II: July 2000	21,267
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,167</b>
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III to the Multilateral Fund	60,000
Date of approval of country programme	July 1994
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	1998
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1998), (ODP tonnes)	2.00
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2003) (ODP tonnes)	1.08
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	2.8
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	

## Annex I

Latest consumption of controlled substances (2003) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	0.57
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.51
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	217,631
Amount disbursed (as at September 2004) (US \$):	162,454
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	0.0
ODS phased out (as at September 2004) (ODP tonnes)	0.0

Progress Report

40. During the reporting period, the National Ozone Unit (NOU) of Seychelles organized awareness-raising activities on ozone issues for all stakeholders, mainly among technicians' associations, the Ministry of Tourism & Transport, the Ministry of Economic Affairs, customs officials and ODS importers. The NOU also organized training workshops that trained four trainers and 28 refrigeration technicians so far. A meeting with customs officials was also set up, and resulted in the establishment and implementation of a licensing system and procedures to control ODS imports. Equipment was provided under the recovery and recycling project, and training in its use is underway. A total of 2.4 tonnes of R-12 was phased-out through the end-users programme and a total reduction in ODS consumption amounting to 2.4 tonnes was achieved. Seychelles is expected to reach 100% ODS reduction by 2006. Consumption of methyl bromide has been banned through legislation preventing its entry into the country.

41. The Ozone Unit is located within the division of policy planning and services under the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. The Ozone Officer reports to the Director of National Meteorology Service and, should the need arise, can consult the Director General. The activities of the NOU are integrated into the work plan of the Division, which is reviewed on a quarterly basis by the Division's management.

Plan of Action

42. During the next phase of the institutional strengthening project, the NOU of Seychelles plans to speed up the implementation and completion of its ongoing projects, namely the end-users programme and the recovery and recycling project. It also plans to continue its awareness-raising activities and secure stakeholders' commitment to phasing out ODS. The NOU furthermore plans to continue organizing training workshops for customs officers, and will concentrate on the reinforcement and implementation of legislation, such as the banning of ODS imports.

### Tanzania: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved: Phase I: October 1996	66,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,000</b>
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	57,200
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	57,200
Agency support costs (US \$)	
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III to the Multilateral Fund	57,200
Date of approval of country programme	October 1996
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	1999
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1999), (ODP tonnes)	102.6
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2003) (ODP tonnes)	148.65
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	253.9
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.3
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.1
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2003) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	148.65
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	1,910,304
Amount disbursed (as at September 2004) (US \$):	1,716,162
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	268.2
ODS phased out (as at September 2004) (ODP tonnes)	152.0

### Progress Report

43. During the reporting period, the NOU of Tanzania collected ODS data on a regular basis and submitted reports as required to the Ozone Secretariat. Awareness of ozone issue was raised among all stakeholders, and mainly among technicians' associations and ODS suppliers. Training in good refrigeration practices began, and a licensing system and ODS regulations to control ODS imports was put in place. International Ozone Day was celebrated with press releases appearing in all major newspapers, and a sensitivity seminar was held. Despite the delay in implementing the institutional strengthening project, efforts were made to pursue activities to phase out halons and develop a regional halon database.

44. The NOU is located within the Vice President's Office. The Ozone office coordinates and manages day-to-day activities and reports to the Government through the Division of Environment.

Plan of Action

45. During the next phase of the institutional strengthening project, the NOU of Tanzania plans to hold various seminars for government officials at the national and local level. Awareness-raising material will be developed in the local language (Kiswahili), and radio and television programmes are envisaged. A workshop is planned for refrigeration and air conditioning technicians, and for customs officers. Relevant data on ODS will be collected for 2005.

**Togo: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: November 1997	70,000
Phase II: July 2002	60,667
<b>Total</b>	<b>130,667</b>
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	60,667
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	60,667
Agency support costs (US \$)	
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III to the Multilateral Fund	60,667
Date of approval of country programme	November 1995
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	1998
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1996), (ODP tonnes)	33.8
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2003) (ODP tonnes)	37.73
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	39.8
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2003) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	33.7
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	4.02
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	690,642
Amount disbursed (as at September 2004) (US \$):	169,363
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	13.3
ODS phased out (as at September 2004) (ODP tonnes)	0.0

Progress Report

46. During the reporting period, the NOU of Togo promoted public awareness through communication and the provision of information. Movements of CFCs (import and transport) were controlled at the border, and ODS importers were made aware of the problem. During environment month in Togo, awareness activities were carried out using television, radio and



print medias). The NOU also submitted reports to UNEP. Assistance was received from the Regional Coordinator to improve the situation with regard to fund disbursement delays. The NOU provided its input into ODS import regulations that are awaiting adoption.

47. The Ozone office is under the supervision of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. It is in charge of supervising data collection and sending the relevant reports to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat.

### Plan of Action

48. During the next phase of the institutional strengthening project, the NOU of Togo plans to train customs officers at border control posts. An awareness-raising campaign is also planned. Training for refrigeration technicians will be carried out to make them aware of the need for recovery and recycling and the availability of non-CFC technologies in the refrigeration sector.

### **Zambia: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: March 1993	75,600
Phase II: March 2000	50,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>126,000</b>
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	65,520
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	65,520
Agency support costs (US \$)	4,914
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III to the Multilateral Fund	70,434
Date of approval of country programme	October 1992
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	2000
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (2000), (ODP tonnes)	52.2
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2003) (ODP tonnes)	22.57
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	27.4
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.7
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.1
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	29.3
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2003) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	10.04
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.83
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	11.70
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	648,448
Amount disbursed (as at September 2004) (US \$):	432,589
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	7.2
ODS phased out (as at September 2004) (ODP tonnes)	24.7

### Progress report

49. During the reporting period, the NOU of Zambia achieved the milestone of developing and establishing ODS regulations. Zambia implemented a licensing and quota system, and four customs trainers, 20 customs officers and 40 technicians were trained. 0.5 ODP tonnes of CFCs were recovered and re-used by end users. The ratification of all amendments to the Montreal Protocol is in progress. Data have been collected and reported. Awareness-raising activities included posters, calendars and brochures that were produced for the public and distributed at workshops/seminars. In conjunction with the NOU, the Government of Zambia hosted the 7<sup>th</sup> Main Network Meeting of English-speaking African countries, as well as a Regional workshop on Methyl Bromide Alternatives. A train-the-trainers workshop for SADC and COMESA countries was also conducted. Zambia plays a leading role and was one of the first African countries to have a country programme and an institutional strengthening project in place.

