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

Seventh Meeting
Montreal, 23-26 June 1992

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

1. As the Interim Multilateral Fund enters its investment phase, it has become evident that successful execution of activities for the phase-out of the ozone depleting substances (ODSs) would depend on effective institutional machinery for carrying through the projects to be supported under the Fund. Thus the need to strengthen institutional capacities in Article 5 countries has become one of the critical issues to be considered by the Executive Committee.

2. Considering the limited resources available to the Fund and hence the need to rationalize support for such institutional strengthening, the Executive Committee at its Sixth Meeting withheld decision on requests for institutional strengthening pending submission at its Seventh Meeting of a paper on the issue by the Fund Secretariat.

Major Characteristics

3. The paper outlines the main characteristics of institutional strengthening. Since the enhancement of technical capacities for carrying out the phase-out projects within the sectors (Aerosol, Refrigeration, Solvents, Foam and Halons) should be expected to be project related and therefore catered for within the Work Programmes of the Implementing Agencies, the paper places emphasis on the need to strengthen central co-ordinating machineries within Article 5 countries. This will equip them to be able to take advantage of available opportunities for effective phase-out of the ODSs.

4. Consequently, strengthening of an organization within the administrative structure is proposed as a viable way of ensuring a machinery for facilitating expeditious implementation of the ODS phase-out and related activities in the Article 5 countries. Terms of Reference are proposed for such an organization which include promotional and clearing-house functions.

Criteria

5. Three main criteria have been proposed for determining the level of support that may be given to an eligible Party. The main criteria are the calculated level of ODS consumption and the level of economic development as defined by the Human Development Index (HDI) of UNDP. Three major categories of Article 5 countries are defined based on calculated level of ODS consumption; namely:

Category 1 (High-volume consuming countries; calculated level of consumption greater than 10,000 Tonnes ODP):	3 countries
Category 2 (Medium-volume consuming countries; calculated level of consumption 1,000-10,000 Tonnes):	13 countries
Category 3 (Low-volume consuming countries; calculated level of consumption less than 1000 Tonnes):	22 countries

Areas of Expenditure and Level of Funding

6. Areas of expenditure (both capital and recurrent) that could qualify for support for institutional strengthening, as defined in the paper, have been proposed. Capital expenditure covers equipment to facilitate the oversight functions, while recurrent expenditure covers incentives for skilled staff and critical areas of operational costs. Staff strength, as proposed, is commensurate with the level of consumption.

7. The level of funding for a 3-year period has been estimated on the basis of identified needs for the various categories of countries and funding ceilings proposed for each category of countries. The distribution of the funds per year for each category of countries has also been proposed. Estimated funding requirement for a 3-year period amounted to $8.84 million, which is 4.42% of the current size of the Fund, i.e. $200 million. The funding levels and their distribution per year per country in each category are indicated in Table S.1 below.

TABLE S.1 ESTIMATED COSTS OF INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING IN COUNTRIES OPERATING UNDER PARAGRAPH 1 OF ARTICLE 5

Category	N° of Countries	Proposed Funding Ceiling Per Country (US $)				Total
		3-Year Period	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	
1	3	400,000	150,000	110,000	110,000	1,200,000
2	13	300,000	110,000	70,000	70,000	3,900,000
3	22	170,000	70,000	50,000	50,000	3,740,000
Total	38					8,840,000

Responsibilities

8. Responsibilities of Parties requesting for support, the Implementing Agencies and the Fund Secretariat have been defined. An annex (Annex II) provides a guide for preparing requests for consideration for institutional strengthening.

Recommendations

9. A number of recommendations have been made for the consideration of the Executive Committee. These are:

1. Article 5 countries who request it be considered for support for institutional strengthening and that such considerations be made on their individual merits (case by case basis). In considering the requests on case by case basis, the peculiar circumstances influencing ODS phase-out in the country should be considered together with the recommended funding level;

2. The main objective of such support should be to provide necessary resources to an eligible country to enable it strengthen a mechanism within the country to facilitate expeditious implementation of projects for speedy and effective phase-out of the controlled substances in the country, as well as ensuring effective liaison between the country on the one hand, and the Executive Committee, the Fund Secretariat, and the Implementing Agencies on the other;

