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Executive Committee of
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Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

Seventeenth Meeting
Montreal, 26-28 July 1995

1995 UNEP WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENTS

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Under the Multilateral Fund

UNEP IE

JULY 1995

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I. CONTENTS

UNEP IE proposes the following amendments to its 1995 Work Programme for the approval of the 17th Executive Committee Meeting.

The amendments proposed consist of:

- 1) Additional Country Programmes to be formulated, following the requests for assistance from the countries;
- 2) Training projects.

1. Additional Country Programmes

To assist in formulating additional Country Programmes for low-volume ODS-consuming countries, as per the requests which have been received from the Governments of Gabon, Guyana, Paraguay, People's Republic of Korea, Zaire and the Pacific Island countries of Kiribati, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands.

A joint approach is being proposed for the formulation of the Country Programmes of Kiribati, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands, as a pilot programme to test the concept of "Regional approach to the formulation of Country Programmes". Such approach is explained in Appendix 1 of this amendment.

The proposal is being discussed with Australia, New Zealand and France for a possible bilateral contribution to this project.

2. Training Projects

1. Technology Cooperation Workshop for ODS Elimination for Vietnam.
(see Appendix 2)
2. Workshop for ECO (Economic Cooperation Organization) Member states on implementation of the Montreal Protocol. (see Appendix 3)
3. Regional Workshop on Methyl Bromide for Latin America and the Caribbean. (see Appendix 4)
4. "Training Course on Good Practices in Refrigeration" for Colombia.
(see Appendix 5)

Detailed proposals for all four projects are being included as appendices of this amendment.

II. PROJECT/ACTIVITY REQUIREMENTS AND COSTS

1. Assistance in formulating the Country Programmes	US\$
Gabon ¹	33,000
Guyana	40 000
Paraguay	43 000
People's Republic of Korea	40 000
Zaire	43 000
Kiribati, ┐ Vanuatu and ┐ Solomon Island ┐	60 000

	259 000
 2. Training Activities	
 Technology Cooperation Workshop for ODS Elimination in Vietnam	 47 500
 Workshop for ECO (Economic Cooperation Organization) member states on implementation of the Montreal Protocol.	 150 000
 Regional Workshop on Methyl Bromide for Latin America and the Caribbean	 120 000
 "Training Course on Good Practices in Refrigeration" for Colombia	 179 896

	497 396
 Sub total	 796 396
 - 13% support costs	 98 331
 - Total	 854 727

[By oversight only US\$10,000 was requested for the formulation of Gabon's Country Programme at the 15th Executive Committee.]

APPENDIX 1

REGIONAL APPROACH FOR THE FORMULATION OF COUNTRY PROGRAMMES IN VERY LOW-VOLUME ODS-CONSUMING COUNTRIES

1. INTRODUCTION

During the last 4 years as an implementing agency of the Multilateral Fund, UNEP developed and implemented a methodology for formulating Country Programmes for the phase-out of ODSs in low-volume ODS-consuming countries.

Such methodology proved to be very successful in, inter alia, initiating the capacity-building process needed in the countries to manage the phase-out process and in sensitizing the various issues within government and industry.

Now there is a need to adapt such methodology to the changing challenges of the implementation process. These challenges are:

- there is a large number of very low-volume ODS-consuming countries (VLVC) which will need their Country Programmes formulated within a relatively short time frame. To date, the Parties which do not yet have a formulated Country Programme are: 2 in the Caribbean region, 5 in the Pacific region, 1 in Africa, 2 in Asia, and 2 in South America. Also, there are many non-Party VLVC countries which are expected to join the Montreal Protocol soon and which will also need assistance in the formulation of their Country Programme. They are: 1 in the Caribbean region, 3 in the Pacific region, 15 in Africa, 2 in Asia, 2 in South America, 3 in West Asia and 1 in Europe;
- there is the need to adapt the Country Programme guidelines to the different requirements of these very low-volume countries and streamline the report's formulation and review process;
- UNEP intends to use the experience and expertise of non-Article-5 and Article-5 countries in the region to face these challenges.

The existing nexus between non-Article-5 countries from outside the region and VLVCs could also be utilized for expeditious implementation of the Country Programme.

2. METHODOLOGY

The new methodology proposed to respond to these challenges consists of the following main elements:

- a group of countries from the same region ready to start the formulation of their Country Programmes at the same time,
- bilateral cooperation of a non-Article 5 country from outside the region, which would preferably include hiring a consultant identified by the government of such country. This will allow for a better understanding of the relevant regional characteristics and key issues. It will also reduce travel costs because of geographical vicinity;

- abridged version of Country Programme report, preferably in a "fill in" format. This will allow for a short and focussed report in accordance with the reduced complexity of industry structures, and will also allow for a more expeditious finalization of the report by the country;
- "self-help guide" or "manual" to assist the countries in carrying out the survey, identifying the projects and completing the report in a step-by-step process;
- centralization of the meeting between the consultant and the country representatives; thus favoring the exchange of ideas and information among the countries, saving the consultant's time and creating positive peer pressure among countries;
- small grant to the country in order to assist with the cost of the survey and the report formulation in general;
- close follow up by the consultant through various communication means, to assist the countries in the whole process.