50. The National Ozone Unit is under the Director of the Environmental Council of Zambia, which is a semi-autonomous regulatory body on environmental pollution control. The National Ozone Coordinator collaborates with the government on policy issues through the Ministry of Environment. The action plan for the institutional strengthening project is included in the work plan of the Environment of Zambia under the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources for 2004 to 2006.

### Plan of action

51. During the next phase of the institutional strengthening project, the NOU of Zambia plans to amend ODS regulations, train customs officers and achieve enforcement of ODS regulations. It furthermore intends to create more awareness to ensure that the general public knows about ozone layer issues. An update of the ODS database is foreseen, and there are plans to help industry phase out ODS and use good practices when it comes to servicing and handling ODS equipment.

## Annex II

### **VIEWS EXPRESSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON RENEWALS OF INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS SUBMITTED TO THE 44<sup>TH</sup> MEETING**

#### *Antigua and Barbuda*

1. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Antigua and Barbuda and notes with appreciation that Antigua and Barbuda reported data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than its 1995-1997 average CFC compliance baseline. Antigua and Barbuda therefore appears to be in compliance with the CFC consumption level freeze level. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Antigua and Barbuda has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically; monitoring import licences to ensure compliance, collecting and analysing consumption data, conducting training for technicians and customs officers and undertaking media outreach to promote the phase-out of CFCs and the use of alternatives. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Antigua and Barbuda to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Antigua and Barbuda will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current CFC consumption levels.

#### *Burkina Faso*

2. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Burkina Faso and notes with appreciation that Burkina Faso reported data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than its 1995-1997 average CFC compliance baseline. Burkina Faso therefore appears to be in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze level. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Burkina Faso has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, establishing regulations to prevent future consumption of methyl bromide; implementing a recovery and recycling project and an incentive programme to encourage the conversion of ODS-based refrigeration equipment; organizing training workshops for customs officers; and conducting awareness raising activities to increase the commitment of stakeholders to ODS phase-out. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Burkina Faso to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Burkina Faso will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current CFC consumption levels.

#### *Burundi*

3. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Burundi and notes with appreciation that Burundi reported data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than its 1995-1997 average CFC

compliance baseline. Burundi therefore appears to be in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze level. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Burundi has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, completion of its recovery and recycling project and preparation of a refrigerant management plan update; ensuring compliance with the reporting requirements under the Montreal Protocol; organisation of seminars for importers, customs agents and other stakeholders, and; continuation of its awareness-raising activities. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Burundi to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Burundi will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current CFC consumption levels.

#### *Cameroon*

4. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Cameroon and notes with appreciation that Cameroon reported data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than its 1995-1997 average CFC compliance baseline and was also lower than the consumption freeze levels for halons and methyl bromide. Cameroon therefore appears to be in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze level and may have returned to compliance with the control measures for halons and methyl bromide. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Cameroon has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, implementing a licensing system for ODS imports and regulations banning the imports of use equipment containing ODS; implementing training workshops for customs officers and refrigeration technicians, and; continuing ozone-awareness activities. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Cameroon to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next year, Cameroon will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current CFC consumption levels.

#### *Chad*

5. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Chad and notes with appreciation that Chad reported data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than its 1995-1997 average CFC compliance baseline. Chad therefore appears to be in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze levels. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Chad has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically: the strengthening of legislation and implementation of an inter-ministerial decree regulating the import and export of ODS; the promotion of the practice of recovery and recycling of CFCs; the strengthening of awareness activities on ozone issues, and; the improvement of its data collection system to better meet its reporting requirements. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Chad to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Chad will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current CFC consumption levels.

*El Salvador*

6. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for El Salvador and notes with appreciation that El Salvador reported data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than its 1995-1997 average CFC compliance baseline. El Salvador therefore appears to be in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze levels. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, El Salvador has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, implementing training activities for customs officers on ODS imports control, and monitoring the recycling programme for refrigerants in the refrigeration and air-conditioning servicing sector. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of El Salvador to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, El Salvador will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current CFC consumption levels.

*Fiji*

7. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Fiji Islands and notes with appreciation that Fiji Islands reported data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than its 1995-1997 average CFC compliance baseline. Fiji Islands therefore appears to be in compliance with the CFC consumption level freeze level. However, the Executive Committee notes with concern that the 2003 consumption of methyl bromide for controlled uses reported to the Fund Secretariat of 1.51 ODP tonnes exceeds Fiji's methyl bromide baseline of 0.7 ODP tonnes. Fiji therefore, appears to be in non-compliance with the methyl bromide consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Fiji Islands has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, improving the enforcement of legislation for monitoring and controlling ODS imports; completing the training of refrigeration technicians and customs officials, and; raising public awareness of the need to protect the ozone layer. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Fiji Islands to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Fiji Islands will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current ODS consumption levels.

*Gabon*

8. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Gabon and notes with appreciation that Gabon reported data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than its 1995-1997 average CFC compliance baseline. Gabon therefore appears to be in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze levels. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Gabon has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, the implementation of an ODS monitoring and control systems; the introduction of tax incentives; implementation of data reporting requirements under the Montreal Protocol, and; the

continuation of awareness raising activities. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Gabon to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Gabon will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current CFC consumption levels.

#### *Kyrgyzstan*

9. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Kyrgyzstan and notes with appreciation that Kyrgyzstan reported the data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than its 1995-1997 average CFC compliance baseline. Kyrgyzstan therefore appears to be in compliance with the CFC consumption level freeze level. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Kyrgyzstan has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically; ratification of the London, Copenhagen and Montreal amendments to the Montreal Protocol; strengthening the CFC and methyl bromide import monitoring system, and; raising awareness of the need to protect the ozone layer. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Kyrgyzstan to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Kyrgyzstan will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current CFC consumption levels.

