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Executive Committee of
the Multilateral Fund for the
Implementation of the Montreal Protocol
Twenty-fourth Meeting
Montreal, 25-27 March 1998

UNEP WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENTS

This document includes:

- Secretariat's comments and recommendations on UNEP work programme amendments
- Request for institutional strengthening extension
- UNEP's work programme amendments as submitted

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE FUND SECRETARIAT**COMMENTS**

1. UNEP is requesting US \$2,270,622 for work programme amendments as indicated in Table 1.

Table 1:

UNEP 1998 Work Programme Amendments and corresponding funding levels

Country	LVC	First Time Request	Activity/Project	Type	Completion Date	Amount Requested (US \$)	Amount Recommended (US \$)
Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Honduras, Jamaica, Nepal, Panama, and Senegal	yes **	yes and no	Refrigerant management plans	RMP	Not provided (completion dates were not provided in business plans)	190,000	0
Malawi	yes	yes	Refrigerant management plan	RMP	Not provided	30,000	pending
St. Kitts and Nevis	yes	yes	Implementation of refrigerant management plans	TAS	Jan. 2001	151,000	withdrawn: Canada will implement
Mali	yes **		Institutional strengthening project	INS	Jan. 2001	70,000	70,000
Malawi	yes		Institutional strengthening project renewal	INS	May 2000	51,400	pending
Belize	yes **	yes	Country programme preparation	CPG	Not provided (Dec. 1999*)	52,000	0
Global	n/a		Data reporting handbook	TAS	Dec. 1998	110,000	pending

Country	LVC	First Time Request	Activity/Project	Type	Completion Date	Amount Requested (US \$)	Amount Recommended (US \$)
Global	n/a	yes	Methyl bromide information kit	MBR	March 1999 (Dec. 1998*)	60,000	0
Global	n/a	yes	Compilation of case studies on commercial, low-impact methyl bromide alternatives successfully implemented	MBR	March 1999	100,000	0
Africa, Latin America and Southeast Asia	n/a	n/a	Compilation of legislations for regulatory authorities from Article 5 countries that discourage methyl bromide use and promote alternatives	MBR	June 1999 (March 1999*)	150,000	0
Chile and Colombia, Africa, and Southeast Asia	n/a	n/a	Farmer to farmer workshops (3) on exchange of experiences	MBR	March 1999	195,000	0
Global		n/a	Technical and institutional resources for methyl bromide alternative projects	MBR	September 1998	30,000	0
Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America	n/a	n/a	Information and training support for demonstration projects on methyl bromide	MBR	Not provided (March 2000*)	330,000	0
Global	n/a	n/a	Manuals (5) for small farmers for tomatoes, strawberries, cucurbits, nurseries/seedbeds, and tobacco	MBR	March 1999	250,000	250,000 condition: translation to be included

Country	LVC	First Time Request	Activity/Project	Type	Completion Date	Amount Requested (US \$)	Amount Recommended (US \$)
Africa, Latin America and Latin America			Guidebook (Trainer's tool) for farming extension workers	MBR	June 1999 (March 1999*)	120,000	pending
China			Sectoral policy plan for methyl bromide phaseout	MBR	January 1999 (March 1999*)	150,000	0
Sub-Total						2,009,400	pending
Agency support costs			(13%)			261,222	pending
Total						2,270,622	pending

*Project completion date in business plans.

** Some countries have not reported data but are believed to be LVCs.

2. Project completion dates are different in the business plans and to the work programme amendments in some cases. The three year business plan has given priority to those projects with short project durations to enable the Fund to assist countries in meeting their obligations under the Protocol.

3. Table 1 indicates countries that are classified as LVCs and countries for which the request represents the first request for funding from the Executive Committee.

Refrigerant management plans: Total for all: (US \$220,000)

4. UNEP did not provide dates of completion for any of the RMPs for which funds are requested or in the business plans. UNDP has noted in its business plan that RMP completion is delaying recovery and recycling projects. UNEP claims that these RMPs are necessary to coordinate approved projects as most of these countries already have recovery and recycling projects approved. Based on UNDP's business plan comments, these RMPs may have the opposite impact.

