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COUNTRY PROGRAMME UPDATES

This document contains the updates of the Country Programmes of Cameroon and Togo.

CAMEROON UPDATED COUNTRY PROGRAMME

1. The Cameroon country programme was approved by the Executive Committee at its 10th Meeting. Since then, the Government of Cameroon has implemented a number of ODS phase out activities.

2. The Government of Cameroon has considered it necessary to review the initial country programme in order to adjust the ODS phase-out profile according to the consumption trends reported at the national level, particularly regarding the high growth in consumption of CFC-11 in the foam sector (from 20.8 tonnes in 1993 to 250 tonnes in 1996).

3. Together with the Updated Country Programme, the Government has submitted two investment projects for the replacement of CFC-11 by liquid carbon dioxide used by the only two flexible foam plants in the country. The original country programme reported that "the foams sector has modified its manufacturing processes for blowing foams by progressively replacing CFC-11 by methylene chloride. The amount of CFC-11 consumed in the foam sector was 15 ODP tonnes in 1991". The project document indicates that due to occupational safety and inadequate product quality issues, the two companies reverted to the use of CFC-11 in 1995, with a combined consumption of 250 tonnes.

4. The Secretariat reviewed the updated country programme document in the light of: (a) the original country programme; (b) official communications received regarding the Updated Country Programme; (c) report of the Ozone Secretariat on information provided by the Parties in accordance with Articles 7 and 9 of the Montreal Protocol; (d) the two refrigeration investment projects approved for Cameroon at the 13th and 18th Meetings of the Executive Committee; and (e) status reports on implementation of the country programme and institutional strengthening project submitted by the Government of Cameroon.

5. The review identified discrepancies in data reported to the Ozone Secretariat for 1995 and 1996, the updated country programme, and the two investment projects submitted to the 23rd Meeting. For example:

(a) Data reported by the Government of Cameroon to the Ozone Secretariat for 1995 indicated a total consumption of 232 ODP tonnes of CFCs with the following distribution by substance: 109.3 tonnes of CFC-11, 119.60 tonnes of CFC-12 and 3.1 tonnes of CFC-115. The corresponding figures for 1996 are 252.1 tonnes of CFC-11 and 28.4 tonnes of CFC-12. Thus, while consumption of CFC-11 increased by 130%, that of CFC-12 decreased to one fifth in one year. Furthermore, CFC-12 consumption is much less than even the consumption of UCE manufacturing, the second domestic refrigerator and freezer company which is reported to be using 35.5 tonnes of CFC-12 per annum. The Secretariat sought a clarification for such major increases and decreases in the CFC-11 and CFC-12 consumption.

(b) In November 1995, the Executive Committee approved a project proposal for the conversion of a domestic refrigerator manufacturing plant UCE. This company, one of two refrigeration companies which was said to have been missed during the preparation of the first country programme, was reported to have a total consumption of 115 tonnes of CFC (79.6 tonnes of CFC-11 and 35.5 tonnes of CFC-12). The project is to be fully implemented by October 1997. Thus, the CFC consumption data for 1996 in the updated country programme can be assumed to have included the amount of CFCs used by UCE in that year. By deducting the CFC consumption of UCE from the 1995 data reported to the Ozone Secretariat, only 29.6 tonnes of CFC-11 would be left for use in all other sectors including integral skin and others reported to be currently part of the foam production activities. Thus it is difficult, based on these official data, to account for the combined CFC-11 consumption of 250 tonnes of the two companies.

(c) The growth in the consumption of CFC-11 in the updated country programme is disproportionately high. The document reports that consumption of CFC-11 in the foam sector increased from 21 to 250 tonnes between 1993 and 1996 (i.e., a 230 per cent increase per year), while national economic development increased from 2 to 6 per cent between 1992 and 1996. Also, the annual growth rate in the consumption of ODS without the Montreal Protocol was estimated at 120 per cent and would grow from 350 tonnes in 1997 to 9,780 tonnes in 2015.

TOGO UPDATED COUNTRY PROGRAMME

1. The Togo country programme was approved by the Executive Committee at its 17th Meeting. The total 1993 ODS consumption reported in the country programme was 1.15 ODP tonnes, made up of CFC-12 used for servicing imported refrigeration equipment, and CFC-115.

2. The country programme included three projects for which the Government of Togo requested funding at the 17th Meeting of the Executive Committee: (i) creation of a National Ozone Office (US $ 35,000), (ii) training of refrigeration technicians (US $15,600), training for customs officials (US $5,600).

3. The Committee at its 17th Meeting decided to: (i) approve the Togo country programme, (ii) defer the training of refrigeration technicians until the National Ozone Office is established or alternative arrangements are made, (iii) defer the training of Customs Officers so that it can be undertaken as part of a similar activity planned by Congo; and (iv) defer consideration of the request for institutional strengthening until the Executive Committee had received the paper on innovative approaches to phasing out ODS in very low-ODS-consuming countries.

4. The Government of Togo with UNEP's assistance has updated its country programme. Based on a survey conducted in 1996, the actual CFC consumption in the country is 33.8 ODP tonnes, namely CFC-12 used for servicing refrigeration equipment and CFC-115 (0.4 tonnes) used as a refrigerant. The increase in the consumption, as explained in the updated country programme, is due to the political and economic stability experienced in the country after 1994.

5. The Government of Togo is proposing to comply with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol to meeting the freeze consumption by 1999 and achieving a complete phase out by 2010.

6. The updated country programme includes the following two projects for which the Government of Togo is requesting financial assistance from the Multilateral Fund:

(i)	institutional strengthening	US $70,000
(ii)	preparation of a refrigerant management plan	US $30,000.

TOGO COUNTRY PROGRAMME EVALUATION SHEET

National Ozone Office, Ministry of Rural Development, Environment and Tourism

Status of ratification of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol

	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force
Vienna Convention (1985)		25-Feb-91	25-May-91
Montreal Protocol (1987)	16-Sep-87	25-Feb-91	25-May-91
London Amendment (1990)			
Copenhagen Amendment (1992)			

Production of controlled substances: No controlled substances produced

Consumption of controlled substances **(1996)** 34.1 metric tonnes
33.8 weighted tonnes (ODP)

(tonnes)	CFC-11	CFC-12	CFC-113	CFC-114	CFC-115	TOTAL	Halon1211	Halon1301	TOTAL	CTC	MCF	TOTAL	Me-Br
ODS		33.5			0.7	34.1							
ODP		33.5			0.4	33.8							

Distribution of ODP by substance: **CFC** 100.0% **Halon** **CTC and MCF**

Distribution of ODP by sector:	**Aerosol**	**Foam**	**Halon**	**Refrigeration**	**Solvent**	**Other**
Consumption (ODP tonnes):	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.8	0.0	0.0
Percent of total:				100.0%		

Country Programme

Duration of country programme: 3 years (1998-2010)

ODS phase out target: Freeze in 1999 average 1995-1997 consumption. Complete phase out by 2010

Phase out priority area: Refrigeration servicing sector

Cost of activities in country programme: $100,000

Strategy:

The Government proposed to progressively control the import of ODS and prohibit the import of equipment containing ODS. The action plan includes establishment of an Ozone Office, preparation and implementation of a refrigerant management plan, including training for refrigeration technicians and custom officers and enhancement of public awareness.