



**United Nations
Environment
Programme**



Distr.
LIMITED

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/17/25
30 June 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Executive Committee of
the Multilateral Fund for the
Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

Seventeenth Meeting
Montreal, 26-28 July 1995

COUNTRY PROGRAMME: TOGO

This document consists of:

- Country Programme Cover Sheet
- Country Programme

COVER SHEET

Country: Lead National Agency: Lead Implementation Agency:	Republic of TOGO Min. of Rural Development, Environment and Tourism UNEP	Date Received: Period covered by Country Programme: 1995-2010
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1. Phase Out Schedule

Substance	Current Consumption (Tonnes x ODP) in 1993	Planned total consumption till phase-out (Tonnes x ODP)	Planned year of Phase out
CFC-11	-	-	-
CFC-12	0.76	15.32	2005
CFC-113	-	-	-
CFC-115	0.39	7.81	2005
Halon 1211	-	-	-
Halon 1301	-	-	-
CTC	-	-	-
MC	-	-	-
Total	1.15	23.13	

2. Government Action Plan

Year(s)	Description of Action	Sector (if any)	Intended effect	Estimated Costs US \$
1995-98	Ozone Office	All	Reduce Consumption	35,000
1995-96	Legal Framework*	All	Control Consumption	5,000
1995	Awareness*	All	Reduce Consumption	6,000
1995-1997	Training	Refrigeration	Reduce Venting	15,600
1995	Training	Customs	Control	5,600

* No funds are being requested from the Multilateral Fund for this activity.

3. Project Summary

Year(s)	Type of Project	Project Description	Project Cost	Incremental Cost	Participating Implementing Agencies (if any)
1995-1997	Institution Training	Tech. Assis.	95,000	35,000	UNEP
1995	Training*	Frig. Technicians	39,000	15,600	UNEP
1995		Customs	7,600	5,600	UNEP

* It is proposed that participants from Togo be invited to the similar workshop being presented within the Country Programme of Congo.

REPUBLIC OF TOGO

**MINISTRY
OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, THE ENVIRONMENT
AND TOURISM**

**COUNTRY PROGRAMME
FOR PHASING OUT OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES
ACCORDING TO
THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL**

**UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
INDUSTRY AND ENVIRONMENT**

TEL.: (228) 21-56-58 LOME/TOGO

**JUNE
1995**

**COUNTRY PROGRAMME
FOR PHASING OUT OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES
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THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PURPOSE

The Government of Togo ratified both the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer on 25 February 1991. Entry into force of these two agreements for the Republic of Togo was 25 May 1991.

Togo Consumed 1.15 ODP Tonnes of controlled substances in 1993. With a population of 3,6 M, the consumption per capita was 0.0003 kg. Thus Togo operates under paragraph I of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol and can benefit from technical and financial assistance from the Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol.

STATUS

The Minister of Rural Development, Environment and Tourism is the Government authority responsible for conducting the studies and the formulation of the Togo Country Programme.

ASSISTANCE RECEIVED

Major financial and technical support was provided by the Multilateral Fund through UNEP IE for the preparation of the present document.

CURRENT SITUATION

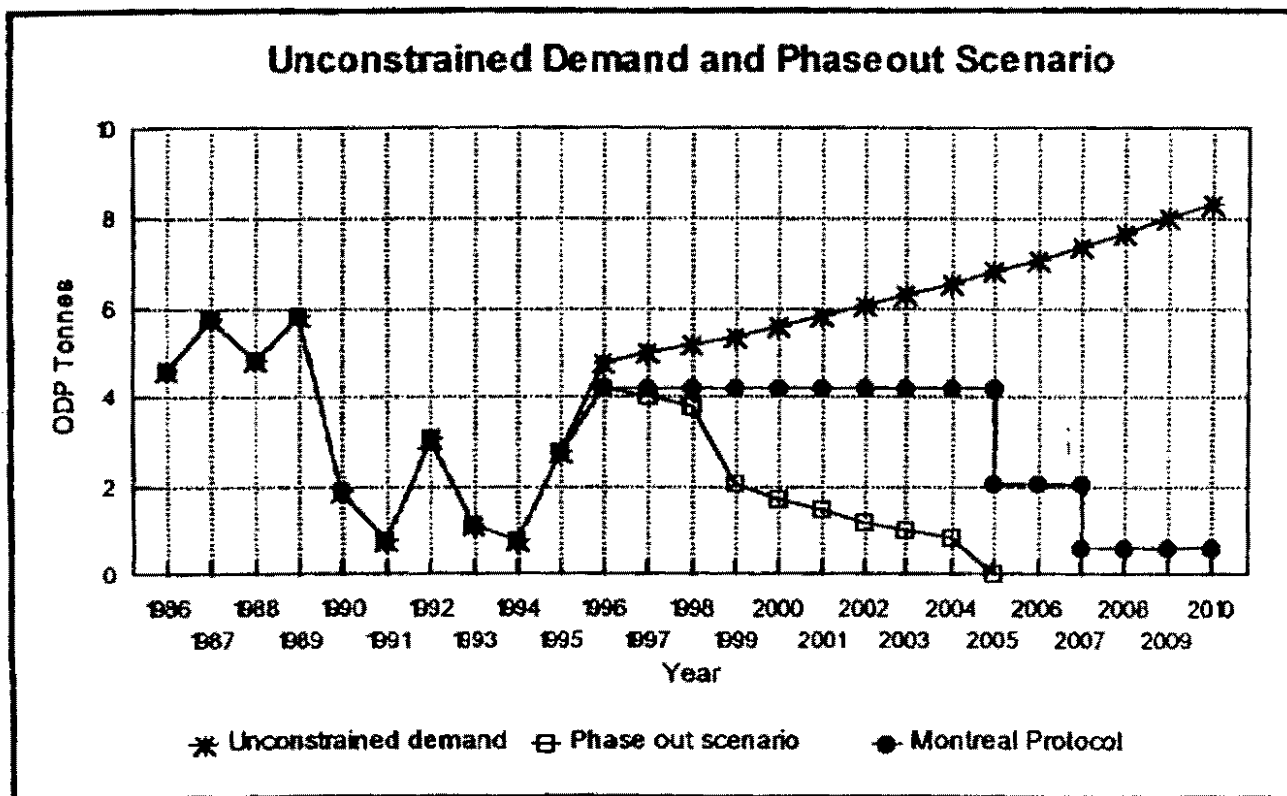
Togo neither produces nor exports ODS nor equipment containing controlled substances. The only active importer of ODS in the country is TOGO-GAZ, other small companies may import negligible quantities. It is to be noted that importing companies follow the directives of their parent companies in matters relating to ODS.