#### *Maldives*

10. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Maldives and notes with appreciation that Maldives reported data to the Ozone Secretariat that was consistent with the plan of action for the Maldives recognised by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in Decision XV/37 and has therefore returned to compliance. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Maldives has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, developing a legal framework for control and monitoring of ODS import and consumption, organising workshops for stakeholders in the refrigeration sector, and; disseminating information on protection of the ozone layer. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Maldives to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Maldives will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in meeting the goals in its plan of action.

#### *Mali*

11. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Mali and notes with appreciation that Mali reported data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than its 1995-1997 average CFC compliance baseline. Mali therefore appears to be in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze level. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Mali has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, the

implementation of an inter-ministerial decree regulating ODS imports and exports; the organization of training workshops for refrigeration technicians; the opening of recovery and recycling R&R centres, and; continuation of awareness raising activities to discourage the importation of ODS. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Mali to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next year, Mali will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current CFC consumption levels.

### *Nepal*

12. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Nepal and notes with concern that the consumption of CFCs reported to the Ozone Secretariat for the year 2000 exceeded its 1995-1997 average CFC compliance baseline. However the Executive Committee also notes that the consumption of CFCs reported for 2001, 2002 and 2003 was zero. The Executive Committee further notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Nepal has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, development of a licensing system to monitor and control imports of ODS, organisation of training courses in the refrigeration sector and for customs officers, and; the conduct of public and industry awareness activities. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Nepal to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next year, Nepal will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in sustaining the phase-out of CFCs.

### *Panama*

13. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Panama and notes with appreciation that Panama reported data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than its 1995-1997 average CFC compliance baseline. Panama therefore appears to be in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze level. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Panama has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, the drafting of legislation to control the import of CFCs and of vehicles using CFC-based air conditioning systems; the monitoring of implementation and operation of recovery and recycling activities and training projects, and; the maintenance of close coordination with stakeholders. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Panama to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Panama will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current CFC consumption levels.

### *Seychelles*

14. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Seychelles and notes with appreciation that Seychelles reported data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than its 1995-1997 average CFC

compliance baseline. Seychelles therefore appears to be in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze level. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Seychelles has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, implementation of legislation to control ODS importation, the organization of training workshops for customs officers; the implementation of a recovery and recycling project and an incentive programme to encourage the conversion of ODS-based refrigeration equipment, and; the organization of awareness activities to reinforce the commitment of stakeholders to ODS phase out. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Seychelles to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Seychelles will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current CFC consumption levels.

#### *Tanzania*

15. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Tanzania and notes with appreciation that Tanzania reported data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than its 1995-1997 average CFC compliance baseline. Tanzania therefore appears to be in compliance with the CFC consumption level freeze level. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project Tanzania has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, implementation of a licensing system to control the imports of ODS; organisation of trainings workshops for refrigeration technicians and customs officials, and; developing awareness raising material in the local language. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Tanzania to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Tanzania will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current CFC consumption levels.

#### *Togo*

16. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Togo and notes with appreciation that Togo reported data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than its 1995-1997 average CFC compliance baseline. Togo therefore appears to be in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze level. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Togo has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption, including training customs officers and implementing an awareness campaign for importers and other stakeholders. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Togo to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Togo will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current CFC consumption levels.



*Zambia*

17. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Zambia and notes with appreciation that Zambia reported data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than its 1995-1997 average CFC compliance baseline. Zambia therefore appears to be in compliance with the CFC consumption level freeze level. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Zambia has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, amending regulations to control the imports of ODS; training refrigeration technicians and customs officers; monitoring the implementation and operation of recovery & recycling activities, and; raising public awareness. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Zambia to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Zambia will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current CFC consumption levels.

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# United Nations Environment Programme

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ПРОГРАММА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЕ

## UNEP 2004 WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT

PRESENTED TO THE  
44TH MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION  
OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

29 OCTOBER 2004

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Division of Technology, Industry and Economics  
Energy and OzonAction Unit

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## UNEP 2004 WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT

October 2004

### SUMMARY

- I. Consistent with its 2004-2006 Business Plan, UNEP is submitting the following amendment to its 2004 Work Programme for the consideration of the Executive Committee at its 44<sup>th</sup> meeting. This amendment includes the following projects:

No	Project Title	Reference	Funding Requested (US\$)*
1	Implementation of the RMP Update Belize: Certification and Licensing of Refrigeration Technicians	BP 2004	28,682
2	Implementation of the RMP Update Belize: Prevention of Illegal CFC Trade	BP 2004	17,611
3	Implementation of the RMP Update Belize: RMP Monitoring Programme	BP 2004	22,140
4	Implementation of the RMP Brunei Darussalam: Training for refrigeration technicians.	BP 2004	50,000
5	Implementation of the RMP Brunei Darussalam: Training for customs officials.	BP 2004	34,000
6	Implementation of the RMP Brunei Darussalam: Monitoring of the activities in the RMP.	BP 2004	22,000
7	Implementation of the CP/RMP Cape Verde: Training for refrigeration technicians.	BP 2004	40,000
8	Implementation of the CP/RMP Cape Verde: Training for customs officials.	BP 2004	40,000
9	Implementation of the CP/RMP Cape Verde: Monitoring of the activities in the RMP.	BP 2004	20,000
10	Extension of Regional Strategy to Comply with the Montreal Protocol in Pacific Island Countries to include Cook Islands, Nauru and Niue	BP 2004	141,000
11	Implementation of the RMP Update Honduras: Certification and Licensing for Refrigeration Technicians	BP 2004	94,000
12	Implementation of the RMP Update Honduras: Prevention of Illegal Trade of ODS	BP 2004	23,000
13	Implementation of the RMP Update Honduras: Monitoring of RMP activities	BP 2004	38,000
14	Implementation of the RMP Update Nepal: UNEP Components	BP 2004	51,440
15	Implementation of the RMP Update Panama: Technical Assistance for the Prevention of Illegal CFC Trade	BP 2004	50,000

No	Project Title	Reference	Funding Requested (US\$)*
16	Implementation of the CP/RMP Sao Tome and Principe: Development of Legislation	BP 2004	20,000
17	Implementation of the CP/RMP Sao Tome and Principe: Training of Customs Officers	BP 2004	45,000
18	Implementation of the CP/RMP Sao Tome and Principe: Training of Refrigeration Technicians	BP 2004	55,000
19	Implementation of the CP/RMP Sao Tome and Principe: Monitoring of RMP Activities	BP 2004	20,000
20	RMP Update Preparation for Dominica, Madagascar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (4)	BP 2004	75,000
21	Institutional Strengthening Project for Cape Verde	BP 2004	60,000
22	Institutional Strengthening Project for Sao Tome	BP 2004	40,000**
23	Institutional Strengthening Project for Somalia	BP 2004	26,000***
24	Institutional Strengthening Renewals for Antigua and Barbuda, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, El Salvador, Fiji, Gabon, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mali, Nepal, Panama, Seychelles, Tanzania, Togo, Zambia (17).	BP 2004	1,191,560
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>2,204,433</b>

\* The amounts being requested exclude project support costs.