3. Requests for institutional strengthening be considered as special projects subject to approval by the Executive Committee on the basis of written request submitted by the interested Party. (Annex II may be used as a guide in preparing such requests). However, in order to avoid any possible delays in providing support to requesting countries, the Implementing Agencies may review and implement such requests within their Work Programmes, except where the funding requested exceeds $500,000, and report to the Executive Committee through the Fund Secretariat as and when such requests are approved for implementation;

4. Requests for institutional strengthening be included in the Country Programme of the Party requesting for such assistance. However, the requests for institutional support may be submitted separately as a free standing project ahead of the Country Programme where circumstances demand;

5. The following be considered as the funding levels per country (for three-year period):

For high-volume consuming countries	$400,000
For medium-volume consuming countries	$300,000
For low-volume consuming countries	$170,000

The levels may be considered as indicative which could be used to guide decisions on specific requests.

INTRODUCTION

1. The Indicative List of Categories of Incremental Costs adopted by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol was not explicit with respect to institutional strengthening for countries operating under Paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol (hereinafter referred to as Article 5 countries). However, as the implementation of the financial mechanism gets to the investment stage, it is becoming more and more obvious that the issue of institutional support needs to be given urgent consideration, in view of the need for an organization in most Article 5 countries to expedite actions within the anticipated phase-out programmes.

2. The first three country programmes submitted to the Executive Committee for consideration all contained requests for institutional support in one form or other, other countries within the Executive Committee have expressed the need for institutional support and it is expected that some of the countries yet to submit their country programmes would request for such support.

3. The Executive Committee at its 5th Meeting recognized the need to provide limited funding or assistance from the Fund for institutional strengthening, since it "might, in exceptional cases, be an essential element in achieving the objectives of the Fund and the Montreal Protocol"[1]. The level of such funding should be decided upon by the Executive Committee on the basis of a recommendation from the Secretariat taking into consideration the amount of controlled substances consumed in that country and the linkage between the institutional strengthening and specific implementation projects.

4. At its 6th Meeting, the Executive Committee, while approving the Country Programme of Ecuador, decided to defer consideration of the institutional strengthening component of the programme pending preparation by the Fund Secretariat of a document dealing with institutional strengthening in Article 5 countries for consideration at its 7th Meeting[2].

5. This draft paper is prepared in response to the decisions of the Executive Committee taken at its 5th and 6th Meetings.

OBJECTIVE OF INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

6. The main objective of institutional strengthening in eligible countries should be to provide a national institutional mechanism for co-ordinating within these countries national and international efforts for the protection of the ozone layer generally, and in particular facilitate actions aimed at speedy phase-out of ozone depleting substances in the countries.

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[1] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/16, p.7

[2] UNEP/OzL/Pro/ExCom/6/L.1, p. 6

RATIONALE FOR INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

7. The need for providing financial support for institutional strengthening in Article 5 countries is underscored by the following factors:

- the relative lack of awareness of the phenomenon of stratospheric ozone depletion and its potential impacts, coupled with the complexity and fast changing nature of technical and scientific issues involved in protecting the ozone layer in general, and in using the ODS substitute technology in particular;

- weak institutional infrastructure for dealing with issues involved in the phase-out of the ODSs, such as transfer of technologies;

- competing demands on limited resources and budgetary constraints that could affect the priority in national programmes of actions needed to expedite the implementation of the Montreal Protocol in the Article 5 countries; and

- the commitment of a number of countries to earlier ODS phase-out schedules than provided for under the Protocol.

8. Thus, the UNEP Economic Options Committee, recognizing the critical role institutional capabilities play in the effective implementation of the Montreal Protocol recommended in its report "the establishment of dedicated national ozone offices in Article 5 countries, that among other things shall:

1. gather and process local data and information to fulfil the national information exchange obligations as a Party to the Protocol;

2. exchange relevant information with similar offices in other countries and with global information centres on ODS substitution;

3. disseminate to local end-users and intermediary organizations information on the ODS substitution process received from UN specialized bodies and international research centres."[3]

CHARACTERISTICS OF INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

9. Institutional strengthening for the ODS phase-out activities should have the following characteristics:

- It should be able to provide the machinery or organization for:

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[3] UNEP 1991, Montreal Protocol 1991 Assessment, Report of the Economic Options Committee, p. 127

a) initiating actions to provide a suitable climate in the country for the expeditious phase-out of the ODSs;

b) co-ordinating in-country activities for phasing-out the ODSs;

c) receiving, collecting, analysing and disseminating information on the issues involved in ozone layer protection;

d) facilitating exchange of information with other Parties and organs established by the Protocol;

e) facilitating action by policy-making organs in the country to promote activities for ODS phase-out;

f) providing liaison between the country and the relevant organs under the Protocol;

g) promoting and monitoring ODS phase-out projects; and

h) reporting regularly to the Executive Committee of progress of implementation of ODS phase-out programmes in the country.