Bolivia

5. The Executive Committee has approved a National Recovery and Recycling Programme for Bolivia for US \$154,980 and the country programme developed by UNEP indicates that based on the Environmental Law No. 133 by which voluntary agreements with the private sector will be promoted to achieve the ODS phase out schedule, the government will implement the following

actions: enactment of laws and regulations to control import of ODS and ODS-based equipment, public awareness campaigns, information seminars to industrial associations and training programmes for refrigerator service technicians. UNEP has indicated that the Government of Bolivia has identified the need to train and certify technicians in good practices, the establishment of policy and regulatory measures, import licensing and training of customs officers with a view toward integrating these activities with the recovery and recycling project.

Burkina Faso

6. UNEP has implemented a customs training programme and a refrigeration training project for refrigeration technicians. Burkina Faso's national Refrigerant recovery and recycling scheme was approved for UNIDO for US \$108,480 which includes recovery units, recycling centers, tools, and courses to train technician from each of the 175 workshops in existence. UNEP has indicated that the RMP for Burkina Faso is envisioned to bring together the elements of all of the approved projects in order to institute the necessary policy and legislative support within a regional context. Burkina Faso has received institution strengthening funds and a renewal at the Twenty-second Meeting to inter alia coordinate approved projects. .

Jamaica

7. The Executive Committee has approved US \$172,465 for the "Implementation of a national programme for recovery and recycling of refrigerant" for UNDP implementation which includes a network of recovery units, recycling centres, four training workshops for service technicians, and a CFC monitoring system. Also, a MAC recovery and recycling bilateral (USA) demonstration project was approved for US \$130,000 at the Twenty-third Meeting. The institutional strengthening project included the responsibility for organizing a training workshop for service technicians, follow-up of the training activities, supervision of the implementation of refrigerant recovery and recycling programme, and facilitation of the government's data reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol.

Mali

8. The Secretariat informed UNEP that since decision 22/24 in which the Committee requested UNEP "to adjust country programmes presently under preparation to accommodate the requirements of the draft guidelines for refrigeration management plans as recommended by the Sub-Committee on Project Review and to urgently finish that work", the Secretariat could not recommend the funding requested for this activity.

9. UNEP's stated that its understanding was that decision 22/24 would not apply for those country programmes for which funds had been approved prior to the 22nd Meeting. By the time the decision was taken, the consultants recruited by UNEP had undertaken most of the in-country activities related to the country programme and additional resources are not available for preparing the RMP. This same situation will apply to the following countries for which UNEP is preparing their country programmes: Chad (approved December 1994), Democratic Republic of Congo (July 1995), Mongolia (October 1996), Myanmar (March 1996), Nepal (February 1996) and Yemen (February 1996).

Nepal

10. Nepal's country programme is currently under preparation. Decision 22/24 (d) requested UNEP to adjust country programme presently under preparation to accommodate the requirement of the draft guidelines for refrigeration management plans and to urgently finish that work.

Panama

11. The Executive Committee has approved US \$ \$172,465 for the implementation of a national programme for recovery and recycling of refrigerant by UNDP which includes a network of recovery units, recycling centres, four training workshops for service technicians and a CFC monitoring system. Moreover, the institutional strengthening project includes proposing necessary changes in the legislation, ODS data collection and analysis, regulatory measures, developing an ozone seal, and an education and awareness campaign.