The only imports of ODS are CFC-12 and CFC-115 as part of R-502. These are used in repair and maintenance in the Refrigeration Sector only. Historical values of ODS consumption are shown in the figure below. The consumption of the only ODS imported into Togo for 1993 is given in the following table.

ODS	Consumption in Tonnes	ODP	Consumption on ODP Tonnes
CFC-12	0.76	1.0	0.76
CFC-115	0.65	0.6	0.39
TOTAL	1.41		1.15

FORECAST CONSUMPTION OF ODS

The unconstrained forecast demand and the phase out scenario are shown in the figure on the following page.



INDUSTRY STRUCTURE

Importers, Substances and end uses (Past and present information) is given in the table below:

Name of importer	Import	Ozone Depleting Substance	Activities	Status and Comments
TOGO-GAZ	In bulk	CFC-12, R-502 and Halons	Commercial	Halons have ceased to be imported in mid 1980's
SOCIETE DE LA PROTECTION DES VEGETAUX	In bulk for the protection of agriculture	Methyl Bromide and other	State agency	Stopped Importing Methyl Bromide in 1979
SMAT	Alternative to flexible foams	CFC-11	Industrial company	Stopped importing in 1988
TOGO-PHARMA	Pharmaceutical products	Various	Pharmaceutical	
TOGO-SHELL	Products for protection of agriculture	Various	Commercial	
SGGG Group	Aerosol cans, solvents not in bulk and equipment	CFCs in equipment + solvents	Commercial	
RAMCO	Equipment		Commercial	
BAGGHUS	Equipment	CFCs in equipment	Commercial	
SAGEFI	Equipment	Various	Maintenance and repair	

CFCs are used for recharging in the Refrigeration Sector for the equipment given in the following table.

Total imported units operating with CFC in Togo	110 000 units
Average life of a refrigeration unit	15 years
Period between repairs	5 years
Recharge per unit at the time of repair	2 kg of ODS
Number of refrigeration repair workshops in the country	Approximately 200

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The Ministry responsible for the Environment is the Government Agency responsible for the coordination of all programmes aimed at improving the environment. Interministerial bodies collaborate with that Ministry on specific topics concerning the protection of the environment.

A unit to be known as the National Ozone Office will be established within the Ministry responsible for the Environment and under its supervision. The National Ozone Office will be responsible for the implementation of the present Country Programme. In addition, all public administrations and public sector organizations involved in implementing the Country Programme as well as relevant industry groups will be brought together within an "Ozone Committee" under the supervision of the Ministry responsible for the Environment.

POLICY FRAMEWORK

The implementation of the Country Programme will necessarily comply with all regulations on the protection of the environment, as well as accommodate the existing National Environment Action Plan (PNAE).

GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

Togo signed the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer on 16 September 1987. The country then ratified the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer on 25 February 1991. These agreements entered into force on 25 May 1991.

Since Togo has become a Party to the Montreal Protocol, it has participated in most meetings of the Parties. Representatives of the country have also participated in several meetings and workshops organized by UNEP on matters related to the Montreal Protocol.

INDUSTRY RESPONSE TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

Following meetings with all concerned it was decided to phase out ODS completely before the year 2005.

STRATEGY STATEMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF TOGO

The Togolese Government, aware of and having properly assessed environmental hazards, is firmly resolved to take statutory measures according to the provisions of the Montreal Protocol.

According to estimates, the Action Plan should reduce CFC consumption by over fifty percent (50%) of the currently released quantity during the first three years of implementation of the Country Programme starting 1995. During the initial implementation stage, the National Ozone Office will be established.

Other coercive and control measures are to be taken by the Government, involving inter alia:

- ▶ Issuing import licences for ODSs and their alternatives;
- ▶ Issuing licences for all maintenance and repair workshops by the "Chambre du Commerce d'Agriculture et d'Industrie du Togo";
- ▶ Legislation to ban the import equipment and products which contain ODSs by 1997;
- ▶ A strict control on the import of equipment and products which contain CFC-12 by 1997 when it is expected that alternative technologies will be developed and available on the market.

ACTION PLAN - MEASURES PLANNED BY THE GOVERNMENT

The Government Action Plan emphasizes the following measures:

- ◆ The establishment of the Ozone Committee and the National Ozone Office;
- ◆ Assigning one Officer to the National Ozone Office;
- ◆ Public awareness campaigns, conferences, seminars, exhibitions, etc.;
- ◆ Drafting legal texts and regulations aimed at controlling the import of equipment and products containing ODS;
- ◆ Training of customs officers to improve techniques of identifying controlled substances;
- ◆ Preparation of a programme for the total phase-out and recycling of ODS still being used after 1997 taking into consideration the needs for repair and maintenance of existing equipment;
- ◆ Drafting regulations aimed at systematically banning, as at mid 1997, the import of outdated equipment that still uses ODS; and
- ◆ The introduction of legislation aiming at insuring a systematic check on the imports of ODS.

An outline of the Action Plan is included at the end of this Executive Summary.

ACTION PLAN - MEASURES PLANNED FOR THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

The industrial sector agrees to comply with the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and hopes that the Government will introduce incentive measures for manufacturers and businesses by creating training establishments and/or organizing training for repair and maintenance staff in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector.

ROLES IN IMPLEMENTING THE STRATEGY

The various measures planned in the context of the Government strategy will be implemented with the help of Government Agencies and representatives of the associations concerned under the coordination of the National Ozone Office.

IMPACT OF MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON THE ECONOMY OF TOGO

The Country Programme and the restrictions imposed by the Montreal Protocol will have a serious economic impact on the Republic of Togo. This impact is mainly due to the early retirement of existing equipment operating with ODS. It is estimated that the above will cost the Togolese economy about 26,000,000 US Dollars (1995). This is only indicative cost with certain assumptions. Delaying phase-out will increase this amount.

BUDGET FOR THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

The projects contained in the Country Programme require financing of US\$ 56,200 excluding the Government of Togo's budgetary contribution.