\*\* For two years

\*\*\* For one year only

II. There is one additional activity for UNEP at this time which is included in the projects being presented to the Executive Committee by other Implementing Agency.

No	Project Title	Reference	Implementing Agency submitting proposals	Funding Requested (US\$)*
1	Moldova: Monitoring the activities in the RMP and RMP Update	BP 2004	UNDP	19,855
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>19,855</b>

\* The amounts being requested exclude project support costs.

**1 Title:** *Implementation of the RMP Update Belize: Certification and Licensing of Refrigeration Technicians.*

**Background** This project is part of UNEP's 2004 Business Plan.

**Objectives:** The project aims at establishing a "Refrigeration Technician Certification and

Licensing System" and its corresponding enforcement system, with the objective of encouraging refrigeration technicians to use good refrigeration servicing, maintenance and containment practices, which in turn will reduce unnecessary consumption of virgin CFCs. The project will include the development and enactment of a "National Code of Good Refrigeration Practices", a "National Refrigeration Standards Code", and a "Refrigeration Technicians Registration Bill", as recommended by the refrigeration sector itself during the implementation of the RMP project "Training of trainers and refrigeration technicians in good servicing practices". These recommendations have been included in Appendix 2 of this document for ease of reference.

The ultimate goal of the "Refrigeration Technician Certification and Licensing System" is to make good servicing practices mandatory for all refrigeration technicians, through a Technician Licensing Scheme. This scheme would license or authorize technicians to perform business practices, including purchase of refrigerants, under a set of agreed rules, and thus promote the formalization of the trade. The Technician Licensing Scheme would also include sanctions for those technicians that do not comply with the agreed rules, including the withdrawal of the license. All these proposed mechanisms will need to be cemented into a legal instrument such as the proposed Registration Bill.

*Description:* This project will enforce the use of good servicing, maintenance and containment practices in the refrigeration sector by designing and implementing a "Certification and Licensing System" for refrigeration technicians, supported by the development and enactment of a "National Code of Good Refrigeration Practices", and a "National Refrigeration Standards Code". The impact of the project will be the reduction of use of virgin CFCs through the enforcement of good servicing, maintenance and containment practices by way of Certification & Licensing System, thus enabling the country to comply with its obligations under the Montreal Protocol until year 2007, namely the 50% CFC reduction obligation, and the 85% CFC reduction obligation.

For details see the project proposal submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat. (Annex 1 of the RMP Update of Belize).

*Time Frame:* 36 months

*Cost:* US\$28,682 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)

Local contracts awarded, project advertised to the sector, 25% of total identified technicians certified, first evaluation report	1-12
50% of total identified technicians certified, second evaluation report	13-24
100% of total identified technicians certified, third evaluation report	25-36
Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

**2 Title:** *Implementation of the RMP Update Belize: Prevention of Illegal CFC Trade.*

**Background** This project is part of UNEP’s 2004 Business Plan.

**Objectives:** This project has the objective of reinforcing the Customs procedures for monitoring and control of CFC trade. The final goal is to assist in the reduction of CFC supply as per the country’s obligations under the Montreal Protocol by means of 1) achieving the CFC annual import reductions as set through the CFC import quotas, and 2) preventing illegal CFC trade.

With this purpose, the project will 1) organize Board meetings with high-ranking Customs officials in order to promote high level commitment at the Customs Office, 2) create an “Ozone Protection Information and Enforcement Unit” within the Customs Office, that will institutionalize the links with the NOU and the Compliance Assistance Programme in UNEP, and 3) organize 2 annual planning meetings with selected Customs officials and officers, for planning and reporting on an “Annual Customs Ozone Programme”, in order to promote the effectiveness of the Customs officers and CFC import related personnel in performing their duties.

**Description:** The project envisages the following activities:

- Organization of Board meetings with high-rank Customs representatives to promote their commitment, discuss the details of future activities, and draft agreements for cooperation,
- Creation of a virtual “Ozone Protection Information and Enforcement Unit” within the Customs Office, and
- Organization of two annual planning meetings with selected Customs officials and officers, Customs brokers, and other key Enforcement Officers, with the purpose of defining an annual work plan and its modalities for implementation, providing up to date information and training on issues related to detection and control of CFC trade, and eventually reviewing the results of the work plan, lessons learned and sharing new information.

The “Ozone Protection Information and Enforcement Unit” should be formed by a selected Customs officer in each of the main Customs entry point in the country, whose functions would be a) act as counterpart for the NOU specially in relation to the “RMP Update Monitoring Programme”, b) act as counterpart for the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) of UNEP, c) act as the official link with Customs higher authorities, and d) act as the official repository and disseminator of information concerning CFC trade, through the creation of a web page on illegal CFC trade.

For details see the project proposal submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat.. (Annex 3 of the RMP Update of Belize).

*Time Frame:* 36 months

*Cost:* US\$17,611 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Agreement with Customs signed, OPIEU created. First annual report	1-12
1 Board meeting and 2 planning meeting carried out, second annual report	13-24
1 Board meeting and 2 planning meeting carried out, third annual report	25-36
Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

**3 Title:** *Implementation of the RMP Update Belize: RMP Monitoring Programme.*

*Background* This project is part of UNEP’s 2004 Business Plan.