Senegal

12. The Executive Committee has approved an expansion and upgrading of statistics networks for customs, training and upgrading for repair technician for Senegal under UNEP implementation. The Executive Committee approved US \$136,250 for a National Refrigerant recovery and recycling scheme for Senegal under UNIDO implementation. The projects includes a national network of recovery units and recycling centers. In approving this request, the Executive Committee noted that the project was approved taking into account the statement by the Implementing Agency that the accompanying measures necessary for successful implementation were already or would be in place before implementation began and that the project had been prepared on the basis of in-depth discussions with the national authorities and trade associations. Moreover, Senegal received a bilateral project with France for training refrigeration technicians in domestic and air-conditioning that addressed good servicing techniques in training centers, the implementation of regulations concerning good servicing practices in the refrigeration sector, and the implementation of a monitoring system to establish statistics on the consumption of CFCs at the servicing level. UNEP has indicated that the RMP for Senegal is envisioned to bring together the elements of all of the approved projects in order to institute the necessary policy and legislative support within a regional context

Institutional strengthening project renewal in Malawi (US \$51,400)

13. UNEP is requesting the renewal of the institutional strengthening project in Malawi. A progress report and action plan was submitted and is included in this document following these comments.

Country programme preparation (Belize for US \$52,000)

14. UNEP received US \$200,000 at the Twenty-first Meeting to urgently finish country programmes under preparation and to reach out to those countries where no country programmes had been started to develop refrigerant management plan/country programmes (decision 22/24). UNEP has indicated that these funds are being used for the development of a comprehensive approach to ODS phase-out in the small islands in the South Pacific in associated with the

Government of New Zealand. The Committee has already approved funds for several South Pacific countries.

15. Belize is expected to be low-volume ODS consuming country (LVC). Decision 22/24 requires that new country programme preparation should include the requirements for refrigerant management plans. Whilst the work programme amendment did not include a date of completion, the business plan indicates that this activity will be completed in December 1999, after the beginning of the CFC consumption freeze, and 20 months after proposed approval.

Technical assistance projects: Data reporting handbook (US \$110,000)

16. The cost of translations for this project is US \$25,000. The Ozone and Fund Secretariats have developed the data reporting formats which are self-explanatory. Additional information may be collected without costly visits of consultants to several countries. As most of the information is already available from the Secretariats or other reports already prepared, additional information collection could be approached in a cost-effective manner.

Methyl bromide activities

17. The Fund Secretariat reviewed the following projects in the context of the Executive Committee's interim guidelines on methyl bromide projects, approved demonstration projects, the report of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee (MBTOC), and in the light of the Expert Group meeting held in February which developed a strategy and guidelines (draft) for projects in the methyl bromide sector.

Methyl bromide information kit (US \$60,000)

18. This project would provide a poster depicting the methyl bromide issue in English only, a brochure (English, French and Spanish), and radio and TV public service announcements. The brochure would describe the methyl bromide issue and the benefits of ratifying the Copenhagen amendment, although UNEP's networking activities is the vehicle for communicating this information to government representatives. The development of radio and TV public service announcements could be delivered as part of UNEP's information dissemination recurring activities. UNEP's information dissemination project funds might be used for this activity if UNEP determines that posters are effective tools for methyl bromide reductions. Some of the information provided in paragraph 20 below pertains to this request.

Compilation of case studies on commercial, low-impact methyl bromide alternatives successfully implemented (US \$100,000) and Technical and institutional resources for methyl bromide alternative projects (US \$30,000)

19. These two activities are addressed by previous approvals or other requests submitted for consideration to this meeting such as the farmer to farmer workshops and training manuals for 5 crops. UNEP received US \$100,000 at the Twenty-third Meeting to develop handbooks for national ozone units on reducing reliance on methyl bromide. This project which is being

developed with MBTOC address the transition to non-methyl bromide alternatives and will provide examples of activities undertaken by other countries. UNEP received another US \$100,000 at the Twenty-third Meeting to develop a technical sourcebook in consultation with MBTOC that will provide uses, companies that purchase products, agricultural advisors, and NOUs with technical information about selecting and sourcing methyl bromide alternatives worldwide. Moreover, UNEP's recurring cost include information collection for prioritized sectoral data from world wide sources with a priority for the collection of information on methyl bromide. For its recurring networking project approved at the last meeting, one focus in 1998 was to promote information exchange on methyl bromide alternatives and emission reduction methodologies.