1. The budget for the Government of Togo will cover the following:
 - The base salaries of local personnel assigned to the project;
 - Premises for the National Ozone Office and for other offices.
2. The Budget requested from the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund is given in the following table:

Projects	1995	1996	1997	Total in US \$
1. Technical Assistance to the Ministry Responsible for the Environment including Public Awareness	18,000	8,500	8,500	35,000
2. Training in Refrigeration	15,600			15,600
3. Training of Customs and Legislators*	5,600			5,600
Total in US \$	39,200	8,500	8,500	56,200

* It is proposed that participants from Togo be invited to the similar workshop being presented within the Country Programme of Congo.

MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

The National Ozone Office will have the all-important task of assessing the information and consumption of controlled substances in the country.

In accordance with the different actions planned, the Customs officials, once trained, will more easily be able to identify controlled substances. The National Ozone Office will thus be able to monitor ODS consumption and forward annually more accurate consumption assessment data, as required according to Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol.

The National Ozone Office will establish an annual report on the progress achieved in implementing the Country Programme and on the application of the Montreal Protocol. This yearly report will be assessed by the Government and then communicated to the UNEP Multilateral Fund Secretariat.

The progress of project implementation and phase-out of ODS report will be transmitted to UNEP IE in Paris, France and the Multilateral Fund Secretariat in Montreal, Canada.

THE ACTION PLAN AND ASSOCIATED COSTS

ACTION#	Objectives	Tasks	Expected Outcomes	Budget in US Dollars			
				1995	1996	1997	TOTAL
1	Elaboration of legal framework to control ODS imports	Legal texts Enacting texts	Legislation to control the import of ODS	3,000 G	2,000 G	-	5,000 G
2	Introduction of levies on ODS Introduction of quotas on ODS and equipment containing ODS	Directives to customs	Reduction of ODS imports Reduction of imports of equipment containing ODS				
3	Organization of Training of Refrigeration Technicians	Identification of training needs, resources and the preparation of training documents. Organization of sessions	Eliminate wasteful venting of ODS and implement efficient use of ODS	2,000 G 15,600 E	2,000 G	-	4,000 G 15,600 E
4	Organization of Training of Customs Officers	Identification of the training needs and resources. Preparation of training documents Organization of sessions	Implement efficient monitoring and control of ODS	2,000 G 5,600 E	-	-	2,000 G 5,600 E
5	Promote awareness among ODS importers and users	Identification of target populations Organization of ODS awareness	Early and effective phase-out at all levels	2,000 G	2,000 G	2,000 G	6,000 G
6	Study of possible recovery and recycling	Elaboration of protocols Carry out studies Publication of results	Published document on recycling and recovery of ODS in the country	-	1,500 G	1,500 G	3,000 G
7	Assure the operation of the National Ozone Office	Equipment purchase Running the office	An efficient National Ozone Office	20,000 G 18,000 E	20,000 G 8,500 E	20,000 G 8,500 E	60,000 G 35,000 E
TOTAL BY TOGO				29,000	27,500	23,500	80,000
TOTAL BY THE MULTILATERAL FUND				39,200	8,500	8,500	56,200

G : By the Government of TOGO

E : Requested to the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE

Being aware of the environmental problems which threaten life on earth, the Government of Togo ratified both the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer on 25 February 1991. Entry into force of these two agreements for the Republic of Togo was 25 May 1991.

In view of adhering to the provisions of these two agreements, Togo formulated and adopted the present Country Programme for Phasing out Ozone Depleting Substances. This programme constitutes the basis and framework for various measures to be taken by the country to phase out Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS). The proposed activities cover a three-year period, following which a better understanding will enable the country to propose even more measures to ensure that controlled substances are phased out completely by the year 2005.

Togo Consumed 1.15 ODP Tonnes of controlled substances in 1993. With a population of 3,6 Million, the consumption per capita was 0.0003 kg. Thus Togo operates under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol. Togo can thus benefit from technical and financial assistance from the Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol.

1.2 STATUS

The information contained in this document is the result of studies and research conducted between 1992 and 1994. This extended period to complete the Country Programme is due to the socio-political crisis which totally disrupted the country during that period.

The Minister of Rural Development, Environment and Tourism is the Government authority responsible for conducting the studies and the formulation of the Togo Country Programme. After the document was completed it was approved by various authorities in the country before being submitted to Cabinet for sanctioning.

This Ministry is also responsible for the coordination of other programmes aimed at improving the environment. Interministerial bodies collaborate with the Ministry on specific areas for the protection of the environment. Some of these are; National Commission for the Environment, the "Fédération des organisations non-gouvernementales du Togo" (FONGTO) and the Interministerial Commission.

Smuggled ozone depleting substances were estimated in this document. The data provided in that connection corresponds to best estimates by the team.

1.3 ASSISTANCE RECEIVED

Major support was provided by the Multilateral Fund through UNEP IE. A letter of agreement was signed between Togo's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and the Director of UNEP IE. Through UNEP IE, the Multilateral Fund provided both financial and technical assistance to Togo for the formulation of the Country Programme. A UNEP IE Consultant was sent to Togo to assist the country in the preparation of the present document.

The concerned Government departments (customs, commerce, statistics, etc.), the "Syndicat interprofessionnel des entreprises industrielles du Togo et des artisans du froid" and the "Fédération des organisations non-gouvernementales du Togo" (FONGTO) all provided substantial assistance in the formulation of this document. In addition, State officials responsible for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol were trained during a regional workshop / seminar organized by UNEP IE in Nairobi (December 1992).

2.0 CURRENT SITUATION

2.1 CURRENT AND FORECAST CONSUMPTION OF ODS

Togo neither produces nor exports ODS. The results of the national survey conducted in the framework of this Country Programme show that, as at October 1994, Togo had no production nor export activities relating to ODS. The survey also found that no equipment containing substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol were produced or exported.

2.1.1 Present level of Consumption of ODS

The country's consumption of ODS is entirely through imports. These imports are intended to meet the requirements in the following areas:

- (a) The import of substances in bulk for:
 - ▶ Domestic and industrial refrigeration;
 - ▶ Air conditioning.
- (b) Equipment and products containing ODS:
 - ▶ Air-conditioners: mobile and packaged air-conditioning;
 - ▶ Refrigerators, freezers and domestic water coolers;
 - ▶ Aerosol cans for the cosmetic industry;
 - ▶ Agricultural protection products;
 - ▶ Pharmaceutical products;
 - ▶ Fire extinguishers.

The ODS survey was unable to cover strategic areas such as the army and civil aviation. Similarly, "essential" uses remain undetermined. However, the estimate of such requirements are no more than 10 per cent of the totals.