- Its funding should be for an initial three-year period subject to review and renewal for further two-year periods on the basis of the performance of the Country Programme and continuing needs of the Party concerned.

- It should be a central national facility as opposed to training and other supporting facilities which should be project specific.

- It should be clearly defined within the Country Programme of the Party concerned indicating the main elements of required support.

- The interested Party should cover provision of infrastructure such as renting of office space.

- Such support may not be given to more than one institution in a country since it is mainly the strengthening of a co-ordinating machinery for ODS phase-out activities.

CRITERIA FOR FUNDING OF INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

10. The extent of funding for institutional strengthening should be determined on case by case basis based on the request from the Article 5 Party. This is in view of the differences in the volume of consumption of the controlled substances in the Article 5 countries, in their level

as well as climate of socio-economic development, and in their institutional capacities for meeting their obligations under the Montreal Protocol.

11. In determining the need and level of funding, the following criteria may be considered:

a) Calculated level of ODS Consumption

b) Structure and scope of the industrial sector using ODSs

c) Level of economic development using the following indicators:

- Gross National Product (GNP) per capita.

- Human Development Index (HDI).

a) <u>Calculated level of ODS Consumption</u>

12. As a general guide, three main categories of Article 5 countries may be identified based on ODS consumption as follows: (See Table 1 of Annex I)

(i) Category 1: High-Volume Consuming Countries, namely countries with the level of consumption above 10,000 metric tons.

(ii) Category 2: Medium-Volume Consuming Countries, namely countries with consumption level 1000 - 10,000 metric tons.

(iii) Category 3: Low-Volume Consuming Countries, namely countries consuming less than 1,000 metric tons.

13. On the basis of available data, only three countries (China, Brazil and Mexico) fall within Category 1 while thirteen and twenty two countries are in Categories 2 and 3 respectively. Eight other countries could not be classified for lack of data on consumption levels. However on the basis of GNP figures, those countries may be placed within Category 3. Thus the 38 Article 5 countries may be grouped as follows:

Category 1:	3 countries
Category 2:	13 countries
Category 3:	22 countries

The full list of countries is given in Annex I, Table 1.

b) Structure and scope of the Industrial Sector Using ODSs

14. The structure of the industrial sector could also affect the progress of the implementation of the phase-out programme in a given country and hence the need or otherwise for a stimulus to influence it.

15. Where the use of ODSs is concentrated within a small number of large industries, co-ordination of the phase-out activities by government should be easier. On the other hand, where the ODSs are widely distributed in space, volume and sector among numerous industries (small and large) co-ordination could enhance efficiency and speed of implementation of the phase-out programme. (China's situation is a case in point).

16. Again, in a country where the use of ODSs is dominated by transnational companies or their subsidiaries the role of government agencies in influencing the phase-out actions will be expected to be diminished, while the phase-out programme could be enhanced by the transfer of resources and the appropriate technology into the country.

17. While this may not be considered a major criterion, taken together with other factors it could play a role in deciding the level of commitment of the Fund to institutional strengthening activity in a country.

c) Level of Economic Development

18. The level of economic development as a criterion could also be used to determine the extent to which resources -financial, manpower and material- could be committed to institutional strengthening in specific cases. The Human Development Index (HDI) developed by UNDP and the Gross National Product (GNP) could provide some indication of in-country capabilities.

19. Tables 1 and 2 of Annex I provide the HDI and GNP values for the eligible Parties. HDI of greater than 0.8 indicates high human development, i.e.; high level of socio-economic development, while 0.5-0.799 and less than 0.5 indicate medium and low human development respectively. Nine countries, Mexico from the Category 1 countries, Yugoslavia, Venezuela, Malaysia, Argentina and Chile from the Category 2 countries and Uruguay, Trinidad and Tobago, and Costa Rica from the Category 3 countries have high HDI. All the other countries fall within the medium or low HDI brackets.