Compilation of legislations for regulatory authorities from Article 5 countries that discourage methyl bromide use and promote alternatives (US \$150,000)

20. The project proposes to compile legislation for three regions. All regions may benefit from sample legislation from around the world where they exist. UNEP has received funding for the projects for recovery and recycling legislation (US \$55,000) and training modules on policy design and setting up of legislation (US \$60,000). The request does not specify the number of case studies nor which Article 5 countries, if any, have such legislation (methyl bromide control measures for Article 5 countries was decided only in September 1997) that could be shared with other countries, nor does the project include possible legislation from non-Article 5 countries.

Farmer to farmer workshops (3) on exchange of experiences Chile and Colombia, Africa, and Southeast Asia (US \$195,000)

21. The three workshops are projected to be completed by March 1999. The Expert Group endorsed farmer to farmer workshops. Whilst the farmer exchange between Chile and Colombia is identified, the countries to be involved in the other workshops have not been identified, nor have the crops to be involved in the workshops. Alternatives for methyl bromide are dependent upon several factors including climate and the types of pests to be controlled. Farmer to farmer exchanges could be linked to demonstration projects undertaken by the other implementing agencies.

Information and training support for demonstration projects on methyl bromide for three regions at US \$110,000 per region (Total request: US \$330,000)

22. Arising from the Expert Group meeting, it would appear that the sector-specific skill building and training projects to demonstrate the use of methyl bromide alternatives should be undertaken in conjunction with demonstration and or investment projects to be prepared and submitted by the other implementing agencies; however, this project is not linked to specific projects that have been approved or planned to be submitted. Therefore, for example, it is unclear which crops would be involved or the extent to which UNEP's request may include elements such as training, videos, cost-benefit analysis, and reports that might already be included in the other agency's project costs. Moreover, UNEP is also requesting funding for other projects that might be used for training including manuals for farming extension workers and manuals for five

different crops for small farmers, in addition to the methyl bromide sourcebooks and handbooks already approved.

Manuals (5) for small farmers for tomatoes, strawberries, cucurbits, nurseries/seedbeds, and tobacco (US \$250,000)

23. The Expert Group determined that alternatives exist for these five crop areas. The requested funding level should be sufficient to translate these manuals into other UN languages and are recommended for approval with this condition.

Sectoral policy plan for methyl bromide phaseout in China (US \$150,000)

24. National phase out strategies and the sectoral approach for China are premature and were specifically not included in the draft strategy prepared by the Expert Group. Such activities may be warranted when Article 5 countries are better prepared and informed on the implications of phasing out methyl bromide and are well advanced in reduction of methyl bromide use and planning for phase out. China has reported to the Ozone Secretariat an increase in consumption of methyl bromide from 395.4 ODP tonnes in 1995 to 720 ODP tonnes in 1996.

25. The Executive Committee has already approved a US \$87,000 methyl bromide survey for UNDP who is also updating China's country programme. As part of this request, UNEP is requesting funds to further survey the area of potential growth in the sector and production. Another component of the request is to identify and select alternative technologies for which UNEP is requesting funding for manuals, guidebooks, handbooks, and sourcebooks as part of its 1998 programme. Another component is the evaluation of the benefits of alternative technologies which is the main focus of the US \$443,300 UNIDO and US \$145,000 Canadian demonstration projects approved for China. UNEP is also requesting funding for a compilation of legislation for regulatory authorities which might assist China in curbing its production and consumption of methyl bromide.

26. Nevertheless, China is one of two countries that have reported to the Ozone Secretariat that it produces methyl bromide and the production has been reported to be increased from 395.4 ODP tonnes in 1995 to 660 ODP tonnes in 1996. China, however, has not ratified the Copenhagen Amendment which the Expert Group stated that ratification or notification of intent to ratify should be considered in approving projects. The Expert Group has recommended policy dialogues to reduce countries increase in use of methyl bromide as an effective tool in reducing methyl bromide consumption and production.