HCFC- 22 is used in air conditioning systems. However, this ODS is not among the controlled substances covered by the present document. Imported substances are mainly CFC 12 and CFC 115 as part of R-502. The only official importer of ODS in Togo is TOGO-GAZ, a subsidiary of Air-Liquide (France).

Importers of the substances indicated above as well as their end uses are shown in the following table. It is important to note that apart from TOGO-GAZ, the remainder of the companies may import negligible quantities.

TABLE 2.1 Importers, Substances and end uses (Past and present information)

Name of importer	Import	Ozone Depleting Substance	Activities	Status and Comments
TOGO-GAZ	In bulk	CFC-12, R-502 and Halons	Commercial	Halons have ceased to be imported in mid 1980's
SOCIETE DE LA PROTECTION DES VEGETAUX	In bulk for the protection of agriculture	Methyl Bromide and other	State agency	Stopped Importing Methyl Bromide in 1979
SMAT	Alternative to flexible foams	CFC-11	Industrial company	Stopped importing in 1988
TOGO-PHARMA	Pharmaceutical products	Various	Pharmaceutical	
TOGO-SHELL	Products for protection of agriculture	Various	Commercial	
SGGG Group	Aerosol cans, solvents not in bulk and equipment	CFCs in equipment + solvents	Commercial	
RAMCO	Equipment		Commercial	
BAGGHUS	Equipment	CFCs in equipment	Commercial	
SAGEFI	Equipment	Various	Maintenance and repair	

Notes on the table above.

Some substances have not been imported in Togo for several years.

Importing companies are generally subsidiaries of international companies. They follow the directives of their parent companies in matters relating to ODS since the entry into force of the Montreal Protocol. This is so in the case of SMAT (foam manufacturer) and TOGO-GAZ with regard to Halons.

The State-run Departments for the Protection of Plants also stopped importing methyl bromide since 1979.

Imported products that contain ODS, in particular pharmaceutical products, aerosols and solvents are of negligible quantities. Such extremely small quantities consumed is due to the generally poor standard of living in the country. In view of their extreme scarcity on the market and the unreliability of statistics, quantities are not indicated in the above table.

Imports of CFCs, are CFC-12 and CFC-115 as part of R-502. These are used in the Refrigeration Sector only. Consumption is mainly for the following applications:

- ▶ Domestic and commercial air-conditioning;
- ▶ Cold storage and Freezing;
- ▶ Domestic and commercial refrigeration.

TABLE 2.2 Consumption of the ODS imported in Togo for 1993

ODS	Consumption in Tonnes	ODP	Consumption on ODP Tonnes
CFC-12	0.76	1.0	0.76
CFC-115	0.65	0.6	0.39
TOTAL	1.41		1.15

The consumption of ODS between 1986 and 1994 is given in TABLE 2.3

TABLE 2.3 Consumption of controlled substances per capita between 1986 and 1994

YEAR	CONSUMPTION IN ODP TONNES	POPULATION IN MILLIONS	PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION IN KG
1986	4.59	2.90	0.0016
1987	5.75	2.98	0.0019
1988	4.86	3.08	0.0016
1989	5.84	3.18	0.0018
1990	1.92	3.28	0.0006
1991	0.76	3.38	0.0002
1992	3.06	3.48	0.0009
1993	1.15	3.59	0.0003

2.1.1 Forecast Consumption of ODS

Unconstrained forecast consumption was extrapolated from the average of past consumption in Togo using an annual growth of 4 per cent. This is the normal growth in the gross domestic product for the country. It is to be noted that consumption has been on the decline since 1991. This was due to the socio-political crisis which Togo experienced between 1991 and 1994, with all activities reaching a complete halt between November 1992 and April 1993. At present the socio-political situation has stabilized. It is thus expected that a normal demand growth will be experienced. Thus the assumed unconstrained growth rate of four per cent (4 %) was used.

TABLE 2.4 below and FIGURE 3.1 on Page 29 give and show the unconstrained demand for ODS to the year 2010.

TABLE 2.4 Unconstrained demand for ODS to the year 2010

Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2005	2010
Unconstrained consumption of ODS in ODP Tonnes	2.79	4.79	4.98	5.18	5.38	5.60	6.81	8.29

2.2 INDUSTRY STRUCTURE

2.2.1 Main importers and users

CFCs are used for recharging domestic refrigerators. These substances are also used in industrial and commercial refrigeration, refrigerated trucks and mobile air-conditioning.

The survey conducted among refrigeration engineers, refrigeration firms, hotels and industrial enterprises shows that the main supplier and importer of ODS in Togo is TOGO-GAZ, which is a subsidiary of the Air-Liquide (France) Group.

The data given in TABLE 2.2 above gives figures provided by TOGO-GAZ, which is the only official importer. Thirty percent (30%) was added to the figures given by TOGO-GAZ to cover the estimated fraudulent entry of ODS in the country. The figure was estimated by TOGO-GAZ and corroborated by users.

Several companies (RAMCO, SGGG, GOYI SCORE) sell various equipment containing ODS.

In view of the unavailable data for import of equipment in the companies named above, the statistics by product and year have been used for data on refrigeration equipment. This data was obtained from the Ministry of Planning and Management of the Territory. According to these figures, between 1991

and 1994, 21,000 individual refrigeration units were imported. It is to be noted that this data corresponds to the years of crisis in Togo in which customs control was difficult and the purchasing power was very low.

Consultation and interviews with various distributors, repair and maintenance engineers as well as the national electrical utility led to the data given in the following table:

TABLE 2.3 Data on Refrigeration Sector in Togo

Total imported units operating with CFC in Togo	110 000 units
Average life of a refrigeration unit	15 years
Period between repairs	5 years
Recharge per unit at the time of repair	2 kg of ODS
Number of consumers connected to the low and medium Voltage grid between 1986 and 1993	65 531
Inhabitants with access to electricity	1 396 120
Number of refrigeration repair workshops in the country	Approximately 200

2.3 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The Ministry responsible for the Environment is the Government Agency responsible for the coordination of all programmes aimed at improving the environment. Interministerial bodies collaborate with that Ministry on specific topics concerning the protection of the environment. Examples of such bodies are; The National Commission for the Environment, the "Fédération des organisations non-gouvernementales du Togo" (FONGTO) and the Interministerial Commissions.

A unit to be known as the National Ozone Office will be established within the Ministry responsible for the Environment and under its supervision. The National Ozone Office will be responsible for the implementation of the present Country Programme. In addition, all public administrations and public sector organizations involved in implementing the Country Programme will be brought together within an "Ozone Committee" under the supervision of the Ministry responsible for the Environment.

