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UPDATE ON REPORT OF PROGRESS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

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PREFACE

1. Decision 18/23 of the Executive Committee requested the Fund Secretariat to update the Report of Progress of Implementation of Country Programmes, and to include the question of progress in the implementation of country programmes on the agenda of the 19th Meeting.

2. Countries which had country programmes approved are required to report by 31 March of each year on progress with implementation of their country programmes. Following the 18th Meeting of the Executive Committee, the Fund Secretariat wrote to 46 countries to remind them of the requirement to report. A questionnaire was provided to an additional 15 countries which were to report for the first time.

3. So far, only 22 responses have been received. The information in those responses did not warrant any change to the document submitted to the 18th Meeting. In compliance with Decision 18/23, the Fund Secretariat is re-issuing the report provided to the 18th Meeting as UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/19/51. A further update will be prepared when more information is received in the Secretariat.

PROGRESS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

Background

1. At its 10th Meeting, the Executive Committee requested Parties operating under Article 5, paragraph 1 (Article 5 Parties) to present annually information on progress being made in the implementation of their country programmes. At its 13th Meeting it approved a format for presenting the required information and specified the period which such information should cover and the time for presenting it. The decision (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/13/47, para 193) specified inter alia that the information should cover the progress of implementation for the period 1 January to 31 December and should be forwarded to the Fund Secretariat not later than three months following the end of the year to which the information relates.

2. Being the first report since the Executive Committee took the above decision, this document includes reports on all country programmes approved for the period February 1992 (when the first country programmes were approved) to June 1994.

Administration of the Questionnaire (Format)

3. On 24 December 1994 the Fund Secretariat circulated the approved questionnaire to 32 countries whose submission of their required information was due by 31 March 1995, with a request for them to complete and return the questionnaires by the due date. These countries were Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mexico, Panama, Philippines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Uruguay and Zambia. As of the end of March 1995 only eleven responses had been received.

4. As a result of the slow rate of response, the Fund Secretariat sent reminders on 24 August 1995 to the countries concerned with copies to the implementing agencies responsible for the country programmes. Many more countries subsequently submitted their completed questionnaires by a new deadline of 29 September 1995 set by the Secretariat, bringing the total responses to 29. Only three countries - Costa Rica, Fiji and Syria - did not return any completed questionnaire.

Results

5. The following tables (Tables 1 to 7) and figures (Figures 1 and 2) provide information obtained from the analysis of the responses to the questionnaire

(i) Background to the Country Programmes

Date of approval

6. The 32 country programmes had been approved between the period February 1992 (6th Meeting) and March 1994 (12th Meeting). As of 31 December 1994, 9 of the country programmes had been in force for over two years, another 9 for one and a half years, while 7 and 5 of them had been in force for one year and nine months respectively.

National focal Points

7. The responses indicated that twenty six of the twenty nine countries responding had national ozone offices established, the earliest was in November 1992 while the latest was in August 1994. Majority of the offices (over 80 per cent) operated from Environment Ministries, Departments or Agencies.

Planned Date of Phase-out

8. Forty five per cent of the countries plan to phase out before the year 2000, while about 14 per cent and about 40 per cent plan to phase out between 2001 and 2005 and between 2006 and 2010 respectively (See Table 1). One country planned to phase out as early as 1996 while two each planned to phase out in 1997 and 1998 respectively.

Sectoral Distribution of ODS

9. Table 2 and Figure 2 show the sectoral distribution of ODS at the time of approval of the country programmes. The refrigeration sector with nearly 30 per cent of the consumption is the highest consuming sector followed by the foam and halon sectors (23 and 24 per cent respectively). The refrigeration and the foam sectors are more widely distributed in the Article 5 countries. 85 per cent reported refrigeration sector activities, while 65 per cent reported foam sector activities. The halon sector is the least widespread, with about 30 per cent of the countries reporting activities in this sector.

(ii) Performance of the country programmes

ODS Consumption Patterns

10. Table 1 shows the changes in consumption from the time the country programmes were approved to the reporting time, i.e. 31 December 1994. The Table also indicates the time of approval of the country programmes in order to put the changes which occurred in the ODS consumption in perspective. While 14 countries showed increases in their consumption over the period, 14 others had reductions in their consumption. Figure 1 provides a chart of the consumption changes of the ten largest ODS consuming countries (consumption over 3,000 tonnes ODP). Four of these countries showed substantial reduction in consumption (36-56 per cent) while three others showed substantial increase (20-80 per cent).