RECOMMENDATION

1. The Secretariat recommends that the Executive Committee consider UNEP's work programme amendments in the light of the comments provided above.

EVALUATION OF REQUEST FOR RENEWAL OF INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING - MALAWI

Country:	MALAWI
Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved	77,000
Amount requested for renewal:	27,399
Date of approval	March 1994
Expected Date of completion	June 1997
Revised date of completion	December 1997
Date of last disbursement of funds	December 1997
Date of approval of country programme	March 1994
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1992), (ODP Tonnes)	60
Latest reported ODS consumption (1995) (ODP tonnes) ¹	125
Latest reported ODS production (199) (ODP tonnes)	-
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	252,820
Amount disbursed (as at May, 1997) (US \$)	85,599
ODS to be phased out (tonnes ODP)	7.2
ODS phased out (as at May, 1997) (tonnes ODP)	0

Funding approvals for other related non-investment activities:

none

¹ Includes 98 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide.

Brief Description of the Institutional Strengthening Project:

27. The objective of the project was to establish and operate an Ozone Unit under the Department of Research and Environment in the Office of the President and Cabinet, responsible for the co-ordination, monitoring, and follow-up for the implementation of the Country Program. Defining criteria for import bans, taxes and duties on ODS, co-operation with customs, monitoring, information exchange, development of industrial projects and training activities will be coordinated by the Ozone Unit.

28. The approved original budget of US\$ 77,000 included equipment cost US\$ 31,500 and operational cost of US\$ 35,000.

Secretariat's Comments

29. The achievements of the office include the cessation of halon imports, and implementation of a recovery and recycling project, launching of Refrigeration Association, development of ODS import permit.

30. Although the disbursement schedule shows that all funds had been disbursed as of 31 December 1997, under the financial statement it is indicated that as of now US\$ 49,000 of the money had been spent. Out of this amount US\$ 23,750 had been spent on personnel and the remaining (US\$ 25,250) on computer and office equipment, stationery, travel, workshops, communication and public awareness. No breakdown of the latter expenditure is provided.

31. Based on the financial statement it appears that US\$ 28,000 (36%) of the approved amount remains unspent.

32. The plan of action of the unit includes the effective monitoring of ODS after entry into force of regulations made under the Environmental Management Act, 1996, implementation of refrigerant recovery and recycling project, and preparation of demonstration project on alternatives to methyl bromide.

Secretariat's Recommendations

1. The Executive Committee may wish to consider this request in the light of the information provided above.

Appendix I

TERMINAL REPORT

(To be completed by the Ozone Office in collaboration with the Implementing Agency)

1. Country: Malawi
2. Implementing Agency: United Nations Environment Programme IE
3. Amount Approved for Institutional strengthening: US\$77,000
4. Date Approved: March, 1994
5. Project Duration (Original): July, 1994 - June, 1997
6. Project Duration (Revised): January, 1995 - December, 1997
7. Schedule of Disbursements:

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
Date	March 1995	Sept 1996	Dec 1996	June 1997	Dec 1997	
Amount	US\$2800	US\$3,596	US\$9,543	US\$7,795	US\$10,105	
Period Covered	4/95-9/96	9/96-12/96	1-3/97	6-9/97	10-12/97	

Project costs

8. Breakdown of Approved Costs:
 - (a) Total amount; US\$77,000
 - (b) Equipment component; US\$13,500
 - (c) Professional staff, US\$18,000
 - (d) Support staff, US\$7,500
 - (e) Operational cost; US\$35,000
 - (f) Component of operational cost granted for public awareness; and US\$6,000
 - (g) Contingency. US\$3,000
9. Indicate the items for which the contingency was expended: It was spent mainly on stationery and leave grants for the members of staff, i.e. ODS Officer and Secretary.