The main role of that Ozone Committee will be as an advisory body to the National Ozone Office. Meetings of the Ozone Committee will be convened regularly. The Chief Officer of the National Ozone Office will also be the coordinator of the Ozone Committee.

The measures contained in the Country Programme will be implemented by the various organizations which constitute the Ozone Committee, each within its sphere of competence and under the control of the National Ozone Office.

2.4 POLICY FRAMEWORK

Togo has negotiated three Structural Adjustment Programmes with its lenders. Given the failure of the 1981-1985 Programme, Togo adopted a new course of action for the Fourth Structural Adjustment Programme. This new course of action retraces the policy followed by the Government in its 1991-1995 Macro-economic Programme.

That Programme promotes equitable and sustained economic growth with the view of improving the living conditions of the most socially disadvantaged citizens. In the sectoral and regional development policies, the Government has already taken various measures aimed at encouraging the development of the private sector. These include; ending import monopolies, lifting quotas, adoption of a tariff reform and the new investment code.

Aware of the technical and financial administrative difficulties faced by investors, businessmen and private developers, the Togolese Government has established entities to supervise and support private sector initiatives. These are; the "Chambre de Commerce d'Agriculture et d'Industrie du Togo", the "Centre Togolais des Investisseurs" (CIT) and the "Syndicat du Patronat Togolais".

The implementation of the Country Programme will necessarily comply with all regulations on the protection of the environment, as well as accommodate the existing National Environment Action Plan (PNAE).

2.5 GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY RESPONSES TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

2.5.1 Government response to the Montreal Protocol

Togo signed the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer on 16 September 1987. The country then ratified the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer on 25 February 1991. These agreements entered into force on 25 May 1991.

Since Togo has become a Party to the Montreal Protocol, it has participated in most meetings of the Parties. Representatives of the country have also participated in several meetings and workshops organized by UNEP on matters related to the Montreal Protocol.

In terms of legislation, an Environmental Code was adopted as Act No. 88/14 dated 3 November 1988. Article 43 of this Code (Law) prohibits emissions of hazardous substances into the atmosphere. To this there are other legislation to protect the environment, as well as international conventions and agreements to which Togo has acceded.

The Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training, in collaboration with the Ministry of Industry and State Enterprises, has organized training for the informal sector to upgrade the skills of the workers, apprentices, associations and trade unions in view of benefitting all concerned through refresher courses specially on new technologies.

2.5.2 Industry Response to the Montreal Protocol

Following meetings with all concerned it was decided to phase out completely ODS before the year 2005. The Government of Togo formerly appealed to businesses, manufacturers and the Togolese population to give a warm reception to the national team formed to formulate the present Country Programme. Favorable responses from the private sector were noted following this appeal.

The industrial sector is following the provisions of the Montreal Protocol. The largest industrial enterprises in the country are mostly subsidiaries of firms from industrialized countries that have already acquired new technology.

Various companies and potential ODS users already have access to alternative substances. This applies in the case of:

- ▶ La Brasserie du Bénin (brewery and soft drinks);
- ▶ L'ONAF (Office National des Abattoirs Frigorifiques);
- ▶ FAN MILK (milk processing and derived products);
- ▶ SMAT (manufacture of mattresses), which stopped importing CFCs in 1989;
- ▶ TOGOCRUS, TOGOFRIGO, CRUSTAFRIC and all fishing and fish canning enterprises that have abandoned the use of CFCs in favor of Ammonia and other alternative substances.

3.0 IMPLEMENTING PHASE OUT

3.1 STRATEGY STATEMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF TOGO

Togo has fully assessed the environmental hazards in matters relating to the depletion of the Ozone Layer. As a result of these assessments, the Government of Togo reaffirms its commitment to cooperate with the international community by complying with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol. The objective of the Togolese Government is the complete phase-out of Ozone Depleting Substances by the year 2005.

The Government of Togo fully approves the present Country Programme and shall ensure that it is applied by all concerned in the country whether government, public or private bodies throughout the Republic.

Togo considers that prompt and effective solutions to the problems of the Ozone Layer reside above all in changing the mentality of its citizens, consumer habits and attitudes towards nature. It believes moreover that the awareness of these problems by every individual can be of universal benefit.

According to estimates, training of refrigeration technicians given in the Action Plan should reduce CFC consumption by over fifty percent (50%) of the currently released quantity during the first three years of implementation of the Country Programme starting 1995.

During the initial implementation stage, the National Ozone Office will be established, awareness-raising campaigns will start, training of technicians in repair and maintenance of existing refrigeration equipment and the adaptation of that equipment to new technologies. These measures should save over fifty percent (50 %) of the quantity of CFCs used presently in Togo and which are released into the atmosphere. At the end of this three year period new technologies aimed at completely phasing out CFC would probably be readily available.

Other coercive and control measures are to be taken by the Government, involving inter alia:

- ▶ Issuing import licences for ODS and their alternatives;
- ▶ Issuing licences for all maintenance and repair workshops by the "Chambre du Commerce d'Agriculture et d'Industrie du Togo";
- ▶ Legislation to ban the import equipment and products which contain CFC-12 and CFC-115 by 1997;
- ▶ A strict control on the import of equipment and products which contain CFC-12 and CFC-115 by 1997 when it is expected that alternative technologies will be fully developed and available on the market.

3.2 ACTION PLAN

3.2.1 Measures planned by the Government

The Government Action Plan emphasizes the following measures:

- ▶ The establishment of the Ozone Committee and the National Ozone Office;
- ▶ Assigning an officer to the National Ozone Office;
- ▶ Public awareness campaigns, conferences, seminars, exhibitions, etc.;
- ▶ Drafting legal texts and regulations aimed at controlling the import of equipment and products containing CFC-12 and CFC-115;
- ▶ Training of customs officers to improve techniques of identifying controlled substances;
- ▶ Preparation of a programme for the total phase-out and recycling of CFC-12 still being used after 1997 taking into consideration the needs for repair and maintenance of existing equipment;
- ▶ Drafting regulations aimed at systematically banning, as at mid 1997, the import of outdated equipment that still uses CFC-12 and CFC-115; and
- ▶ The introduction of legislation aiming at insuring a systematic check on the imports of ODS.

3.2.2 Measures planned for the industrial sector

The industrial sector agrees to comply with the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and hopes that the Government will introduce incentive measures for manufacturers and businesses by creating training establishments and/or organizing training for repair and maintenance staff in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector.