Project Development

11. Table 4 shows the number of projects that had been planned within the Action Plans of the country programmes and those that had been developed and submitted for approval and funding. The reports show that, particularly in the larger ODS-consuming countries, substantial number of projects has been developed and approved. The rate of approval of the developed projects was about 90 percent, 33 per cent of the approved projects had received partial or full funding from the implementing agencies.

Disbursement of Approved Funds

12. Table 5 provides information reported on rate of disbursement of funds by implementing agencies to approved projects. It is in only one country that full disbursement of approved funds was reported. In six others (20 per cent of the countries reporting) disbursement ranged between 30 and 65 per cent, while in the rest (75 per cent of the countries) disbursement ranged between 0 and 28 per cent of the approved funds. The total amount approved for the countries reporting (28 of the 32 countries) was US $188.1 million, out of which US $44.4 million (about 24 per cent) had been disbursed to the countries.

Administrative and Supportive Actions

13. Several countries, particularly the larger ODS consuming countries reported extensively on administrative and other actions being taken to expedite or catalyze the ODS phase out activities. Table 6 shows a summary of supportive actions being taken and the number of countries that reported actions taken. Institution of levies and various taxes was being undertaken in about 50 per cent of the contries. Organization of awareness campaigns was also being undertaken in about 50 per cent of the countries. However, provision of incentives for early ODS phase-out was being undertaken, by only about 10 per cent of the countries.

Evaluation of Progress of Implementation of Planned Actions

14. Table 7 shows how the countries assessed the progress of implementation of various measures needed to phase out ODS. About 60 per cent and 55 per cent of the countries reporting on legislative actions and institutional strengthening, respectively felt that the activities were going on according to schedule. However, for the investment projects, only about 15 per cent of the countries reporting felt that investment activities were on schedule, while 80 per cent considered the activities to be behind schedule. In the case of training activities, 60 per cent of the countries reporting considered the activity to be behind schedule, while for 40 per cent of the countries it was on schedule.

Observations

Accuracy in the Presentation of Information

15. In a few cases data reported were either inaccurate or did not respond to the question concerned. For instance:

- In response to questions relating to the number of activities being undertaken, a few respondents indicated names of sectors or sub-sectors instead of the number of activities undertaken.
- In a few cases Appendix II which should provide a list of phase-out activities was either not completed or not completed in full.
- In some cases component activities in institutional strengthening projects such as awareness campaign, seminars, etc. were entered as individual activities although the composite institutional strengthening project was approved as one project.
- Some countries did not include project preparation activities in their list.
- Some countries which did not have investment activities reported such activities. (In such cases the information was not included in the analysis).

16. The quality of the information provided to the Executive Committee on the basis of such survey will be enhanced if more accurate and required information is given.

17. The slow response to the questionnaire necessitating issuing of reminders causes delays in providing the information to the Executive Committee

Table 1: Planned Year of Phase Out

Phase-Out Schedules for	Number of Countries	Percentage
Year 2000 or earlier	13	45
2001 - 2005	4	14
2006 - 2010	12	41
Total	29	100

Table 2: ODS Consumption by Sector

	Number of Countries	Consumption Tonnes ODP
Aerosol	12	13,644
Foam	19	26,479
Halon	10	25,861
Refrigeration	25	30,688
Solvent	13	13,590
Others	3	405
Total		110,667

Major consuming countries not reporting sector consumption data: Iran, Philippines