20. Although all the Parties are developing countries falling below the $4000 GNP per capita level, the lower income countries (less than $500 per capita), all factors being equal, may generally be expected to have weaker infrastructure and, therefore, in greater need of assistance. Six of the thirty eight Parties have very low HDIs (0.081-0.225). (The highest HDI in the world, that of Japan is 0.993 and the lowest, that of Sierra Leone is 0.048). They also have very low GNPs per capita ($170 - $370) and are classified as least developed countries (LDCs)[4].

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[4] United Nations Development Programme 1991, Human Development Report, Oxford, UK, pp.13-21, 119-121, 197-199

21. Infrastructural facilities, such as renting of office accommodation and hiring of Consultants (to assist in establishing or strengthening institutional mechanism) are not included, generally, in the institutional support, however the need for providing these resources in certain specific cases where they are requested could be determined on the basis of these indicators taken together with prevailing local circumstances. Given the limited resources, countries with low HDI (less than 0.5) and low GNP (less than $400 per capita) but significant level of consumption of ODSs could have higher priority when considering competing demands for such assistance, since it could be assumed generally that countries with fairly high HDI and GNP per capita would have a larger pool of qualified personnel and potentially stronger institutional capacity than those with lower such indicators.

NATURE OF SUPPORT

22. If the main objective of institutional strengthening is to provide an effective mechanism for co-ordinating, catalysing, facilitating and monitoring activities to phase-out ODSs, then it should be expected that the interested Party would identify an organization or a unit within its administrative machinery which has or could have the responsibility for expediting the implementation of its Country Programme and other projects for the ODS phase-out. Such organization or unit could be supported by the Fund to ensure its operational effectiveness.

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

23. In the light of the foregoing, the terms of reference for an organization being strengthened may be as follows:

- collect and process local data and information to fulfil the national information exchange obligations as a Party to the Protocol;

- exchange relevant information with in other countries and with information centres on ODS substitution, and in particular with the OzonAction data base established within UNEP;

- disseminate to local end-users and relevant organizations information on the ODS phase-out process received;

- facilitate access of local entrepreneurs to relevant experts, specialists and consultants;

- facilitate actions to promote the phase-out of ODSs, such as preparation of Country Programme;

- monitor progress of implementation of actions within the Country Programme, to phase-out ODSs and report to the Fund Secretariat as necessary;

- promote co-operation between industry and government bodies for the achievement of objectives of the Country Programme;

- serve as focal point for the Fund Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies as well as other co-operating bilateral and multilateral agencies; and

- participate in the relevant meetings on ozone issues, in particular for those countries members of the Executive Committee, participate in the meetings of the Executive Committee;

- submit annual accounts of expenditure on the institutional support activities.

AREAS OF EXPENDITURE THAT MAY QUALIFY FOR FUNDING FOR INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

24. The following elements, which should be costed in US Dollars, may qualify for support:

a) Capital expenditure - (One-Time Set-Up Expenditure).

- Supply of office equipment including, as appropriate:
    - Photocopier
    - Personal Computer with disk drive, monitor, printer and necessary software
    - Modem
    - Typewriter
    - Fax machine

b) Recurrent Expenditure

- Incentives for dedicated staff, paid at the rate of 100-200% of the basic national salary level attached to the position.
    - Professional staff:

        (i) Category 1 Countries: maximum 3 professional staff members.

        (ii) Category 2 Countries: maximum 2-3 professional staff members.

        (iii) Category 3 Countries: 1-2 professional staff member

- Supporting staff or Assistants

  (i) Categories 1 and 2 Countries: maximum 3.

  (ii) Category 3 Countries: maximum 2.

- Operational Costs, including: telecommunication charges, service and maintenance charges, office supplies, local travel, collation and disseminating of information relating to the implementation of the Country Programme and/or ODS phase-out projects, servicing of national co-ordinating machinery, ancillary charges.