All these measures are translated into three projects, the details of which are provided in this document.

ACTION PLAN

TABLE 3.1 The Action Plan and associated costs

ACTION #	Objectives	Tasks	Expected Outcomes	Budget in US Dollars			
				1995	1996	1997	TOTAL
1	Elaboration of legal framework to control ODS imports	Legal texts Enacting texts	Legislation to control the import of ODS	3,000 G	2,000 G	-	5,000 G
2	Introduction of levies on ODS Introduction of quotas on ODS and equipment containing ODS	Directives to customs	Reduction of ODS imports Reduction of imports of equipment containing ODS				
3	Organization of Training of Refrigeration Technicians	Identification of training needs, resources and the preparation of training documents. Organization of sessions	Eliminate wasteful venting of ODS and implement efficient use of ODS	2,000 G 15,600 E	2,000 G	-	4,000 G 15,600 E
4	Organization of Training of Customs Officers	Identification of the training needs and resources. Preparation of training documents Organization of sessions	Implement efficient monitoring and control of ODS	2,000 G 5,600 E	-	-	2,000 G 5,600 E
5	Promote awareness among ODS importers and users	Identification of target populations Organization of ODS awareness	Early and effective phase-out at all levels	2,000 G	2,000 G	2,000 G	6,000 G
6	Study of possible recovery and recycling	Elaboration of protocols Carry out studies Publication of results	Published document on recycling and recovery of ODS in the country	-	1,500 G	1,500 G	3,000 G
7	Assure the operation of the National Ozone Office	Equipment purchase Running the office	An efficient National Ozone Office	20,000 G 18,000 E	20,000 G 8,500 E	20,000 G 8,500 E	60,000 G 35,000 E
TOTAL BY TOGO				29,000	27,500	23,500	80,000
TOTAL BY THE MULTILATERAL FUND				39,200	8,500	8,500	56,200

G : By the Government of TOGO

E : Requested to the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund

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3.3 ROLES IN IMPLEMENTING THE STRATEGY

The various measures planned in the context of the Government strategy will be implemented with the help of Government Agencies and representatives of the associations concerned under the coordination of the National Ozone Office, in particular:

- ▶ The Office of Foreign Trade;
- ▶ The Office of Industrial Development (DDI);
- ▶ General customs departments;
- ▶ Chambre de Commerce d'Agriculture et d'Industrie du Togo (CCAIT);
- ▶ Trade unions and associations of refrigeration engineers; and
- ▶ The national media (press, radio, television).

3.4 TIMETABLE AND CONSUMPTION IMPLICATIONS

YEAR	1995	1996	1997
UNDERTAKING #1	Establishment of the Ozone Committee and the National Ozone Office including Public Awareness		
UNDERTAKING #2	TRAINING IN REFRIGERATION		
UNDERTAKING #3	TRAINING OF CUSTOMS OFFICERS		

The impact of the above three undertakings on the consumption of ODS is given in FIGURE 3.1 on the following page.

3.4.2 Impact of Montreal Protocol on the Economy of Togo

The Country Programme and the restrictions imposed by the Montreal Protocol will have a serious economic impact on the Republic of Togo. This impact is mainly due to the following:

- ▶ At the consumer level (households, industry and commerce), the losses are due to the non-written-off material and equipment that will be retired earlier than at the end of its useful life once the CFC required for servicing and maintenance for existing equipment is no longer available;
- ▶ Premature purchase of replacement equipment to replace the early retired ones; and
- ▶ Costs of new training programmes and administrative costs of redeployment of personnel, etc.

It is estimated that the above will cost the Togolese economy about 26,000,000 US Dollars (1995). This is only indicative cost with certain assumption. Delaying phase-out will increase this amount.