*Objectives:* The RMP monitoring programme will ensure the country’s compliance with its obligations under the Montreal Protocol until year 2007, by establishing a system for continuous monitoring and control of each and every project within the RMP, which will entail periodic verification of project results, analysis of problems encountered and application of corrective measures

*Description:* The RMP monitoring programme will entail the following activities:

1. National programme for recovery and recycling of CFC-12
2. Certification and Licensing of Refrigeration Technicians
3. Technical Assistance to the Refrigeration Servicing Sector
4. ODS Import Export Licensing System and legal framework

For details see the project proposal submitted to the Multilateral Fund



Secretariat. (Annex 4 of the RMP Update of Belize).

*Time Frame:* 36 months

*Cost:* US\$22,140 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
First annual monitoring report	1-12
Second annual monitoring report	13-24
Third annual monitoring report	25-36
Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

**4 Title:** *Implementation of the RMP Brunei Darussalam: Training for refrigeration technicians..*

*Background* This project is part of UNEP’s 2004 Business Plan.

*Objectives:* The objective of the training project is to provide training to technicians involved in servicing and maintenance of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment in:

- Increasing participant awareness,
- Introduction and demonstration of procedures that eliminate refrigerant emissions during preventive and unscheduled maintenance,
- Stimulate development of a network for information sharing throughout the sector,
- Better servicing practices for reducing wastage of refrigerants,
- Providing information on the proposed/in process new policy and regulatory issues and their impact on the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector,
- Recovery and recycling of refrigerants,
- Use of retrofit and non-ODS alternatives in the refrigeration and air conditioning sector,
- Servicing equipment based on ODS free technologies, and
- Customer interaction and education on ODS phaseout and conversion to non-ODS technologies.

While the training objectives will address all sectors, the focus of the training program will be on refrigeration and air conditioning sectors.

*Expected Outcomes:* The training programme designed above is expected to result in:

- Reduction in ODS consumption in servicing in the refrigeration and air conditioning (R&AC) sector mainly through better servicing and maintenance practices on ODS based equipment and a more effective recovery and recycling programme,
- Better understanding of the policy and regulatory issues associated with the R&AC sector,
- Knowledge on usage of non-ODS substitutes, and
- Knowledge on servicing practices of equipment using ODS free technologies.

*Description:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 10 May 2004. (Annex 1 of the RMP for Brunei).

*Time Frame:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 10 May 2004. (Annex 1 of the RMP for Brunei).

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

*Project Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Project document and obtaining signature	1-2
Training workshops	7-24
Monitoring	1-24
Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

**5 Title:** *Implementation of the RMP Brunei Darussalam: Training for customs officials.*

*Background:* This project is part of UNEP’s 2004 Business Plan.

*Objectives:* The objective of this training is primarily to ensure the proper enforcement of the regulations on imports of CFC based equipment and the ODS related import/export regulations in Brunei. This training program will also be developed around the Train the Trainers principle, for on going training and refresher programs of the Customs Department.

*Expected Outcome:*

- Appropriate controls on entry of ODS and ODS using equipment into the country,
- Database of ODS importers/exporters, and accurate data on imports and exports, which will assist in meeting reporting requirements, and
- Continuity in Training of all Customs officers in Brunei, including new entrants.

*Target Audience:* The participants at the workshops will number approximately 40. They will be drawn from the Customs Office and officers from other regulator agencies, as found appropriate.

*Description:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 10 May 2004. (Annex 2 of the RMP for Brunei).

*Time Frame:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 10 May 2004. (Annex 2 of the RMP for Brunei).

*Cost:* US\$34,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Project document and obtaining signature	1-2
Training workshops	7-12
Monitoring	1-24
Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

**6 Title:** *Implementation of the RMP Brunei Darussalam: Monitoring of the activities in the RMP.*

*Background* This project is part of UNEP’s 2004 Business Plan.

*Objectives:* The objective of the project is to provide support to Brunei for monitoring and controlling implementation of RMP projects. The proposed project is expected to result in timely and effective implementation of RMP related projects.

*Description:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 10 May 2004. (Annex 3 of the RMP for Brunei).

*Time Frame:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 10 May 2004. Annex 3 of the RMP for Brunei.

*Cost:* US\$22,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Project document and obtaining signature	1-3
Monitoring	1-36
Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

**7 Title:** *Implementation of the CP/RMP for Cape Verde: Training for refrigeration technicians.*

*Background:* This project is part of UNEP's 2004 Business Plan.

*Objectives:* The main objective of this project is to provide training to the refrigeration technicians in good practices in refrigeration as well as to help them to learn methods of avoiding emissions of ODS during repair work on refrigeration equipment and air-conditioning systems.

By the completion of such training, the technicians would have gained knowledge on Ozone layer related issues, the impact of ODS, and the policy of the Government of Cape Verde to reduce the use of ODS.

*Expected results:*

- Knowledge of strategies and techniques to avoid emissions of ODS into the atmosphere ;
- Practical skills on using recovery and recycling equipment;
- Skills and knowledge on retrofitting of existing systems.

*Description:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 10 May 2004.

*Time Frame:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 10 May 2004.

*Cost:* USD40,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project Milestones:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 10 May 2004.

**8 Title:** *Implementation of the CP/RMP for Cape Verde: Training for customs officials.*

*Background:* This project is part of UNEP's 2004 Business Plan.

*Objectives:* During the course of the project the customs officers will

- be informed on the issues related to ODS and their impact on the ozone layer depletion; the national and international regulation and licensing systems to control ODS, techniques of identification of ODS and goods containing ODS ; the possibilities of registering imports and establishing of links with the National ozone Unit;
- receive practical knowledge of using ODS identifiers.

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<i>Expected results:</i>	Trained Customs officers for efficient enforcement of the national ODS licensing system.
<i>Description:</i>	See the project proposal submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 10 May 2004.
<i>Time Frame:</i>	See the project proposal submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 10 May 2004.
<i>Cost:</i>	US\$40,000 (excluding agency support cost)
<i>Project Milestones:</i>	See the project proposal submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 10 May 2004.

**9 Title:** *Implementation of the CP/RMP Cape Verde: Monitoring of the activities in the RMP.*

<i>Background</i>	This project is part of UNEP's 2004 Business Plan.
<i>Objectives:</i>	To establish an efficient monitoring support for the components under the CP/RMP for Cape Verde.
<i>Description:</i>	See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 10 May 2004.
<i>Time Frame:</i>	See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 10 May 2004.
<i>Cost:</i>	US\$20,000 (excluding agency support costs)
<i>Project milestones:</i>	See the project proposal submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 10 May 2004.