Figure 1: SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF ODS

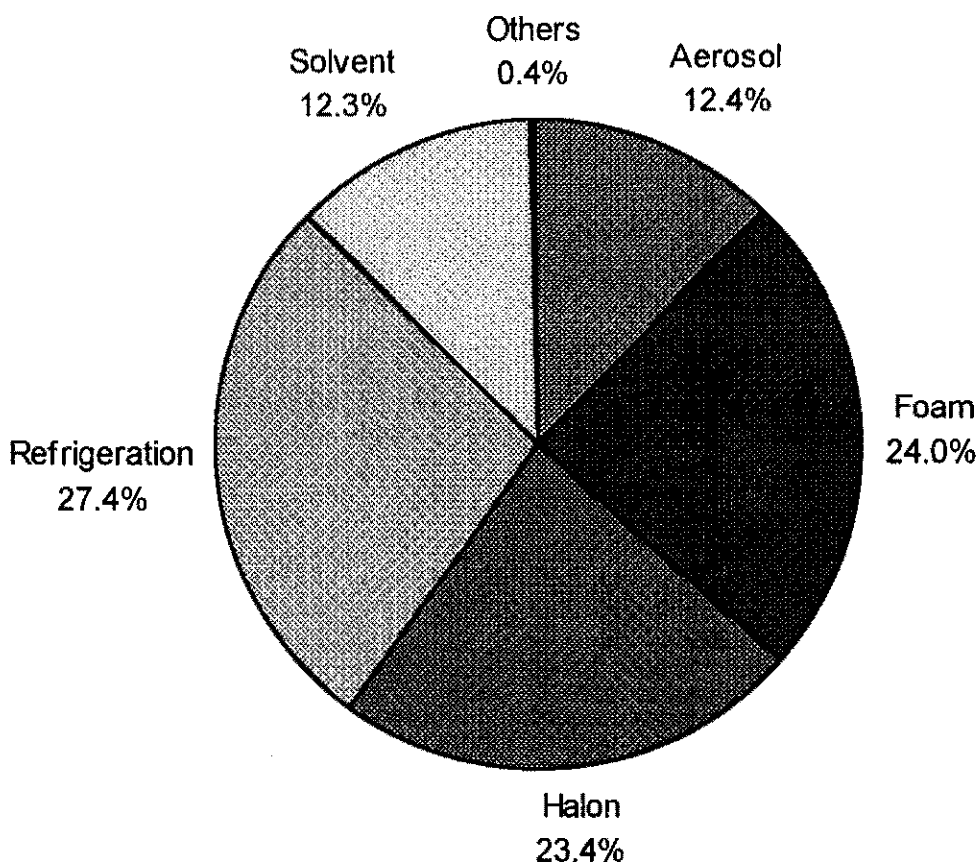

Table 3: Changes in ODS Consumption (as at Dec. 1994) Since Approval of Country Programmes

Country		Consumption (ODP Tonnes)		Change in Consumption		Date of Approval
		Initial	Current (1994)	Tonnes ODP	Per Cent	
1.	Algeria	2,144	2,447	303	+14	Nov. 93
2.	Burkina Faso	36	38	2	+4	Nov. 93
3.	Cameroon	103	217	114	+110	July 93
4.	Chile	1,199	991	-94	-17	June 92
5.	China	61,709	111,919	50,210	+81	March 93
6.	Colombia	2,588	2,224	-364	-14	March 94
7.	Costa Rica	No data				Oct. 92
8.	Côte d'Ivoire	247	NA	Increase (no data)		Jan. 94
9.	Cuba	331	281	-50	-15	Nov. 93
10	Ecuador	242	450	208	+86	Feb. 92
11.	Egypt	3,376	2,000	-1,376	-41	Oct. 92
12.	Fiji	No data				June 93
13.	Ghana	100	43	-57	-57	Oct. 92
14.	Guatemala	286	228	-58	-20	June 93
15.	India	13,111	16,148	3,037	+23	Nov. 93
16.	Indonesia	3,567	2,934	-633	-56	March 94
17.	Iran	2,800	3,420	620	+18	June 93
18.	Jordan	835	850	15	+2	June 93
19.	Malawi	200	228	28	+14	March 94
20.	Malaysia	4,087	3,896	-191	-5	Feb. 92
21.	Maldives	9	10	1	+20	June 93
22.	Mauritius	70	31	-39	-55	June 93
23.	Mexico	10,136	6,081	-4,055	-40	Feb. 92
24.	Panama	283	269	-14	-5	June 93
25.	Philippines	3,452	4,122	670	+19	May 93
26.	Senegal	102	112	10	+10	Nov. 93
27.	Sri Lanka	325	333	8	+3	March 94
28.	Syria	No data				Nov. 93
29.	Thailand	8,893	7,490	-1,403	-16	Nov. 93
30.	Turkey	5,202	3,355	-1,847	-36	Oct. 92
31.	Uruguay	314	228	-86	-27	June 93
32.	Zambia	22	22	0	0	Oct. 92
	TOTAL	125,769	170,645			