RESPONSIBILITIES

a) Responsibilities of the Party Requesting for Support

25. The responsibility of the Party requesting for support may include the following:

- Provision of office space.
- Provision of appropriate dedicated staff who should be available for a three-year period, initially (to ensure continuity).
- Provision of legal and/or administrative framework for the effective operation of the institutional mechanism being supported for promoting the phase-out of ODSs in the country.

b) Responsibilities of Implementing Agencies

26. Responsibilities of the Implementing Agencies may include:

- Inclusion of institutional strenthening project in relevant Work Programme and/or Country Programme in accordance with criteria.
- Reviews and implementation of institutional strengthening projects where the cost is less than $500,000.
- Reporting to the Executive Committee on requests for institutional strengthening and progress of their implementation.

c) Responsibilities of the Fund Secretariat

27. These may include the following:

- Circulation of information on procedures and other issues relating to institutional strengthening to Article 5 countries, if so requested.

- Review and transmission to Implementing Agencies of requests for institutional strengthening submitted to it by Article 5 countries for inclusion in their Work Programmes.

EXTENT OF FUNDING FROM THE MULTILATERAL FUND

28. Table 1 provides estimates of funding levels based on identified needs in paragraph 19 and categories of countries as defined in paragraph 12.

TABLE 1: ESTIMATED COSTS OF INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING IN VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF ARTICLE 5 COUNTRIES

ITEM		Category 1 Countries		Category 2 Countries		Category 3 Countries	
		Per Year	3-Year Period	Per Year	3-Year Period	Per Year	3 Year Period
1.	**CAPITAL EXPENDITURE***						
	Office Equipment (as appropriate) Personal Computer with Disk Drive, Monitor, Printer & Software Modem Photocopier Typewriter Fax machine		14,000		14,000		12,000
	Sub-Total		14,000		14,000		12,000
2.	**RECURRENT EXPENDITURE**						
2.1	Personnel** Incentives (100-200% of basic salary) for: a) Professional Staff b) Supporting Staff	40,000 12,000	120,000 36,000	30,000 12,000	60,000 36,000	20,000 8,000	60,000 24,000
	Sub-Total	52,000	156,000	42,000	96,000	28,000	84,000
2.2	Operational Costs including: Collation/dissemination of info. Official travel Telecommunications charges Misc. service charges (incl. electricity) Office supplies Maintenance of equipment	70,000	210,000	50,000	150,000	25,000	75,000
	Total (2.1 and 2.2)	112,000	366,000	67,000	276,000	53,000	159,000
	Contingencies (10% of 1 and 2)		36,000		27,000		15,000
	T O T A L		402,000		303,000		174,000

* One time set-up cost only, for the first year.

** The level of incentives for personnel will depend on salary structures of individual countries. Figures provided are indicative only, for purposes of estimating ceiling.

Figures in parenthesis are for Category 3a countries.

Based on the estimates, the following could be considered as funding levels for each category of countries.

Category 1 Countries:	$400,000
Category 2 Countries:	$300,000
Category 3 Countries:	$170,000

29. The yearly distribution would be as follows (in US $):

	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year
Category 1	150,000	110,000	110,000
Category 2	110,000	70,000	70,000
Category 3	70,000	50,000	50,000

30. Table 2 below gives the summary of the estimated costs over three-year period. The funding level for institutional strengthening, assuming that all the currently 38 eligible countries request for such assistance, would be $8.84 million over the three-year period. This represents 4.42% of the current size of the Fund ($200 million), assuming that all contributions are received. In real terms, however, the percentage will be higher.

TABLE 2: SUMMARY OF THE ESTIMATED COSTS OVER THREE-YEAR PERIOD FOR ALL COUNTRIES

COUNTRIES	N° OF COUNTRIES	PROPOSED FUNDING CEILING PER COUNTRY US$	TOTAL FOR 3 YEARS US$
Category 1	3	400,000	1,200,000
Category 2	13	300,000	3,120,000
Category 3	22	170,000	3,740,000
T O T A L	38		8,840,000

31. The funding levels proposed above may be considered as indicative figures for purposes of estimating requirements for funding for institutional strengthening. The needs of the Parties should be considered on case by case basis using these funding levels as a guide and taking into account the peculiar circumstances (as revealed in the request for support from the Article 5 country concerned) under which the ODS phase-out is to be carried out in each country.

