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Fifteenth Meeting
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UNEP WORK PROGRAMME

This document replaces document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/15/13 and includes:

- Comments and Recommendations from the Fund Secretariat
- UNEP 1994 Work Programme Amendments
- Indicative 1995 Work Programme

**COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE FUND SECRETARIAT
ON UNEP 1994 WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENTS**

1. UNEP is requesting approval from the Executive Committee for amendments to its 1994 Work Programme. The amendments include country programme preparation for six Article 5 Parties and organization of two regional workshops.
2. US \$40,000 is being requested per country for country programme preparation in Brunei Darussalam, Chad, Lesotho and Namibia, while US \$10,000 per country is being requested for completion of country programmes of the Dominican Republic and Gabon.
3. Brunei Darussalam became a Party to the Montreal Protocol on 25 August 1993 and was initially classified as a Party not operating under Article 5 and later reclassified as operating under the Article. Clarifications received from the Ozone Secretariat indicated that the initial classification was based on estimates which later proved incorrect following submission of official data. Hence, Decision VI/5 paragraph (e) of the Sixth Meeting of the Parties regarding access of reclassified Article 5 Parties to the Multilateral Fund, does not apply to Brunei Darussalam.
4. The two regional workshops to be organized at a total cost of US \$220,000 are the following:
 - (a) Regional Workshop on Non-CFC Technologies for Domestic Refrigerator Manufacturing Industries in the Latin American and the Caribbean (LAC) region. US \$100 000
 - (b) Regional Workshop on Aerosol Conversion for the SEAP region. US \$120 000

Workshop (a) will be organized in collaboration with UNDP while workshop (b) will be coordinated with the World Bank's Global Aerosol Project.
5. The activities of the consultants of the implementing agencies are important for the development and implementation of projects funded through the Multilateral Fund. Their advice to and/or cooperation with governments and enterprises in the Article 5 countries is critical in developing projects which are technologically feasible and economically cost-effective. Recognizing this critical role of the implementing agencies' consultants, the Executive Committee approved an amount of US \$70,000 at its 12th Meeting for UNEP to organize a meeting of consultants of the implementing agencies collaborating with the Fund Secretariat to prepare the meeting's Terms of Reference and modalities for expanding its scope. While the preparations requested have been made, the meeting is yet to be held. It is crucial that regional workshops aimed at development and implementation of phase-out activities at this stage of the phase-out process be preceded by the meeting of the implementing agencies' consultants, since that

would inform the discussions of the workshops. Consequently should the Executive Committee approve any of the workshops proposed by UNEP its funding should be deferred pending the completion of and reporting on the meeting of the consultants.

6. There is significant involvement of the World Bank in the domestic refrigerator manufacturing sub-sector in the LAC region. It will therefore be essential to collaborate also with or involve the Bank in this activity. The participation of the other implementing agencies is particularly important as a means of facilitating broader discussion of issues that have been identified during the development and review of projects in this sub-sector, as well as relevant implementation issues.
7. The regional workshop on aerosol conversion has been reconsidered against the following background:
 - (a) The World Bank's Global Aerosol Project (US \$350,000) approved at the Tenth Meeting in June 1993 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/15) which covers countries in the South East Asia sub-region with significant consumption in the aerosol sector, i.e. Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand.
 - (b) Projects approved for some of the participating countries:
 - Malaysia: Safety and technical programme to aid manufacturers of aerosol products (US \$145,000) approved at the 12th Meeting for UNDP.
 - Indonesia: Safety and technical programme to assist manufacturers of hydrocarbon propelled aerosol products (US \$240,000) approved at the 11th Meeting for the World Bank.
8. The World Bank's Global Aerosol Project envisages the following outputs:
 - Country reports for the participating countries giving the status in each country and the strategy to be adopted to phase out and detailed information on technology and operational issues and project design possibilities.
 - 2-day alternate propellant seminars followed by 1-day hands on workshops in each of six selected countries.
 - Project preparation for local supplier of HAPs and projects for 20-30 per cent of local aerosol fillers.
 - Interim reports after the preliminary survey in the countries.
 - Modular designs of the seminars
 - Draft reports on each of the six detailed country projects, including results of workshops.
 - Final reports on each of the six country projects.