Increase in consumption:	14 countries, including China, Ecuador, India and Philippines
Decrease in consumption:	14 countries including Chile, Colombia, Egypt, Mexico, Thailand and Turkey
Same consumption:	1 country
No data:	3 countries
Largest increases:	Cameroon (110%), Ecuador (86%), China (81%)
Largest reductions:	Ghana (57%), Indonesia (56%), Mauritius (55%)

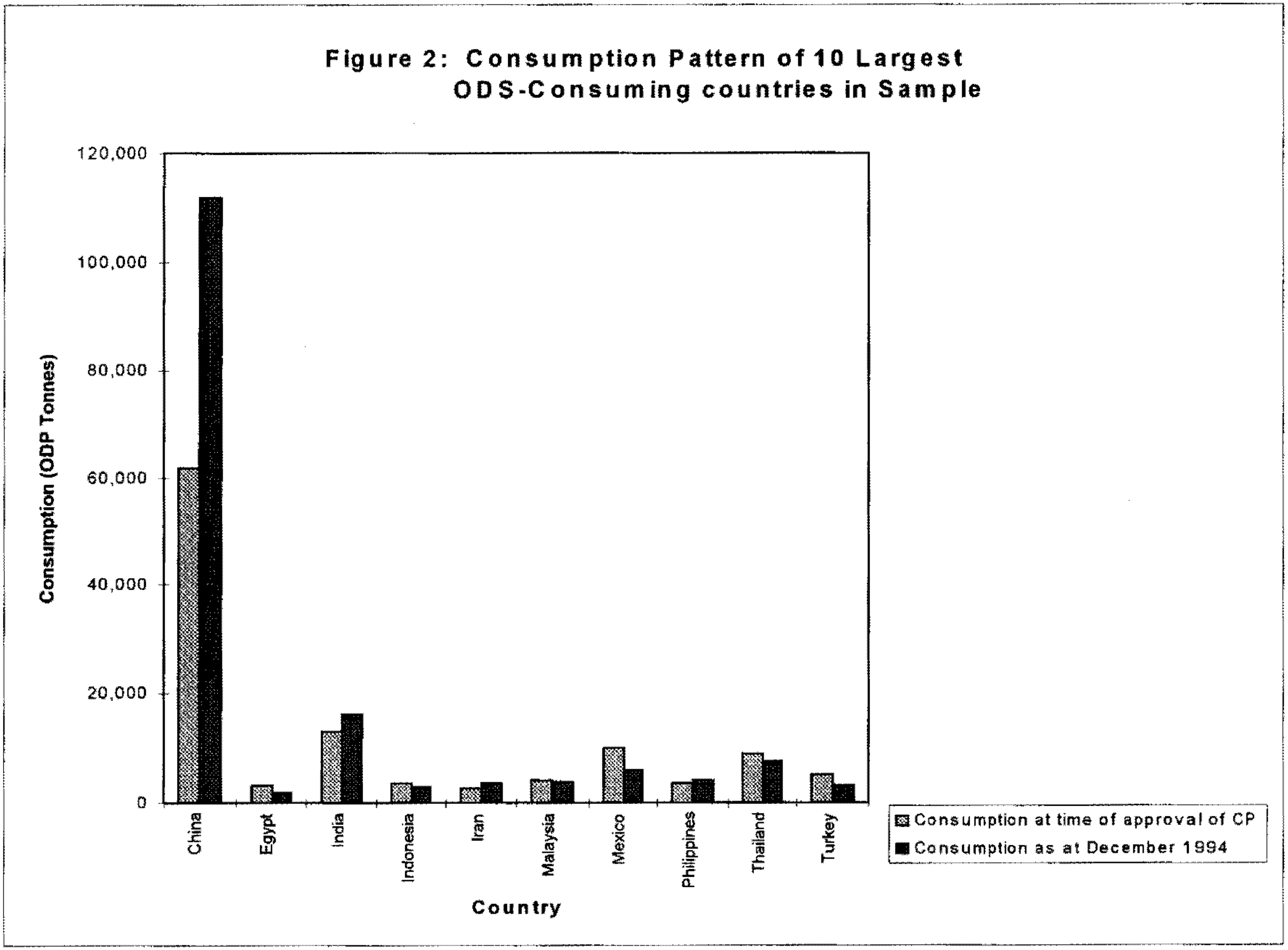
Figure 2: Consumption Pattern of 10 Largest ODS-Consuming countries in Sample
Consumption (ODP Tonnes)
120,000
100,000
80,000
60,000
40,000
20,000
0
China
Egypt
India
Indonesia
Iran
Malaysia
Mexico
Philippines
Thailand
Turkey
Country
Consumption at time of approval of CP
Consumption as at December 1994