RECOMMENDATIONS

32. In considering this Paper, the Executive Committee may wish to note the following recommendations for particular consideration, that:

1. Article 5 countries who request it be considered for support for institutional strengthening and that such considerations be made on their individual merits (case by case basis). In considering the requests on case by case basis, the peculiar circumstances influencing ODS phase-out in the country should be considered together with the recommended funding level;

2. The main objective of such support should be to provide necessary resources to an eligible country to enable it strengthen a mechanism within the country to facilitate expeditious implementation of projects for speedy and effective phase-out of the controlled substances in the country, as well as ensuring effective liaison between the country on the one hand, and the Executive Committee, the Fund Secretariat, and the Implementing Agencies on the other;

3. Requests for institutional strengthening be considered as special projects subject to approval by the Executive Committee on the basis of written request submitted by the interested Party. (Annex II may be used as a guide in preparing such requests). However, in order to avoid any possible delays in providing support to requesting countries, the Implementing Agencies may review and implement such requests within their Work Programmes, except where the funding requested exceeds $500,000, and report to the Executive Committee through the Fund Secretariat as and when such requests are approved for implementation;

4. Requests for institutional strengthening be included in the Country Programme of the Party requesting for such assistance. However, the requests for institutional support may be submitted separately as a free standing project ahead of the Country Programme where circumstances demand;

5. The following be considered as the funding levels per country (for three-year period):

For high-volume consuming countries	$400,000
For medium-volume consuming countries	$300,000
For low-volume consuming countries	$170,000

The levels may be considered as indicative which could be used to guide decisions on specific requests.

ANNEX I

TABLE 1: CATEGORIES OF ARTICLE 5 COUNTRIES

CATEGORY 1 - HIGH ODS CONSUMING (Greater than 10,000 Mton)

	COUNTRY	YEAR	Mton ODP[1]	GNP/Capita US$ (1987)	HDI
1.	China	1991	63,667	330	0.614
2.	Brazil	1989	11,720	2,160	0.759
3.	Mexico	1989	10,136	1,760	0.838

CATEGORY 2 - MEDIUM ODS CONSUMING (1,000 - 10,000 Mton ODP)

	COUNTRY	YEAR	Mton ODP[1]	GNP/Capita US$ (1987)	HDI
1.	Yugoslavia	1990	7,466	2,520	0.893
2.	Thailand	1990	5,580	1,000	0.713
3.	Venezuela	1990	5,500[1]	3,520	0.848
4.	Malaysia	1989	5,127	1,940	0.802
5.	Argentina	1991	4,000[1]	2,394	0.854
6.	Iran	1986	4,400[1]	1,800	0.577
7.	Nigeria	1990	4,000	290	0.242
8.	Turkey	1990	3,599	1,280	0.694
9.	Philippines	1990	3,476	630	0.613
10.	Guatemala		1,801[1]	947	
11.	Egypt	1990	1,830	660	0.394
12.	Syrian A.R.	1986	1409	1,680	
13.	Chile	1989	1,056	1,510	0.878

CATEGORY 3 - LOW ODS CONSUMING (Less than 1,000 Mton ODP)

	COUNTRY	YEAR	Mton ODP[1]	GNP/Capita US$ (1987)	HDI
1.	Jordan	1991	779	1,500	0.614
2.	Ecuador	1990	742	1,120	0.695
3.	Tunisia	1991	730	1,230	0.588
4.	Uruguay	1986	430[1]	2,470	0.905
5.	Kenya	1989	420	370	0.399
6.	Trinidad & Tobago	1990	380[1]	3,350	0.876
7.	Panama	1986	304	2,120	0.7965
8.	Costa Rica	1986	300	1,690	0.876
9.	Togo	1990	300	370	0.225
10.	Bangladesh	1989	200	200	0.186

11.	Cameroon	1990	175[1]	1,010	0.328
12.	Ghana	1990	105	400	0.311
13.	Sri Lanka	1990	100	420	0.665
14.	Fiji		70[1]	1,520	0.689

1/ In metric tons (absolute), where indicated.

. Countries for which consumption data are not available [Per capita GNP figures in US$ (1988) are given in brackets]:

Botswana (1010), Burkina Faso (210), The Gambia (200), Libya (5453), Malawi (170), Maldives (410), Uganda (280), Zambia (290).

. HDI - Human Development Index.
HDI provides a composite measure of human progress. The higher the HDI value, the greater the socio-economic development. 0.8 and above denote high human development while 0.5-0.799 and less than 0.5 denote medium and low human development respectively.