**10 Title:** *Extension of Regional Strategy to Comply with the Montreal Protocol in Pacific Island Countries to include Cook Islands, Nauru and Niue.*

<i>Background</i>	This project is part of UNEP's 2004 Business Plan.
<i>Objectives:</i>	This project aims at providing accelerated support scheme to the National Ozone Units in Cook Islands, Nauru and Niue to help the countries to meet their Montreal Protocol obligations.

*Description:* Without the assistance of the Multilateral Fund, Cook Islands, Nauru and Niue are at significant risk of illegal trade in ODS due to a lack of legal structures and adequate customs training.

UNEP will use the following approach to implement activities for Cook Islands, Nauru and Niue, namely

- Establishment of National Compliance Centres (Institutional Strengthening) to be responsible for the overall management of ODS-work in each country,
- Training of trainers/technicians in good practices on refrigeration. This would help improve understanding of protecting the ozone layer and build the capacity of technicians, which would contribute to reduction of emissions of ODS. This would enhance the sustainability of CFC phase-out,
- Establishment of national controls such as legislation or regulations. The enforcement of such controls would ensure that a sustainable phase-out of CFCs is achieved, promote good practices on refrigeration, monitor imports of other ODS, and ban the imports of obsolete technology.
- Training of Customs officers in identification, monitoring, and reporting of ODS and non- ODS in goods to prevent illegal trade of ODS and ODS-based equipment. This would encourage the use of Harmonised Systems for reporting customs data as well as in-depth reporting to reflect the different types of ODS being imported; and Activities for SPREP, as the regional coordinating agency, to ensure the successful and effective implementation at the regional level;

*Time Frame:* 36 months

*Cost:* US\$141,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Establish National Compliance Centres	1-6
Develop model regulatory framework for accelerated phase-out	1-6
Establish and implement ODS licensing system	4-12
Thematic workshops on implementation of Montreal Protocol over three years.	7-36
Training of customs officers	1-12
Training of refrigeration technicians	1-12
Public awareness campaigns	4-36

**11 Title:** *Implementation of the RMP Update Honduras: Certification and Licensing system for Refrigeration Technicians.*

*Background* This project is part of UNEP's 2004 Business Plan.

*Objectives:* The project aims to reduce the use of virgin CFCs and promote its replacement by alternative refrigerants through the establishment of a system that would stimulate and subsequently enforce the good practices of installation, service and maintenance of refrigeration equipment.

*Description:* The project will provide with technical and financial support to establish the logistic infrastructure of a "System of certification and licensing of technicians in the refrigeration sector", which will entail the following elements:

- Certification system;
- System of licenses;

Legal frame that would include the "System of certification and licensing of technicians in the refrigeration sector" within the national legislative regime and that contemplates sanctions by the non-fulfillment of these norms. The existing "General regulation on use of substances that destroy of the Ozone Layer" will be used as the base for the new legislative system.

*Time Frame:* 36 months

*Cost:* US\$94,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project Milestones:* See the project proposal submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 4 October 2004. (See Annex 2 of the RMP Update).

**12 Title:** *Implementation of the RMP Update Honduras: Prevention of Illegal Trade.*

*Background* This project is part of UNEP's 2004 Business Plan.

*Objectives:* The project aims to reinforce the operation of the System of licenses of import of ODS and contribute to the control of the ODS supply in Honduras. The ultimate aim of the component is to assist the country to fulfill its obligations under the Montreal Protocol.

*Description:* The project goals will be obtained by means of: 1) the creation of a formal commitment on the part of the authorities of the Main directorate of Customs, with the obligations of the country with respect to the Montreal Protocol, 2) the formalization within the structure of customs of a permanent mechanism

of information and control on illicit traffic of ODS, and 3) the update of knowledge and techniques on detection of illegal trade with ODS, between civil employees of customs, and of private companies that handle the proceedings of imports.

*Time Frame:* 36 months

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

*Project Milestones:* See the project proposal submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 4 October 2004. (See Annex 3 of the RMP Update).

***13 Title:*** ***Implementation of the RMP Update Honduras: Monitoring of RMP activities.***

*Background* This project is part of UNEP's 2004 Business Plan.

*Objectives:* The project will ensure the effectiveness of all the projects of the RMP, by means of a permanent and continuous supervision of the results of each one of the components, the analysis of these results, and the design and application of corrective measures onto any identified problem.

*Description:* The project will consist of the following 4 types of activities:

- 1) design of forms of report and data collection of results;
- 2) visits to monitor and data collection;
- 3) compilation of data, analysis of results, and identification of problems, and
- 4) design and application of corrective measures.

*Time Frame:* 36 months

*Cost:* US\$38,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project Milestones:* See the project proposal submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 4 October 2004. (See Annex 4 of the RMP Update).

***14 Title:*** ***Implementation of the RMP Update Nepal: UNEP Components.***

*Background* This project is part of UNEP's 2004 Business Plan.

*Objectives:* The RMP Update of Nepal aims to provide complimentary activities to help



Nepal to address the non-compliance situation and to ensure that Nepal will maintain its compliance status till 2007.

*Description:*

Under UNEP's component, the following activities will be delivered:

- A database of illegal ODS trade activities will be developed and maintained within the Information/enforcement Centre. The Centre will keep regularly contact with neighbouring countries to follow up on any agreed actions, share information concerning the CFCs trading. It will also develop procedures and guidelines for follow-up on illegal activities by the different governmental departments involved, including the management of the seized CFCs. The Centre will make recommendations on amendments to national legislation if necessary.

- Training the Border Security Personnel to Combat the Illegal Trade of CFCs on Border; 4-5 training workshops will be held for 200 security personnel in close cooperation with the ODS information/enforcement centre to provide general information on refrigerants under control and how to deal with seized illegal CFCs in the country. Another 100 customs staff, mainly from the three major customs stations, who have not yet trained under the RMP, will also be trained.

- Management of the Seized CFCs: The amount of CFCs released on to the market will be managed with the coordination of the three ministries (Ministry of Industry and Commerce and Supplies (Department of Commerce), Ministry of Finance (Department of Customs) and the Ministry of Population and Environment).