Under the proposed methodology, the process of formulating the Country Programmes would involve the following steps:

- Phase I

Meeting of the consultant with the country representatives in charge of formulating the Country Programme. This meeting would take place either in the most centrally-located developing country in the group or in the concerned bilateral donor country. During this meeting the consultant would brief the country representatives on issues related to:

- . depletion of the ozone layer and its effects;
- . international Montreal Protocol framework;
- . policy and strategy issues related to the implementation of the Montreal Protocol;
- . latest technical options available for each sector and developing trends;
- . Multilateral Fund guidelines and procedures;
- . available information and other resources;
- . "self-help guide", and how to use it;
- . industry survey (standard questionnaires would be provided) and how to carry it out;
- . Country Programme report and how to fill it in.

This meeting should last for approximately 3-4 days, and would be carefully prepared beforehand, by sending all the background documents and agenda to the countries one month in advance of the meeting, and by starting the communications between the consultant and the countries before the meeting.

- Phase II

This phase would be conducted separately by each country, with the follow up of the consultant when needed, and would consist of:

- . survey of ODS consumption and industry structure;
- . completion of the Country Programme report format.

- Phase III

This phase would also be carried out separately by each country, and would consist of sending the report to the consultant and discussing its contents. No second meeting is proposed, in order to reduce costs and allow each country to proceed at its own pace.

The whole process should not last more than 3 months: 1.5 months for phase I, 2 months for phase II and .5 month for phase III; but the Country Programmes should be expected to be completed in 6 months, to allow a margin for contingencies.

3. Conclusion

It is proposed that this new methodology is undertaken for the joint formulation of the Country Programmes of Kiribati, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands. The bilateral cooperation of Australia , New Zealand or France, for this project is being discussed at the moment.

After approval, there should be a period of approximately three months to finalize the new Country Programme format and the self help guide in cooperation with the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, before initiating the actual formulation of the Country Programmes.

Appendix 2

PROJECT COVER SHEET

COUNTRY: Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV)

PROJECT TITLE: Technology Cooperation Workshop for ODS Elimination

SECTORS COVERED: All Sectors

ODS USE IN SECTORS: Approximately 350 ODP weighted tonnes

PROJECT IMPACT: increasing the awareness and coordination among various sectors involved in implementing ODS phaseout in the SRV; identifying more investment projects to substantially eliminate the current use of ODS

PROJECT DURATION: 2 Months

TOTAL PROJECT COST: \$ 47,500

PROPOSED MF FINANCING: \$ 47,500

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: United Nations Environment Programme in cooperation with ICOLP, JICOLP & JEMA

COORDINATING MINISTRY: Hydrometeorological Service of Vietnam
Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam

PROJECT SUMMARY

The Government of the SRV proposes to organize two workshops to get a jump start on the implementation of its Country Programme. The workshop will be held first in Hanoi and repeated again for different audience in Ho Chi Min City. These workshops intend to raise the public awareness about the ozone layer depletion and to disseminate the most up-to-date information regarding non-ODS alternatives.

The outcome of this project is the strengthened capacity of the Vietnamese government to fulfil its obligations under the Montreal Protocol and the increasing cooperation among industry and government sectors to eliminate the use of ODS in accordance with the schedule agreed upon in the Vietnam Country Programme. This project will also assist the Government of Vietnam and the Implementing Agencies of the Multilateral Fund to identify more investment projects. With the assistance of US EPA, ICOLP, JICOLP and JEMA, the pledge of multinational companies from North America and Japan to invest only in the latest, most environmentally acceptable technology to avoid the use of CFCs, halons, carbon tetrachloride, and 1,1,1-trichloroethane in their joint ventures in Vietnam will be secured. In the long term, this project is expected to strengthen the commitment of Vietnam's industry and multinational partners in phasing out of ODSs as per strategies and action plans in the Country Programme.

APPENDIX 3

PROJECT PROPOSAL

PROPOSAL TO 17th EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING FOR A WORKSHOP FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION COUNTRIES (ECO) ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL.