TABLE 2: PROFILE OF ART. 5 COUNTRIES *

Region Country	ODS ** (Mton) ODP	GNP/Capita+ US $ (1988)	HDI+	HD Aggregate	UN Classif +	Nat. ++ Inst.	Type
AFRICA							
Botswana	NA	1010	0.524	Medium	LDC	a	2
Burkina Faso	NA	210	0.081	Low	LDC	a	1
Cameroon	175[1]	1010	0.328	"	D	c	2
Egypt	1,830	660	0.394	"	D	c	1
Gambia, The	NA	200	0.064	"	LDC	b	1
Ghana	105	400	0.311	"	D	c	1
Kenya	420	370	0.399	"	D	c	1
Malawi	NA	170	0.179	"	LDC	a	2
Nigeria	4,000	290	0.242	"	D	c	1
Togo	300[1]	370	0.225	"	LDC	a	1
Tunisia	730	1230	0.588	Medium	D	b	2
Uganda	NA	280	0.204	Low	LDC	a	2
Zambia	NA	290	0.351	"	D	a	2
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC							
Bangladesh	200[1]	170	0.186	Low	LDC	b	2
China	63,367	330	0.614	Medium	D	c	1
Fiji	70[1]	1520	0.689	"	D	a	2
Iran	4,400[1]	1800	0.577	"	D	a	1
Jordan	779	1500	0.614	"	D	b	1
Malaysia	5,127	1940	0.802	High	D	b	1
Maldives	NA	410	0.534	Medium	D	a	1
Philippines	3,476	630	0.613	"	D	c	1
Sri Lanka	100	420	0.665	"	D	c	1
Syrian Arab Rep.		1680	0.681	"	D	a	2
Thailand	5,580	1000	0.713	"	D	c	1

Region Country	ODS ** (Mton) ODP	GNP/Capita+ US $ (1988)	HDI+	HD Aggregate	UN Classif +	Nat.++ Inst.	Type
EUROPE							
Turkey	3,599	1280	0.694	Medium	D	c	2
Yugoslavia	7,466	2520	0.893	High	IN	c	2
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN							
Argentina	4,000[1]	2520	0.854	Medium	D	c	1
Brazil	11,720	2160	0.759	"	D	c	1
Chile	1,056	1510	0.878	High	D	a	1
Costa Rica	300	1690	0.876	"	D	c	2
Ecuador	742	1120	0.695	Medium	D	a	2
Guatemala	1,880[1]	900	0.488	Low	D	c	2
Mexico	10,136	1760	0.838	High	D	c	1
Panama	304[1]	2120	0.796	Medium	D	c	1
Trinidad & Tobago	380[1]	3350	0.876	High	D	a	1
Uruguay	430[1]	2470	0.905	"	D	c	2
Venezuela	5,500[1]	3520	0.848	"	D	a	1

* See next page for key
** NA - No available data
\+ Source: United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Report 1991, Oxford pp 199-121.
\++ Source: UNEP, Directory of Principal Governmental Bodies Dealing with the Environment, 1990.
1/ Measured in metric tons

KEY TO PROFILE ON ARTICLE 5 COUNTRIES

ODS (Mton) - Level of consumption of ozone depleting substances in metric tons ODP except otherwise stated.

GNP/Capita - Per capita gross national product in US Dollars.

Nat. Inst. - Principal Government body dealing with the environment in the country (UNEP Directory of Principal Government Bodies Dealing with the Environment, 1990)

The letters represent the following types of institutions:

a - Ministry of Government
b - Department of a Ministry
c - Government agency, commission, committee or other autonomous or semi-autonomous Government body.

Type - Type of national institution.

1 - directly related to the environment.
2 - other institution carrying out responsibility for environment.

HDI and HD Aggregate - Human Development Index. HDI provides a composite measure of human progress. The higher the HDI value, the greater the socio-economic development. 0.8 and above: high human development; 0.5 - 0.799: medium human development; less than 0.5: low human development.

UN Classif - Classification of the country according to the level of development.

IN - Industrial
D - Developing
LDC - Least developed country

ANNEX II

GUIDE FOR PREPARATION OF REQUESTS FOR INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

In order to ensure uniformity, it is proposed that interested countries be required to submit written requests for institutional support. This annex provides a draft outline format to assist such interested Parties in preparing their requests for consideration. A copy of the request so prepared may be sent to the Fund Secretariat if the request is not made through it.