9. The following will be the expected results:
- Four countries would convert on the basis of information and assistance provided under the project.
 - Six countries will convert based on investment projects and programmes developed for financing through the Multilateral Fund.
10. There is no evidence that all the above outputs and results have been achieved. Therefore, in spite of the fact that UNEP has indicated its intention to coordinate the workshop with the Global Aerosol Project, the workshop will run parallel with that project. There is potential for overlap, duplication and double counting, particularly in the case of countries covered by the Global Aerosol Project, since it does not appear evident that there was any rationalization of the cost of the workshop with that of the Global Aerosol Project. Future proposals on workshops of this nature should indicate clearly areas of cooperation/coordination and any possible cost rationalization or optimization.

RECOMMENDATION

The Fund Secretariat recommends as follows:

11. To approve US \$180,000 and US \$23,400 support costs for formulating country programmes in Brunei Darussalam (US \$40,000), Chad (US \$40,000), Dominican Republic (US \$10,000), Gabon (US \$10,000), Lesotho (US \$40,000) and Namibia (US \$40,000).
12. To defer the Regional Workshop on Non-CFC Technologies for Domestic Refrigerator Manufacturing Industries in the LAC region pending the completion and reporting on the meeting of consultants of the implementing agencies.
13. To defer the Regional Workshop on Aerosol Conversion for the SEAP region pending the completion of the Global Aerosol Project as envisaged in its project proposal.
14. To request UNEP to indicate in future, in project proposals for workshops/seminars involving collaboration with other agencies, the areas of collaboration with the agencies concerned and any cost rationalizations made (when necessary and/or possible).

1994 UNEP WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT

Under the Multilateral Fund

UNEP IE

DECEMBER 1994

**1994 UNEP IE WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT
Under the Multilateral Fund**

DECEMBER 1994

I. CONTENTS

UNEP IE proposes the following amendments to its 1994 Work Programme for the approval of the 15th Executive Committee Meeting.

The amendments proposed consist of:

- 1) Additional country programmes to be formulated, following the requests for assistance from the countries;
- 2) The assistance required to complete the country programmes for those countries whose country studies were started (with the assistance of the Government of Finland) when they were non- Parties to the Protocol;
- 3) Training activities.

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 Brunei Darussalam, Lesotho, Namibia, Chad, and Nepal.

2. Additional costs for Country Programmes

UNEP IE started preparing the Country Programmes for the Dominican Republic, Chad and Gabon when they were non-Parties. They have now become Party to the Protocol. The completion of these three Country Programmes requires some updating due to evolution within the countries.

3. Training Activities

1. Regional Workshop on Non-CFC Technologies for Domestic Refrigerator Manufacturing Industries, in the LAC region.
2. Regional Workshop on Aerosol Conversion, for the SEAP region.

II. PROJECT/ACTIVITY REQUIREMENTS AND COSTS

1.	Assistance in formulating the Country Programmes	US\$
	Chad	40 000
	Brunei Darussalam	40 000
	Gabon (completion)	10 000
	Dominican Republic (completion)	10 000
	Lesotho	40 000
	Namibia	40 000

		180 000
2.	Training Activities	
	Regional Workshop on Non-CFC Technologies for Domestic Refrigerator Manufacturing Industries in the LAC region.	100 000
	Regional Workshop on Aerosol Conversion for the SEAP region.	120 000

		220 000
	Sub total	400 000
-	13% support costs	52 000
-	Total	452 000

1. Training Activities

UNEP proposes to hold a workshop on Non-CFC Technology for Domestic Refrigerators Manufacturing Industries in the LAC region with the following characteristics:

- Objective:
- to provide domestic refrigerators manufacturing industry owners, chief managers, as well as government officials in charge of Ozone Protection Units, the practical information covering all alternative technologies to phase-out CFCs in the domestic refrigerators manufacturing sector to reinforce the confidence of companies which have already chosen a given technology and thus promote a smoother and more expeditious implementation process,
 - to facilitate for manufacturers of domestic refrigerators who have not yet decided to convert their factories to non-CFC technologies to decide on which options to choose when phasing out CFC technologies.