Table 4: Development and Implementation of Activities in the Country Programmes (CP) as at December 1994

	Country	Planned Activities in C.P.	Activities Developed and Submitted for Approval	Approved Activities	Activities Funded by Agencies
1.	Algeria	13	5	5	1
2.	Burkina Faso	7	6	5	2
3.	Cameroon	6	5	4	3
4.	Chile	4	1	1	1
5.	China	150	150[1]	115	31
6.	Colombia	19	7	7	1
7.	Costa Rica	*No response*			
8.	Côte d'Ivoire	4	4	2	0
9.	Cuba	9	2	2	2
10.	Ecuador	NA	3	3	3
11.	Egypt	NA	40	40	39
12.	Fiji	*No response*			
13.	Ghana	5	5	4	3
14.	Guatemala	NA	3	3	1
15.	India	NA	36	31	14
16.	Indonesia	NA	20	20	0
17.	Iran	5	3	3	3
18.	Jordan	5	6	6	1
19.	Malawi	5	1	1	
20.	Malaysia	55	43	42	8
21.	Maldives [1]	9	9	1	1
22.	Mauritius	9	3	3	-
23.	Mexico	NA	15	15	
24.	Panama	3	2	2	1
25.	Philippines	NA	28	21	3
26.	Senegal	4	1	1	1
27.	Sri Lanka	11	2	1	1
28.	Syria	*No response*			
29.	Thailand	23	40	40	4
30.	Turkey	4[2]	9	8	4
31.	Uruguay	12	12	11	4
32.	Zambia	7	2	2	0

[1] Appears to be in error since not all the planned projects in he country programme had been developed.
[2] Includes groups of projects.

Table 5: Disbursements of Approved Funds by Agencies as of December 1994

Country		Approved US $ X 1,000	Disbursed US $ X 1,000	% Disbursement
1.	Algeria	8,860	50	0.6
2.	Burkina Faso	140	44	31
3.	Cameroon	3,438	2,031	59
4.	Chile	1,206	448	37
5.	China	50,191	2,265	4.5
6.	Colombia	7,374	167	2.3
7.	Costa Rica	No data		
8.	Côte d'Ivoire	0	0	0
9.	Cuba	341	0	0
10	Ecuador	1,566	1,011	64.6
11.	Egypt	25,986	25,986	100
12.	Fiji	No data		
13.	Ghana	1,017	286	28.1
14.	Guatemala	521	0	0
15.	India	11,500	1,300	11.3
16.	Indonesia	7,383	0	0
17.	Iran	3,948	2,200	55.7
18.	Jordan	4,500	40	0.9
19.	Malawi	470	77	16.4
20.	Malaysia	11,800	2,500	21.2
21.	Maldives	41	18	43.6
22.	Mauritius	523	0	0
23.	Mexico	1,138	2,000	17.6
24.	Panama	360	46	12.7
25.	Philippines	17,700	445	2.5
26.	Senegal	175	0	0
27.	Sri Lanka	155	5	3.1
28.	Syria	No data		
29.	Thailand	18,861	NA	NA
30.	Turkey	6,165	3,755	60.9
31.	Uruguay	2,667	163	6.2
32.	Zambia	76	0	0
	TOTAL	188,102	44,837	

Total Funds Approved:	US $188,102,000
Total Funds Disbursed:	US $44,387,000
Per cent Disbursed (Cumulative):	23.6

Table 6: Administrative and Supportive Actions Taken

Action	No of Countries Reporting
Institution of Levies & other disincentives	15
Provision of incentives	4
Institution of bans/prohibitions	8
Establishment of Ozone Office	17
Awareness campaigns	14

Table 7: Evaluation of Progress of Implementation of Planned Actions in Country Programmes

Action	Evaluation[3]		
	On Schedule	Slower than Scheduled	Faster than Scheduled
Legislative and administrative	18	8	2
Institutional strengthening	15	12	
Training	10	15	
Investment Projects	3	17	1

3 Figures indicate the number of countries reporting.