Personnel

10. Professional staff engaged (titles and periods of engagement):

ODS OFFICER: November 1995 to December 1997

11. Supporting staff engaged (titles and periods of engagement):
Secretary: November 1995 to December 1997
12. Consultants engaged (professions and period of engagement):
None on IS Project
13. Describe, separately, the main tasks of each staff member and consultant indicated above:

ODS Officer: 1. coordinate overall implementation of the project, preparation of policies, regulations, agreements between industry and government bodies, collect and disseminate information on alternatives, exchange information with CDS. r. ibors in other countries, monitor the consumption of ODS and use, reporting, awareness building.

SEE ATTACHED FOR THE SECRETARY

14. Describe the output of the office (e.g. projects identified, companies assisted, agencies whose missions were facilitated, project implementation involved in, indicating specific role played, ODS phased out, training activities organized, publications, etc.):

Halons are no longer being imported. Refrigerant Recovery and recycling project being implemented. Legislation on Ozone Depleting Substances were developed and an import permit for ODS was developed. A project to phase out CFC in the foam sector were developed and an import permit for ODS was developed. A project to out CFCs in the Foam Sector was approved by the Multilateral Fund Excom. Customs Officers were brought together to discuss ODS Refrigeration Association was launched.

15. Work needed to be done, e.g. companies and sectors for which projects are required, etc.:

SEE ATTACHMENT

16. Brief financial statement indicating expenses made.

A total of US\$77,000 was allocated to the IS Project. According to the signed project this was 43% of the cost. As of now approximately US\$ 49,000 has been spent. The expenditure was on salaries for ODS Officer (approx. US\$16,500), Secretary US\$7,250) equipment (computer and office equipment), stationery, travel, workshops, communication, and public awareness.

APPENDIX 1

13. SECRETARY

Taking shorthand, transcribing and typing, photocopying, transmitting faxes, filling documents, any other duties as assigned by the Project Officer.

APPENDIX 2

15. There is still more work to be done in the foam sector. At least one company is still CFC-11 as a blowing agent. A project to phase-out CFC-11 in the foams sector was approved by the Multilateral Fund. Discussions are underway with the owners of the companies regarding the global phase out of CFCs and the assistance available to developing countries.
- * Certification of Refrigeration Technicians is another project which is on the drawing board.
- * Training of Customs Officers
- * Enforcement of Regulations in all sectors, this will involve introduction of an import permit, banning of importation of equipment containing or designed to use ODS, second-hand refrigerators in particular.
- * Phase out of methyl bromide in the agricultural sector through introduction of alternatives is also envisaged as a major task
- * Information dissemination
- * Enforcement of the 1999 freeze on CFCs
- * Public awareness

Appendix II

Extension of institutional strengthening

Plan of Action

1. Country: Malawi
2. Implementing Agency: United Nations Environment Programme IE
3. Period of Extension: From month/year 01/98 month/year 07/98
(This should be based on the approved guidelines)
4. Consumption at the time first country programme was approved (year): 200 ODP
200 ODP Tonnes
5. Current consumption (ODP tonnes): 164
6. Projected consumption at the end of period of extension (ODP tonnes):
155 ODP Tonnes
7. Current consumption by (year) sector (ODP tonnes):

Aerosol	0
Foam	3
Halon	0
Refrigeration	30
Solvent	140

8. Level of activity by sector:

	Number of Projects Approved	Cost US \$	ODS to be Phased Out	ODS Phased Out	Number of Projects Remaining to be Developed
Aerosol	0	0	0	0	0
Foam	1	30,000	3 mt tons	0	0
Halon	0	0	0	0	0
Refrigeration	1	106,320	30 mt tons	0	2
Solvent	0	0	0	0	0
Other		32,000	200 mt ton	0	1

9. Summary of planned activities (describe per quarter) indicating expected outputs as follows:

SEE ATTACHMENT

Year/Quarter	Planned actions	Output

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10. Number of staff required:

Professional staff (Indicate number and titles) One ODS Officer
Support staff (Indicate number and titles) One Secretary