- Revise the Ozone Rules and Development of New Policy/Regulations  
- In addition, the following policy initiatives are also being considered:

- Implementation of the Code of Good Practices in the refrigeration servicing sector;
- Labeling the retrofitted appliances;
- Certifying the technicians for retrofitting and handling CFCs refrigeration equipment;

*Expected results and outputs:*

The expected result will be for Nepal to stay in compliance with CFCs control measures during 2004-2007. The output includes the followings:

- 100 customs staff and 200 security personnel trained with knowledge and skill to combat illegally traded ODS;
- Comprehensive database on illegal trade activities;
- No importation of CFC based equipment to Nepal;
- Revised ozone rules to allow export of CFCs to ensure Nepal stays in compliance;
- Seized CFCs released to market as per the agreed quota;

- A pamphlet in Nepalese on border control;

*Time Frame:* 36 months

*Cost:* US\$51,440 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Management of seized CFCs	1-36
Training of border security personnel and the remaining customs staff	1-12
Development and maintenance of the illegal trade database	1-36
Operation Enforcement Centre	1-36
National Stakeholder Workshops for policy/regulations development and implementation	6-36
Awareness Activities on ban of CFC based equipment imports 2005	1-12

**15 Title:** *Implementation of the RMP Update Panama: Technical Assistance for the Prevention of Illegal CFC Trade.*

*Background* This project is part of UNEP’s 2004 Business Plan.

*Objectives:* This project has the objective of enhancing the capacities of the Customs Department in order to evaluate and reinforce the procedures for monitoring and control of CFC trade, and increase the knowledge and commitment of those in charge of CFC trade. The final goal is to reduce and prevent illegal CFC trade, and support all the projects and objectives within the National CFC Phase-out Plan, by assisting in the reduction of CFC supply as per the country’s obligations under the Montreal Protocol.

The project will provide knowledge and skills on monitoring and control of CFC trade to customs officers who have not benefited from the previous training, as well as the private enterprises (and their employees) that provide import and export services.

An Information/Enforcement Centre within the Customs Office will be created to promote high level commitment at the Customs Office and thus effectiveness of the National CFC Phase-out Plan.

*Description:* The project will evaluate and reinforce the procedures for monitoring and control in Customs Department, and will increase knowledge and commitment of those in charge of CFC trade. The project will also provide

knowledge and skills on monitoring and control of CFC trade to customs officers who have not benefited from previous training, as well as private enterprises that provide import/export services. The project will also create an Information/Enforcement Centre within the Customs Department.

*Time Frame:* 60 months

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

*Project  
Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
High Level awareness raising meeting	1-12
Establishment and operation of the Information/Enforcement Center at the Customs Department	1-60
Training of 500 customs officers and 300 customs agents (including informal sector)	1-60

**16 Title:** *Implementation of the CP/RMP Sao Tome and Principe: Development of Legislation.*

*Background* This project is part of UNEP's 2004 Business Plan.

*Objectives:* This project aims at providing assistance to the Government of Sao Tome & Principe in developing a legal framework that would enable it to control the imports and exports of ODS, products and equipment containing ODS containing. This regulation will aim to:

- gradually reduce the imports of CFC in accordance with the calendar of elimination by fixing of quotas of importation;
- prohibit the importation of the virgin ODS for purposes of maintenance after 2007;
- prohibit the importation of the refrigerating equipment and second hand or air conditioning containing CFC, as of January 1, 2006;
- control the consumption of ODS starting from the delivery of a licence or an authorization of importation of ODS and ODS containing equipment;
- prohibit the production of ODS and ODS cooperating products or equipment.

*Description:* The implementation of all the projects contained in the RMP is linked to introducing of a licensing system on import and export of ODS. It is therefore a precondition for the implementation of the RMP. Within this framework, the Office Ozone and the National Ozone Commission will be assisted by UNEP and local experts to draft the initial legal text. This exercise will also involve a close consultations with other stakeholders in the country.

The draft will be initially submitted to the National Technical Commission of the Environment for examination and adoption and then to the Ministry of Environment for approval.

*Time Frame:* 6 months

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

*Project Milestones:* See the project proposal submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 4 October 2004. (See Annex 1 of the CP/RMP of Sao Tome and Principe).

***17 Title:*** ***Implementation of the CP/RMP Sao Tome and Principe: Training for Customs Officers.***

*Background* This project is part of UNEP's 2004 Business Plan.

*Objectives:* The main objective of this project is to reinforce the capacities of the customs officers. In particular it aims to:

- raise awareness of the customs officers and relevant authorities on Ozone related topics;
- provide guidance to the customs officers and relevant persons in the application of the ODS regulations at the national and international;
- provide training in the identification techniques of ODS and use of ODS identifiers, products and equipment containing (refrigerating, freezers, systems of air conditioning, foams, aerosols and other products containing SAO),
- provide skills in techniques of control of imports/exports, of recording and filing of the related data;
- establish a periodic communication with the NOU (at least once per quarter) on the data for imports/exports of ODS and ODS containing products.

*Description:* Training of the customs officers, Coast Guard marine, border guards, National police force, commercial inspectors and other agents implied in the management of ODS, approximately 100 people on the whole, will be held in two stages:

Stage 1: It envisages a workshop of training of the trainers for 25 customs officers and relevant experts during three days.

Stage 2: Customs officers trained at stage 1 of the trainers, will ensure the training of the remaining identified customs officers. Three (3) workshops for 25 participants per workshop.