Structure: The workshop will consist of presentations, discussions and working sessions, with possibilities of sharing the experiences of manufacturers which are phasing out the use of CFCs as refrigerators and foam blowing agents at their own factories

A roundtable session for identifying investment projects will be held as part of the workshop. Those sessions will be assisted by experts from the implementing agencies and/or UNEP Technical Options Committee and Industry.

As part of the course, field visits will be organized to local domestic refrigerators manufacturing industries which have already achieved a successful conversion to alternative technologies (if applicable).

Expected results: It is expected that this Workshop will promote a prompt phase-out of CFCs in the refrigeration sector in the region, through the formulation of appropriate strategies for the phase out of CFCs in the refrigeration sector, and the formulation of related investment projects. It is also expected to expedite the implementation of approved projects.

Time Frame: Second quarter of 1995.

Organisation: The workshop will be jointly organized by UNEP and UNDP.

1.2 Title: *Regional Workshop on Aerosol Conversion for the SEAP region.*

UNEP proposes to hold a Regional Workshop on Aerosol Conversion for the SEAP region, in close cooperation with the Global Project on Aerosols.

Characteristics of the Workshop

Objectives: To initiate the development of effective national strategies to phase-out the use of ODSs in the aerosol sector.

These strategies should take into account inter alia:

- the continued and in some countries rapidly increasing use of CFCs in the aerosol sector;
- the large amount of small aerosol filling companies located in densely populated areas where retrofitting to hydrocarbons is not feasible;
- the difficulties in reaching out to and controlling such companies;
- the need for comprehensive national strategies combining regulations, financial assistance/ incentives, public awareness and investment projects.

Target groups: a) *Primary target:*

- Government officials in charge of Ozone Protection Units (ODS Officers) in developing countries in the Southeast Asia region (excluding countries with an insignificant consumption of ODS in the aerosol filling industry);
- key persons with whom the ODS Officers would have to cooperate in designing and implementing efficient national strategies in the aerosol sector (about five persons per country, to be identified by the ODS Officers).

Such key persons are likely to include a representative from a relevant trade association and/or major aerosol filling companies (at least two persons per country should be from the industry), a government official in charge of safety regulations and a representative for a relevant financial institution. They could also include e.g. a representative from the petroleum industry.

b) *Secondary target*

Indonesian aerosol filling industry owners and chief managers.

Structure: The workshop would last five days and would be split in two parts.

The first part would include presentations on relevant technical and economical issues, including the experience available within the Global Project on Aerosols and ongoing projects in Indonesia. This part, which also would include a field visit, would be targeted to the primary target group as well as to the broader Indonesian audience.

The second part would be targeted exclusively to the primary target group, and would include group discussions on how to solve the problems described above. On the last day of the workshop, each country group would discuss and start outlining a national strategy for the aerosol sector on which they would work further when returning home.

Coordination: The workshop would be closely coordinated with the Global Project on Aerosols, managed by the World Bank. It would build on Phase I of that project. Experts involved in the Global Project would be used as resource persons.

Expected results:

- Efficient national strategies in participating countries, leading to an effective phase out of the use of ODS in the aerosol sector;
- Well focused investment projects within the framework of the second phase of the Global Project on Aerosols backed up by the necessary governmental policies and actions;
- A sound base for investment projects in countries which are not targeted under the Global project for Aerosols.

Timing: The workshop should be carried out during March-April 1995.

IV. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

1. *Regional Workshop on Non-CFC Technology for Domestic Refrigerators Manufacturing Industries in the LAC region*

During the "Workshop of ODS Officers Network for South America" held in Montevideo last May, UNEP was requested to organize a "Regional Workshop on Conversion of Domestic Refrigerator Manufacturing Industries". Based on this request, UNEP IE has initiated a survey of domestic refrigerator manufacturing facilities in the region.

The development of new technologies to replace the use of CFCs as refrigerant and foam blowing agent in production of domestic refrigerators and freezers around the world is at present very rapid. All alternatives have their own characteristic pros and cons, and requires that the proper precautions and technical aspects are taken into account.