3.5 BUDGET AND FINANCING PROGRAMME

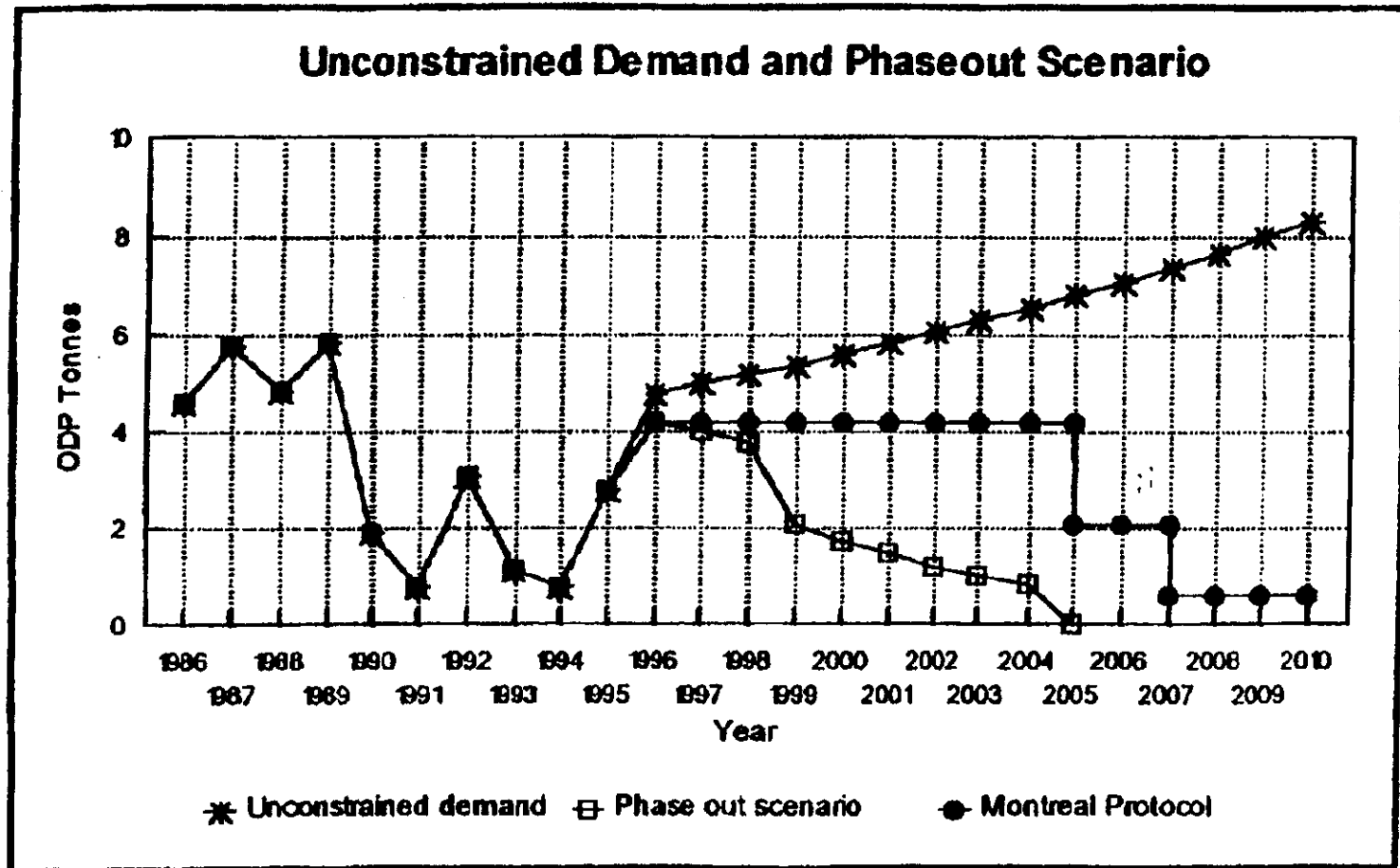
3.5.1 Budget for the Country Programme

The projects contained in the Country Programme require financing of US\$ 56,200 excluding the Government of Togo's budgetary contribution.

1. The budget for the Government of Togo will cover the following:
 - ▶ The salaries of local personnel assigned to the project;
 - ▶ Premises for the National Ozone Office and for other offices.
2. The Budget requested from the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund is given in the following table:

Projects	1995	1996	1997	Total in US \$
1. Technical Assistance to the National Ozone Office including Public Awareness	18,000	8,500	8,500	35,000
2. Training in Refrigeration	15,600			15,600
3. Training of Customs and Legislators	5,600			5,600
Total in US \$	39,200	8,500	8,500	56,200

FIGURE 3.1



3.6 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

The National Ozone Office will have the all-important task of assessing the information and consumption of controlled substances in the country. To do so, an operational system for effective monitoring of the progressive elimination of controlled substances, in compliance with the Action Plan, will need to be further developed and set up.

In accordance with the different actions planned, the Customs officials, once trained, will more easily be able to identify controlled substances. The National Ozone Office will thus be able to forward annually more accurate consumption assessment data, as required according to Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol.

Industry and importers will also establish annual reports on their imports, sales and use of controlled substances.

With these data, the National Ozone Office will establish an annual report on the progress achieved in implementing the Country Programme and on the application of the Montreal Protocol.

A report, on the yearly consumption of ODS, will be assessed by the Government and then communicated to the UNEP Ozone Secretariat in Nairobi, Kenya.

The progress of project implementation and phase-out of ODS report will be transmitted to UNEP IE in Paris, France and the Multilateral Fund Secretariat in Montreal, Canada.

3.7 PROJECTS

The Country Programme encompasses three projects which are described in the attached Annex. The Projects are presented below in their order of priority to Togo:

- Project 1. Technical Assistance to the National Ozone Office;
- Project 2. Training in Refrigeration; and
- Project 3. Training of Customs Officers.

A N N E X

P R O J E C T S

TABLE A - 1 SUMMARY TABLE OF PROJECTS

Order of Priority	Project	Budget Requested from the Multilateral Fund in US \$	Budget for the Government of Togo in US \$
1	Technical Assistance to the National Ozone Office	35,000	60,000
2	Training in Refrigeration	15,600	4,000
3	Training of customs officers	5,600	2000
TOTAL		56,200	66,000

PROJECT N° 1: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE NATIONAL OZONE OFFICE

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Type of project: | Technical Assistance to the National Ozone Office |
| 2. Country name: | Republic of Togo |
| 3. Executing body: | Ministry of Rural Development, Environment and Tourism |
| 4. Implementing agency: | UNEP |
| 5. Consumption of controlled substances: | 1.41 Tonnes (1.15 ODP Tonnes) per year (1993) for all Sectors |
| 6. Estimated budget: | US\$ 35,000 Requested from the Multilateral Fund and US\$ 60,000 by the Government of Togo |
| 7. Objective: | To ensure coordination, monitoring and implementation of the Country Programme as well as Public Awareness |

8. Project description:

National Ozone Officer

Technical and financial management will be provided by a senior person knowledgeable in the ozone issue. Support services will be assumed by personnel assigned by the Ministry of Rural Development, Environment and Tourism.

Activities and Scope of Project

The National Ozone Officer shall have a mandate that includes the following:

- ▶ Identify ODS users in order to help them develop Projects using alternative technologies;
- ▶ Take part in government discussions to set tax and levy levels and prepare criteria for bans so as to attain the desired reduction of ODS consumption;
- ▶ Assist the Government in establishing incentive measures for the import and use of ODS substitutes;
- ▶ Assist companies in obtaining financial assistance for recovery and recycling of CFCs;
- ▶ Establish a large-scale information programme for public awareness regarding ODS problems and present alternative technologies, in conjunction with relevant Sectors;

- ▶ Take measures related to awareness during the implementation of the Country Programme;
- ▶ Set up a data bank containing, among other things, information on ODS use in the country;
- ▶ Submit an annual report on the progress of ODS phase out, as required by Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, to the Ozone Secretariat in Nairobi, Kenya;
- ▶ Be responsible for the implementation of training programmes and follow-up;
- ▶ Monitor and control projects that accelerate ODS phase-out;
- ▶ Be responsible for effective use of funding obtained from the Multilateral Fund.

Project Rationale

All the new ODS phase-out measures require a new organizational infrastructure, as well as human and material resources. Funds are required to implement these measures. Thus, financial assistance is being requested from the Multilateral Fund so that the republic of Togo can adhere to the provisions of the Montreal Protocol with minimal economic impact to the country's economy. Plans are to create a National Ozone Office as soon as the Multilateral Fund's Executive Committee has provided the sums required for the Technical Assistance to the National Ozone Office Project.

An operational budget has been proposed to cover the establishment of the National Ozone Office. It should be noted that the Government's contribution will almost double that being requested from the Executive Committee.