*Time Frame:* 12 months

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<i>Cost:</i>	US\$45,000 (excluding agency support costs)
<i>Project Milestones:</i>	See the project proposal submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 4 October 2004. (See Annex 2 of the CP/RMP of Sao Tome and Principe).
<b>18 Title:</b>	<b><i>Implementation of the CP/RMP Sao Tome and Principe: Training for Refrigeration Technicians.</i></b>
<i>Background</i>	This project is part of UNEP's 2004 Business Plan.
<i>Objectives:</i>	<p>The training of the refrigeration technicians aims at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Raising awareness of the refrigeration technicians on the consequences of the Ozone layer depletion on human and the environment, on the Montreal Protocol and the policy of the Government of Sao Tome &amp; Principe with regard to the protection of the ozone layer;</li> <li>- Introducing to the refrigeration technicians theoretical and practical knowledge on the good techniques of repair, of maintenance and installation of the refrigerating equipment and air conditioning systems containing ODS.</li> </ul>
<i>Description:</i>	<p>The project will be carried out in two stages:</p> <p>Stage 1: Training of the trainers</p> <p>It will be held in the form of one 3 days duration workshops. It will target the trainers, including the professors of college, qualified refrigeration technicians and other relevant persons (e.g. importers, distributors and principal users). A Certificate of Participation will be issued for each trainer.</p> <p>Stage 2: Training of the technicians</p> <p>During this stage, the 20 already trained technicians will become trainers for the remaining technicians. They will organize in their turn, always under the supervision of the Office Ozone. A national consultant will be selected among the trainers to prepare the workshops in collaboration with the Office Ozone. Two three day workshops are planned.</p>
<i>Time Frame:</i>	24 months
<i>Cost:</i>	US\$55,000 (excluding agency support costs)
<i>Project Milestones:</i>	See the project proposal submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 4 October 2004. (See Annex 3 of the CP/RMP of Sao Tome and Principe).

**19 Title:** *Implementation of the CP/RMP Sao Tome and Principe: Monitoring of RMP activities*

**Background** This project is part of UNEP’s 2004 Business Plan.

**Objectives:** The objective of this project is to ensure timely delivery of the planned activities in the RMP. This project will allow the Republic of Sao Tome & Principe to comply with the requirements of the Protocol of Montreal.

**Description:** A national consultant will be recruited under this project. This person will follow the state of execution of the planned activities in the RMP. He or she will evaluate the strategies and draft report for follow-up on each stage of implementation of the planned activities.

**Time Frame:** 24 months

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

**Project Milestones:** See the project proposal submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 4 October 2004. (See Annex 4 of the CP/RMP of Sao Tome and Principe).

**20 Title:** *RMP Update preparation for Dominica, Madagascar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (4).*

**Background** These activities are part of UNEP’s 2004 Business Plan.

**Objectives:** To assist the Governments of Dominica, Madagascar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to review the status of the implementation of the current RMPs and update their components in order to assist the countries in meeting their 2005 and 2007 compliance targets under the Montreal Protocol.

**Time Frame:** 12 months

**Cost:**

Country	Amount
Dominica	US\$ 20 000
Madagascar	US\$ 20 000
Saint Kitts and Nevis	US\$ 15 000
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	US\$ 20 000
Total:	US\$ 75 000

*Project  
Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Project document and obtaining signature	1-3
First draft of RMP Update	4-6
Final draft of RMP Update	7-10
Submission of RMP Update to the ExCom	12

**21 Title:** *Institutional strengthening project for Cape Verde.**Background:* This project is part of UNEP's 2004 Business Plan.*Objectives:* To assist the Government of Cape Verde in meeting its obligations under the Montreal Protocol.*Description:* Under this project a National Ozone Office will be set up within the Ministry of Environment. This NOU will be the national coordinating body for the development of the Country Programme (CP) and the Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP).*Time Frame:* 12 months*Cost:* US\$60,000 (excluding agency support costs)*Project  
Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Project document and obtaining signature	1-3
Establishment of an NOU	4-6
Submission of Terminal report	10-12

**22 Title:** *Institutional strengthening project for Sao Tome and Principe.**Background:* This project is part of UNEP's 2004 Business Plan.*Objectives:* To assist the Government of Sao Tome and Principe in meeting its obligations under the Montreal Protocol.*Description:* Under this project a National Ozone Office will be set up within the Ministry of Environment. This NOU will be the national coordinating body for the development of the Country Programme (CP) and the Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP).

*Time Frame:* 12 months

*Cost:* US\$40,000 (for two years)

<i>Project Milestones:</i>	Task	Date (Months after approval)
	Project document and obtaining signature	1-3
Establishment of an NOU	4-6	
Submission of Terminal report	10-12	

**23 Title:** *Institutional strengthening project for Somalia.*

*Background* This project is part of UNEP's 2004 Business Plan.

*Objectives:* To assist the Government of Somalia in meeting its obligations under the Montreal Protocol.

*Description:* Under this project a National Ozone Office will be set up within the Ministry of Environment. This NOU will be the national coordinating body for the development of the Country Programme (CP) and the Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP).

*Time Frame:* 36 months

*Cost:* US\$26,000 (For one year)

<i>Project Milestones:</i>	Task	Date (Months after approval)
	Project document and obtaining signature	1-3
Establishment of an NOU	4-6	
Monitoring	4-36	
Submission of Terminal report	30-36	

**24 Title:** **Institutional Strengthening Project renewals: Antigua and Barbuda, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, El Salvador, Fiji, Gabon, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mali, Nepal, Panama, Seychelles, Tanzania, Togo, and Zambia.**

*Background:* These projects are part of UNEP's 2004 Business Plan. With exception of Burkina Faso, Burundi and Kyrgyzstan.

*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 submitted separate proposals for these projects to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat during September-October 2004.

*Time Frame:* See separate Terminal reports and Action plans submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat during September-October 2004.

*Cost:*

Country	Amount
Antigua and Barbuda, phase 3	US\$ 60 000
Burkina Faso, phase 6	US\$ 72 410
Burundi, phase 3	US\$ 60 000
Cameroon, phase 4	US\$ 69 766
Chad, phase 2	US\$ 60 000
El Salvador, phase 5	US\$ 60 000
Fiji, phase 4	US\$ 60 000
Gabon, phase 4	US\$ 60 000
Kyrgyzstan, phase 2	US\$115 830
Maldives, phase 3	US\$ 60 000
Mali, phase 3	US\$ 60 667
Nepal, phase 3	US\$ 60 000
Panama, phase 4	US\$ 149 500
Seychelles, phase 3	US\$ 60 000
Tanzania, phase 2	US\$ 57 200
Togo, phase 3	US\$ 60 667
Zambia, phase 3	US\$ 65 520
Total:	US\$ 1 191 560

*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	3
Submission of Progress reports	Every June and December
Submission of Terminal Report and Plan of Action for renewal.	1-3 months before the completion of respective phase