Latin America has a large number of domestic refrigerator manufacturers. Some have already decided on what main route to take (all presently discussed options are represented). Others are still considering what would be the best option. Preliminary results from the responses to the survey, with responses received from four out of eight countries, indicate that companies in these four countries who have not yet decided on how to replace the use of CFCs account for close to 300 tonnes of ODS. This figure is likely to increase substantially, when the remaining responses come in, as information from Brazil, Chile, Ecuador and Peru is still outstanding and more information is expected from Argentina and Venezuela.

The 6th Meeting of the Parties expressed the need for up-to-date information on all environmentally sound technology options to replace CFCs. With the rapid development in this specific sector, providing written material is not sufficient. The companies, as well as the government officials, need the opportunity to ask questions and share the experience of other companies. Not only companies who have not yet decided what solution to choose but also those, who have taken that decision, ask for more information about precautions during implementation and other technical details.

2. *Regional Workshop on Aerosol Conversion for the SEAP region.*

Despite the fact that, in principle, the use of CFCs in aerosols can be cost-effectively replaced by hydrocarbons, the use of CFCs in the aerosol sector is still increasing in many developing countries. One example is the situation in Indonesia where the present consumption of CFCs in this sector is about 2,000 tonnes. Indonesia has estimated the unconstrained demand by the year 2010 to 11,000 tonnes, with a growing demand in particular for hair sprays and other cosmetics, despite the fact that the use of CFCs in aerosols has been banned for several years.

One important reason is the fact that filling CFC aerosols is a fairly easy operation that can be conducted without particular safety precautions. Aerosol filling companies are therefore often small enterprises located in densely populated areas where retrofitting to hydrocarbons is not feasible. They might not be aware of any regulations prohibiting the use of CFCs and are in any case not easily controlled by the government. This situation is typical for many developing countries. In addition, in some countries, bans on the CFCs use in aerosols fall under another agency than the one primarily responsible for ODS phase-out strategies which might have affected the priorities placed on enforcement.

In March 1994, UNEP arranged a Regional Workshop on Aerosols in Jordan, for West Asia, targeting aerosol manufacturing company owners and Chief Executive Officers and with the objectives of identifying investment projects. In order to effectively tackle the situation in the aerosol sector in South East Asia and the Pacific and to make the support offered under the Multilateral Fund effective, there is a need for coherent and comprehensive strategies from the national governments and the implementing agencies assisting them. Such strategies can include:

- government regulations, coupled with a clear enforcement strategy;
- financial assistance, facilitating loans to cover short-term need for capital investments, e.g. for companies that are prepared to relocate their operations;
- investment projects e.g. for facilities that can fill on a contractual basis for many small companies, coupled with related decisions on conditions for financial support from the Multilateral Fund to such facilities;
- investment projects for a facility to de-stench hydrocarbons to make local supplies suitable for aerosols, in particular for cosmetics (it has to be considered whether such facilities can serve several countries);
- technical and informational assistance to evaluate alternatives for CFCs, including other options than hydrocarbons;
- awareness raising activities, targeting the general public and the aerosol filling enterprises;
- policy decisions on how to react to the fact that some enterprises would have to turn to other business.

The need for a Regional Workshop on this subject was emphasized by the ODS Officers in the Southeast Asia/Pacific Region (ODSONET/SEAP) at their annual meeting in Hanoi in August 1994.

Indonesia was identified as a suitable venue for such a workshop for the following reasons

- the establishment of a central facility that could fill aerosols for many small enterprises is being considered;
- an approach linking big and small companies is being tested;
- the World Bank, under the project approved by the executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund, is preparing a feasibility study of setting up a de-stenching facility in Indonesia; it could also be possible to locate a central facility for producing good quality hydrocarbons for supply to the region in Indonesia;

- the huge and rapidly growing consumption of CFCs for aerosols in Indonesia makes it urgent to spread information on this issue to as many aerosol enterprises as possible in Indonesia.

The World Bank is currently carrying out a "Global Aerosol Project", split in two phases. In the first phase (to be concluded by the end of 1994), the situation in 8-10 countries including Malaysia and Thailand is being evaluated. Based on the information in Phase I, the World Bank will select six countries. In these countries, the Bank will conduct a more detailed study to assess difficulties, to draw up a plan to limit the use of ODSs to essential applications, to identify investment projects and to develop project proposals. Indonesia is considered for inclusion in Phase II.