I. GENERAL

1. Title of Request

2. Name of Country

3. Executing Agency within Country (Ministry, Department, etc.)

4. Implementing Agency (namely UNDP, UNEP, or World Bank).

5. GNP/capita in US $ (Year).

6. Consumption of controlled substances: Indicate the calculated level of consumption of controlled substances in accordance with Article 3 (c) of the amended Protocol in metric tons ODP. [i.e.; ODSs in metric tons x Ozone Depleting Potential (ODP)],

   (Note: For ODP values for the controlled substances refer to Annexes A and B of the amended Montreal Protocol).

7. Consumption of controlled substances by Sector: Indicate calculated levels of consumption of controlled substances for each sector (if known) in metric tons ODP.

   Aerosol
   Refrigeration (and air conditioning)
   Foam
   Solvent
   Halon

8. Objectives: Indicate the short and long term objectives of the institutional strengthening project.

9. Scope of the Project: Indicate approximate area of the country to be covered by activities under the project and or population sectors involved.

10. Justification: Describe briefly the problem to be addressed and rationale behind the request for assistance for institutional strengthening.

11. Beneficiaries of the Project: Indicate direct, indirect, immediate and long term beneficiaries of the project or the sectors of the economy that will be affected by the Project. In the case of industries indicate their nature (whether large or small, indigenous private, foreign private, state-owned, joint ownership enterprise).

12. Capabilities of beneficiaries: Indicate apparent strengths and weaknesses of intended beneficiaries for carrying out ODS phase-out activities.

II. STRUCTURE AND MANAGEMENT

Describe the mechanism requiring support or strengthening.

1. (i) Is it an existing organization? What kind of organization is it? (Ministry, Department, Agency, etc.)

   (ii) What are the main responsibilities of the organization?

   (iii) What is the responsibility of the organization in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol in the country?

   (iv) Is assistance required for the whole organization or a specific unit within the organization?

   (v) If assistance is required for a unit, describe the normal responsibilities of this unit.

   (vi) Will the unit be responsible solely for the implementation of the provisions of the Montreal Protocol in the country?

   (vii) If not, what will be its other responsibilities?

   (viii) What is the staff strength of the unit?

   (ix) What is the relationship of the unit to the whole organization? (An organogram may be attached)

   (x) Who has the supervisory responsibility for the management of the unit?

2. If such unit does not exist, is it intended to create a new one to be solely responsible for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol in the country?

   Which organization (Ministry, Department, Agency, etc.) will be responsible for this unit?

3. Does there exist a national co-ordinating committee or similar organization which oversees implementation of the Montreal Protocol? If yes, briefly describe its responsibilities and mode of operations.

III. ACTIVITIES

1. What activities are intended to be carried out by the organization/unit to

(a) disseminate information to the public;
(b) create awareness among relevant sectors and users of ODSs;

(c) exchange information with other Parties;

(d) collect and process information on the consumption of ODSs in the country;

(e) promote phase-out actions identified in the Country Programme;

(f) monitor and evaluate progress of implementation of the ODS phase-out actions;

(g) facilitate co-ordination of activities in the country for the ODS phase-out;

(h) facilitate action on ozone-related issues by policy makers; and

(i) provide liaison between the government and responsible international organizations (Fund Secretariat, Implementing Agencies, etc.).

IV. INPUTS

1. Indicate inputs required to carry out the intended activities.

   (a) Infrastructure
   e.g. Office accommodation, utilities, etc.

   (b) Personnel
   (i) Professional staff (number, type, rank)
   (ii) Supporting staff (number, type, rank)
   (iii) Consultant (Area of specialization)

   (c) Equipment (non-expendable)

   (d) Consumable supplies

   (e) Other

2. For which of the inputs is support being sought?

V. BUDGET

1. The budget should:

   (a) be provided in three parts indicating Country Contribution, Funding expected from the Multilateral Fund and the total cost;

(b) be estimated on annual basis for a three-year period;

(c) cover
  (i) items indicated in Section IV above
  (ii) operational costs (recurrent expenditures)

2. (a) The nature and level of appointment of various personnel should be indicated, together with a brief description of their responsibilities.

(b) Emoluments for personnel should be expressed in local currency and in US dollars.

VI. OUTPUTS

Expected outcomes of the institutional strengthening project should be indicated. These may include direct and indirect outputs such as projected phase-out, recycling or reduction in consumption of the controlled substances (in tons ODP) or enhancement of institutional capacity to deal with the phase-out of the controlled substances, ozone or climate related issues in the country.