11. Describe the specific duties of each staff member and the period for which his/her services will be required in relation to (9) above:

ODS OFFICER

Prepare and coordinate implementation of all ODS phase-out projects
Coordinate enforcement of regulations under Environmental Management Act
Collect and disseminate information
Promote activities

SECRETARY

Taking shorthand, Typing documents, photocopying and transmitting faxes, filing of documents, any other duties as assigned by the Project Officer

APPENDIX 2 NO.9

Year/Quarter	Planned Action	Output
January - March, 1998	Entry into force of regulations made under Section 41 of the Environmental management Act, 1996	Effective monitoring of ODS
	Implementation of the Refrigerant (CFCs) Recovery and Recycling Project	Reduced consumption of ODS
	Preparation of demonstration of demonstration projects on alternatives to methyl bromide	Reduced consumption of CFCs in the sector
	Public awareness	Methyl bromide consumption reduced through introduction of alternatives
April - June		Increased awareness
	Implementation of Regulation (continued)	
	CFC recovery and recycling project continues	
	Data collection	
	RMP preparations	

1998 UNEP WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENTS
March 1998

I. CONTENTS

UNEP IE proposes the following work programme amendments to its 1998 Work Programme for the approval of the 24th Executive Committee. The amendments proposed consist of Institutional Strengthening projects including renewals, Refrigerant Management Plans and projects for Methyl Bromide. The proposed activities are as per the approved guidelines. Methyl bromide activities are also in accordance with the draft guidelines and strategy developed during the Expert Group Meeting (3-4 February 1998).

1) Refrigerant management Plans (RMPs):

Development:

To assist Burkina Faso, Senegal, Honduras, Bolivia, Panama, Nepal and Jamaica in developing their RMPs, an integrated approach to phase-out in the refrigeration sector, in accordance with the approved guidelines.

Cost: US\$ 190,000

Implementation

The RMP for St. Kitts and Nevis has been developed and is being submitted for approval of funds for its implementation.

Cost: US\$ 151,000

2) Institutional Strengthening projects:

New:

The country programme for Mali has been completed, and an Institutional Strengthening project as per the guidelines is being submitted for approval.

Cost: US\$ 70,000

Renewals:

Detailed proposal as per the guidelines is being submitted for a project to assist Malawi with the continuation of their Institutional Strengthening project for a 2 year period.

Cost: US\$ 51,400

3.) Country Programme (new)

Assist the Government of Belize in the preparation of their country programme following an official request received from the country.

Cost: US\$ 52,000

4) Non-recurring Information Exchange activities

Title: Data Reporting Handbook

Objectives: To provide information to Article 5 countries and assist them with their data reporting requirements under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol

Description: This project responds to the request of the Parties (Decision IX/28, para 5) that UNEP IE, in cooperation with the Ozone Secretariat, Implementing Agencies and the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, prepare a handbook on data reporting that will provide information to assist Parties with data reporting. It will contain guidance to Article countries in data reporting including:

- obligations and reporting requirements for reporting to the Ozone Secretariat (Article 7);
- formats for data reporting (including questionnaires, instructions and definitions);
- formats for reporting data to the Fund Secretariat (including instructions to be elaborated in cooperation with the MFS)
- written guidelines and tips on how to complete the forms accurately;
- sources of data and data collection techniques;
- references and addresses
- trade names of controlled substances
- custom code information
- advice on what sectors may be using various ODS products.

The preparation of the handbook will take into account the collective experience of the two Secretariats and the Implementing Agencies. The regional networks will be used for feedback on problems and review.

This handbook will be prepared in English and available in the 5 other official UN languages (French, Spanish, Arabic, Chinese, and Russian)

Cost: US\$ 110,000 (The translation component of the document is US\$ 5,000 per language)

5) Methyl Bromide projects

Decisions on methyl bromide made during the 9th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in September include the provision on immediate priority, within the limits of available funding, of the sum of US\$ 25 M per year in 1998 and 1999 for the purpose of identifying, evaluating, adapting and demonstrating methyl bromide alternatives and substitutes for Article 5 countries.