The Regional Workshop on Aerosols would be closely coordinated with the Global Project on Aerosols. It would be based on the experience from Phase I of the Global Project and would contribute to the ongoing process of Phase II. At the same time, the workshop will make it possible to spread the experience from the Global Project to other countries.

UNEP's recently produced Catalogue on Aerosols, Sterilants, Miscellaneous Uses, and Carbon Tetrachloride and Handbook on Aerosol Conversion Technology will be utilized as background material. The case studies on Aerosol conversion being prepared will also be part of the workshop material.

UNEP WORK PROGRAMME
UNDER THE MULTILATERAL FUND

SUMMARY OF THE MAJOR PROGRAMME ELEMENTS FOR 1995

UNEP IE
DECEMBER 1994

SUMMARY OF THE MAJOR UNEP PROGRAMME ELEMENTS FOR 1995

INTRODUCTION

The Work Programme of UNEP IE's OzonAction Programme under the Multilateral Fund is formulated through a process which includes analysis of lessons learnt and feedback received, consultation with its Regional Offices and deliberations with expert groups, including the Informal Advisory Group. This annual process concludes in January of each year, so that the proposed Work Programme can be submitted for the consideration of the Executive Committee in March. The following summary of elements for the Proposed 1995 Work Programme has been prepared ahead of completion of this process.

In the last three years, the OzonAction Programme has made definite and decisive input towards initiating the expeditious phase-out of ODS in Article 5 countries. Awareness of the obligations to be assumed under the Montreal Protocol is now giving major impetus to the decision-making process in Article 5 countries to develop responsible policies, strategies and investment projects for phase-out. We expect this upsurge to continue in 1995 and onwards. The challenge arising out of imminent phase-out of ODS in developed countries will have to be met by Article 5 countries by devising the specific policies and strategies. Thus, an increasing number of Article 5 countries will actively pursue the path of building local capacities and strengthening their institutions.

The task before the OzonAction Programme will be to assist Article-5 countries by meeting their informational and training needs in their capacity building process. The 6th Meeting of the Parties emphasized that the Clearinghouse function should be even stronger than it is today, to enable them to make informed decisions on policies and investments.

As more and more low-level consuming countries join the Protocol in their endeavour to protect the ozone layer, cost effective operational strategies need be finalized. The optimization of resource utilization would need to be actively undertaken without jeopardizing the objective of the Protocol. This document summarizes, elements, activities and operational strategies.

THRUST AREAS

The thrust areas of the 1995 Work Programme will be characterized by refinement and improvement of existing activities, rather than expansion into new areas. The important activities will be to:

- * Complete the residual activities from earlier Work Programmes, including the expeditious initiation of Institutional Strengthening Projects;

- * Continue to serve and strengthen the National Ozone Units in order to build their capacity to make informed policy and investment decisions;
- * Improve the delivery of the Programme to ensure that the output of the Programme reaches the stakeholders;
- * Fine-tune the communication strategy and identify additional strategic focal points to disseminate information;
- * Focus on the needs of low-level consuming countries whose consumption of ODS, though comparatively low, is critical to their emerging national economies and assist them in devising practical and cost-effective strategies;
- * Orient the activities to facilitate phase-out of ODS in SMEs, which though individually are low consumers, collectively represent a significant share in national consumption. This sector, being mostly informal and unorganized, needs special attention due to their societal importance.

ACTIVITIES

Potential activities that might be proposed include:

Information Exchange

- Update of sectoral Technical Brochures which will reflect new TEAP and TOC reports.
- Update of Technology Catalogue Series to reflect (a) new technologies, equipment, and product suppliers (b) corrections/removal of inappropriate or outdated information (c) changes in the international regulatory environment.
- Increased and Focussed Dissemination of Technical Documents including Technology Catalogue Series. Actively outreach and distribute the technical brochures and technology catalogues to wider stakeholders in developing and developed countries.
- Continue to Update and Distribute the OAIC-DV (Diskette Version) and distribute to all National Ozone Units the OAIC diskette version 3 times/year.
- Maintain OzonAction Document Repository through active data collection. Continue to acquire and abstract technical and policy documents for use in developing information papers, the OAIC Publications data base, query response service, etc. Emphasis will be on working with the UNEP TOCs in order to identify, acquire, and abstract select critical documents that address Article 5 needs.