PROJECT OUTLINE

REGION:	ECO countries, which comprise: Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan, Turkey, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan.
PROJECT TITLE:	Proposal for a workshop for ECO countries on implementation of the Montreal Protocol.
SECTOR COVERED:	All sectors.
SECTOR ODS CONSUMPTION:	Approximated as 13 000 tonnes per year in the region.
INCREMENTAL COST:	US\$ 150,000 (US\$ 75,000 of this is sought from the Multilateral Fund. The remainder is provided by other funds available to UNEP).
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:	UNEP
NATIONAL COORDINATING AGENCY:	Environment and Urban Affairs Division, Government of Pakistan.
TIMEFRAME:	1996

Description:

This workshop aims to remedy the low level of information and awareness on depletion of the ozone layer and on the Montreal Protocol in the majority of the ECO region by providing decision-makers in governments and industry with the latest information about damage to the ozone layer and the effects of that damage, technical alternatives to the use of controlled substances, possible support from the implementing agencies, and the policies and strategies for phase-out.

This activity is expected to catalyze phase-out activities in the ECO region and to step-up the development and implementation of investment projects.

APPENDIX 4

PROJECT PROPOSAL

PROPOSAL FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE 17TH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING, FOR A REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON METHYL BROMIDE FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN.

PROJECT OUTLINE

REGION:	Countries from Latin America and the Caribbean.
PROJECT TITLE:	Proposal for a Regional Workshop on Methyl Bromide for Latin America and the Caribbean.
SECTOR COVERED:	Methyl Bromide.
SECTOR ODS CONSUMPTION:	4,559 tonnes in 1992 (from the 1994 Report of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee).
INCREMENTAL COST:	US\$ 120,000
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:	UNEP
NATIONAL COORDINATING AGENCY:	Ministerio del Medio Ambiente, Colombia
TIMEFRAME:	2 day workshop in early November 1995

Description:

This workshop aims to remedy the low level of information and awareness in Latin American and Caribbean countries on methyl bromide issues related to the Montreal Protocol. It will provide decision-makers in governments and industry with the latest information about:

- * the role of methyl bromide in ozone layer depletion;
- * control measures and definitions under the Montreal Protocol;
- * the recently completed scientific, environmental effects and technology and economic assessments of the TEAP and the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee and explanation of the different control measure proposals included in these reports;
- * control measures and proposals submitted to the XI and the XII Meetings of the Open Ended Working Group (both for Article 5 and non Article 5 countries);
- * implications of the control measures and definitions mentioned above for Article 5 countries;
- * current methods to control emissions;
- * current alternative methods for reconversion;
- * availability of alternatives for methyl bromide use in the Latin America and the Caribbean region.

APPENDIX 5

PROJECT PROPOSAL

COUNTRY:	COLOMBIA
PROJECT TITLE:	"Training Programme in Good Practices in Refrigeration"
SECTOR COVERED:	Domestic, Commercial and Industrial refrigeration maintenance technicians, as well as air conditioning maintenance technicians, excluding MAC.
ODS USE IN SECTOR:	1.351 tons for 1995.
PROJECT IMPACT (ODP):	202 tons per year (appr. 15% of total consumption due to leaks would be reduced).
PROJECT COST:	US \$ 179.896.00
PROPOSED MLF GRANT:	US \$ 179.896.00
NATIONAL COORDINATING BODY:	Ministry of the Environment.
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:	UNEP

TRAINING COURSE ON GOOD PRACTICES IN REFRIGERATION

1. BACKGROUND:

Use of CFCs in servicing and maintenance of refrigeration equipment is a major part of ODS consumption in developing countries. Emission reduction, good practicing, recovery and recycling are the activities which, without major investments, would contribute substantially to early phase-out of ODSs.

Colombia's Country Programme (CP) for the phase-out of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) under the Montreal Protocol was approved at the 12th meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund in March 1994. This programme's 1995 update shows that for 1994, 1351 tons of ODSs were used for maintenance of existing R+A/C equipment, which represents a 48% of the total ODS consumption for this specific year.

Actions in training Colombian technicians on good maintenance practices turn to be critical since this sub-sector consumes three times more CFC-12 than the domestic, commercial and industrial manufacture sub-sectors altogether. Also preliminary results of an industry survey performed by the Ozone Unit show that the percentage of refrigerant refill due to leaks is very high (approximately 40%).

Accordingly, the Colombian Government is undertaking a comprehensive approach to reduce the ODS consumption in the refrigeration servicing sector, with two complementary projects: the "Training Programme on Good Practices in Refrigeration" and the "Implementation of a National Programme for Recovery and Recycling of CFC Refrigerants", both being presented to the 17th Executive Committee meeting, by UNEP and UNDP respectively.

The formulation of the two projects has been closely coordinated, the equipment bought will be exactly the same, and the Phase I of the "Training Programme in Good Practices on Refrigeration" will coincide with the launching of the "Implementation of a National Programme for Recovery and Recycling of CFC Refrigerants".