In summary the main activities to be carried out by this project are:

- ▶ Supervising enforcement of the Government's commitments to eliminate ODS, encourage conservation of ODS and encourage the use of ODS alternatives;
- ▶ Maintaining relations with the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol and other organizations involved with the ozone layer issue
- ▶ Providing industry with the most up-to-date information on ODS substitutes and the latest technologies available in other parts of the world;
- ▶ Drawing up a list of prospective candidates for special training;
- ▶ Organizing and conducting seminars;
- ▶ Investigating the problems related to the application of the Montreal Protocol in industry;
- ▶ Yearly reporting on ODS consumption to the Ozone Secretariat;
- ▶ Reporting on the progress of the country's phase out of ODS to UNEP IE in Paris, France and the Multilateral Fund in Montreal, Canada.

9. Beneficiaries: Current and potential ODS consumers

10. Duration of Project: 1995 - 1997

11. Expected outcomes:

- ▶ Gradual phasing-out of ODS;
- ▶ Data on consumption of individual ODS;
- ▶ Review and modify the Action Plan to accelerate phasing out of ODS;
- ▶ Annual availability of an account of expenditures incurred within the framework of the activities of institutional support;
- ▶ Progress reports on the implementation of the Country Programme;
- ▶ Information exchange with other countries in order to gain deeper knowledge of ODS-related issues;
- ▶ Make access to new technologies easier for local businesses.

12. Personnel: One Senior person from the Ministry of Rural Development, Environment and Tourism

13. Project Budget

Government of the Republic of Togo budget

The budget in the local currency which is estimated by the Government amounts to US\$ 60,000.

This budget will cover the following costs:

- * Offices, office furniture, basic office equipment, etc.
- * Vehicles, drivers, gas, servicing, etc.
- * Other transport expenses;
- * Baseline salaries for professionals and support personnel;
- * Fees and expenses for specialized national consultants.

Budget requested from the Multilateral Fund

This budget is also for a three(3)-year period and totals US\$ 35,000.

It covers the following costs:

1. Investment Expenditure	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	TOTAL
Personal computer with modem, Voltage regulator, Printer and software	9,000			9,000
Sub-Total	9,000			9,000
2. Recurring expenditures				
2.a Personnel incentives	4,000	4,000	4,000	12,000
2.b Operating expenses Official Travel expenses Organization of meetings and Public Awareness Telecommunication Miscellaneous expenses (stationary, water, electricity, Office supplies) and servicing of equipment	4,000	4,000	4,000	12,000
Sub-Total	8,000	8,000	8,000	24,000
Contingency	1,000	500	500	2,000
GRAND TOTAL	18,000	8,500	8,500	35,000

PROJECT N° 2:**TRAINING NATIONAL REFRIGERATION TECHNICIANS**

1. Type of project: Training technicians, users and repairmen in the refrigeration sector
2. Country name: Togo
3. Executing body: Ministry of Rural Development, Environment and Tourism
4. Implementing agency: UNEP
5. Consumption of controlled substances: 1.41 Tonnes or 1.15 ODP Tonnes (1993)
6. Estimated budget: US\$ 15,600
7. Objective: Reduction in vented CFC
Training local personnel in the field of refrigeration repair and maintenance
8. Planned actions:
 - ▶ Training 40 future trainers in good maintenance and servicing practices in refrigerants, and recovery and recycling.
 - ▶ Identifying priority training programmes in the field of refrigeration;
 - ▶ Specifying needs for training refrigeration experts;
 - ▶ Organizing further workshops and seminars for the remaining technicians in the country.
9. Beneficiaries: Technicians and repair persons servicing and maintaining refrigeration equipment
10. Justification:
 - In addition to the reduction of damage to the Ozone Layer, the project will make it possible, through CFC training of the technicians in repair and maintenance to save some 50 % of CFC consumed in the refrigeration sector by 1997.
 - ▶ In order to provide suitable follow-up and to reach the planned objectives according to schedule, professional hands-on training in maintenance and repair of refrigeration equipment is essential.
 - ▶ Acquisition of new knowledge concerning the conservation of CFC and the use of alternatives to improve training of technicians and repairmen in the field of refrigeration.

11. Expected outcomes:

- ▶ Reduction of vented ODS to 50 % of present amounts by 1997, through the improvement of maintenance and servicing practices;
- ▶ Availability of qualified trainers able to reconcile development with environmental protection;
- ▶ Refraining from regularly calling on foreign experts within the framework of technical assistance or for training technicians, repairmen and users in the field of refrigeration.

12. Number of participants: 40

13. Duration: 5 days

14. Period: During 1995

15. Budget:

Type of Expense	Explanation	Amount in US Dollars
Expertise	Services of one expert for one week including travel and per diem	7,000
Logistics	Meeting room Rental of equipment for meeting Photocopying and Teaching material	5,000
Communications	Project and Communications Costs	2,000
Contingencies		1,600
Total		15,600

PROJECT N° 3:

TRAINING CUSTOMS OFFICIALS

1. Type of request: Technical assistance for customs officials
2. Country name: Togo
3. Executing body: Ministry of Rural Development, The Environment and Tourism
4. Implementing agency: UNEP
5. Consumption of controlled substances: 1.41 Tonnes (1.15 ODP Tonnes) for all sectors in 1993
6. Estimated budget: -
7. Objective:

Introduction of an efficient customs control procedure and system.

Train customs officials to identify ODS and to classify imports in accordance with a modified Customs Harmonised System.

Better data will lead to a more efficient phase out strategy thus more rapid phase out of ODS in the country and the sub-region.
8. Justification:

Togo benefitted from the "Workshop on Monitoring and Control the ODS consumption" held in Burkina Faso in October 1994. Such workshop initiated the process required to set up a system for monitoring and control of ODS consumption. Now the country needs to continue such process, which entails among other activities to train the customs department on ODSs, their containment and methods of identification. Also to provide expertise for identifying ODS and classifying imports in accordance with the modified Customs Harmonised System.
9. Planned actions:

Training customs officials from Togo to identify ODS and classify imports;

Setting up the basis of a monitoring network for the country.

10. Expected outcome: Efficient control of the level of ODS consumption.
11. Number of participants: 4
12. Duration: 5 days

3. Project Budget:

GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TOGO BUDGET

The budget in the local currency which is estimated by the Government amounts to US\$ 2,000.

This budget will cover part of the following costs:

- * Baseline salaries for customs officials and legislators as well as support personnel;
- * Vehicles, drivers, gas, etc.
- * Other transport expenses;

BUDGET REQUESTED FROM THE MULTILATERAL FUND

The budget requested from the Multilateral Fund for this activity is US\$ 5,600, since it is proposed that Togo participants attend the similar workshop which is being proposed within the Country Programme of Congo.