- Maintain Query Response Service. Continue to research and respond to all information requests from Article 5 countries.
- Continue to develop information papers. Continue producing short, targeted information papers that address specific technical or policy issues of high concern to Article 5 countries.
- Continue to operate the International Recycled Halon Bank Management Information Clearinghouse. Maintain the activities of the clearinghouse, e.g. (a) response to technical and policy queries (b) maintain list of national halon banks (c) update the Halon Bank Information Kit.
- Continue publication of the *OzonAction Newsletter* and Special Supplements with information that will increasingly reflect the latest technology and policy development.

Continue publication of Special Supplements (SS) to meet the specific informational needs on topics like Methyl Bromide and Alternatives to HCFCs. The topics covered by the SS will highlight the need expressed during the 6th Meeting of the Parties for more information on latest alternative technologies.

- Continue to maintain contact data base of experts and mailing list data-base.

Training

- Follow-up activities on earlier conducted Regional Workshops and "Train the Trainer " courses will be undertaken proactively, through correspondence and networking activities.
- Sector specific Regional Workshops on technology awareness will be formulated in consultation with the countries in the region and based on justified needs.

One such need expressed by the African region is for a workshop on the "Practical Implementation of Methyl Bromide Phase-out through presentation of case studies and demonstration".

- Training material, i.e Manuals, Handbooks, Guidelines and "Trainer Packages" will be actively disseminated through the identified and agreed training institutes and focal points.
- Based on the available Codes of Good Practices, a Manual on Code of Good Practices will be updated. Specific sub-sector training manuals will be prepared (e.g. MAC, Domestic Refrigerators) based on available manuals through review and compilation.

Networking:

- Continue the networking of ODS-Officers in Southeast Asia, Latin America and Africa.
- Explore, through networking, the possibilities of regional and cost-effective approaches to policy and investment initiatives.
- Analyze the needs of Small Island countries and South Asian requests to establish networks through consultation with Governments and Article 5 countries in the region.

Institutional Strengthening

- Initiate and monitor, on priority, the Institutional Strengthening projects already approved.
- Prepare and initiate the Institutional Strengthening projects in 1995 based on requests from countries (Expected to be about 15-20)

Country programmes

- Assist countries in completing the formulation of Country Programmes for which funds are already approved.
- Undertake formulation of new Country Programmes according to requests from countries. [Expected to be about 15-20.]

OPERATIONAL STRATEGIES

The following operational strategies are proposed for 1995 in order to **improve and strengthen** the Programme:

- a) **Feedback survey on effectiveness** of information exchange and delivery mechanisms will be carried out for the clearinghouse by employing professional consultants.
- b) **Proactive collection of information** on successful policies, legislation, case studies and other relevant data on ODS phase out
- c) Closer coordination with **UNEP TEAP** and **TOC** members for information collection and dissemination

- d) Delivery of the Programme will be made effective by regionalizing the activities through UNEP's Regional Offices.
- e) Bilateral cooperation between developed and developing countries in the region will be further promoted to include the issues of CFC and Halon supply for critical uses, training and policy options.
- f) The concept of Regional CFC Bank Information Clearinghouse - similar to the Halon Bank Clearinghouse - will be explored in consultation with the TEAP and TOCs.

IMPLEMENTATION OF APPROVED PROJECTS

In 1995 the following projects already approved will be completed:

Approved Projects	Level of Disbursement (US\$)
1. All 17 Institutional Strengthening projects will be started [4 are already started]	2,000,000.00
2. Training Strategy	100,000.00
3. Information Kit (partly completed)	90,000.00
4. Country Programmes (expected 15)	600,000.00

All other projects will have been completed by the end of March 1995.

ANTICIPATED ISSUES IN 1995

- a) **The need to develop cost effective strategies for low level consuming countries,** regional approaches for recovery and recycling, halon banking and CFC banking will be actively explored. UNEP's strengths in regionalizing the various environmental programmes may be utilized to develop and implement such strategies.
- b) **Environmental and Technical assessment of existing technological option** is the need expressed by Article 5 countries. UNEP would organize consultation with TEAP and TOCs to best address this issue.