UNEP carried out a strategic need analysis of the outcome of various activities that have taken place within the Multilateral Fund and the feedback from the UNDP regional survey and the UNEP regional workshops held in 1995, MBTOC reports and discussions with Article 5 representatives.

Such need analysis was further discussed with leading methyl bromide experts. The Meeting of Experts to Develop a Strategy and Guidelines for Methyl Bromide (Montreal, 3-4 February 1997) reiterated the importance of non-investment projects and the following conclusions were drawn related to methyl bromide phase out projects:

- non-investment projects will be important for phasing out methyl bromide in Article 5 countries;
- training, education and skills building are equally important;
- farmers and policy makers need to be involved simultaneously in the solution;
- continuous and effective communication is essential

Para 24(c) of the draft report of the meeting describes non-investment projects as: *"Projects focussed on creating and disseminating information and/or educating stakeholders. Such projects may include, inter alia, development and dissemination of information materials, holding of targeted and structured workshops and provision of assistance, where needed, on the creation of policy instruments to restrict or ban the use and/or import of methyl bromide."* The meeting also noted that both demonstration and investment projects will include non-investment components for successful implementation.

Following these draft guidelines and taking note of the priorities set by the meeting for the next 12 months of certain activities, crops and alternative technologies, UNEP is submitting the following methyl bromide projects for approval during the 24th Executive Committee meeting. These projects will be implemented in close coordination with the other implementing agencies (UNDP, World Bank and UNIDO) and NGOs such as PANNA and Friends of the Earth.

5.1 *Title:* **Methyl Bromide Information Kit**

Objectives: To create and enhance awareness among national policy makers and other stakeholders on the issue of methyl bromide use and encourage them to shift to alternatives and develop policy support for such an action.

Description: The Information Kit project will emphasize on:

- encouraging countries to ratify the Copenhagen Amendment;
- informing policy makers and methyl bromide users on the impact of methyl bromide use on the ozone layer;
- ensuring that countries who do not use methyl bromide or are new users adapt alternatives as early as possible;

In order for this to be done, the Information Kit will include the following:

- 1) **Brochure** describing the methyl bromide issue and the importance and benefits of ratifying the Copenhagen amendment. This will be prepared in English, and translated at least into French and Spanish.
- 2) **Radio and TV public service announcements** that can be distributed to developing countries and aired and shown in national Television, and radio;
- 3) **Poster** specifically depicting the methyl bromide issue (English only)

Cost: **US\$60,000**

Time: April 1998- March 1999

5.2 *Title:* **Compilation of case studies on commercial, low-impact methyl bromide alternatives successfully implemented**

Objectives: The case study compilation will provide methyl bromide users (i.e. farmers and other target users) with information that will assist them in selecting commercial (i.e. already available in the market), low impact (i.e. environment friendly, non-chemical), alternatives, including information on performance, yields and farmer satisfaction. The document will focus on crops/uses where such alternatives have already been successfully used..

Description: Targeted for both farmers and decision-makers, this publication will be prepared in a case study format which will:

- ▶ identify and evaluate commercial (already available in the market), low impact (environment friendly, non-chemical) alternatives),
- ▶ provide cost-benefit information,
- ▶ include information on performance, yields and farmer satisfaction
- ▶ costs of conversion, including data comparing costs of different alternatives.
- ▶ will also include supplier information

- ▶ priority crops will be tomatoes, strawberries, cucurbits, nurseries and seedbeds, tobacco and cut flowers

Apart from the collection of new case studies, the existing case studies from MBTOC, USEPA, the EU and NGOs will also be adopted for inclusion.

Cost: US\$ 100,000

Time: April 1998-March 1999

5.3 . Title: Compilation of legislation for Regulatory Authorities from Article 5 countries that discourage methyl bromide use and promote alternatives

Objectives: To provide information on legislation, regulations and policies promoting use of alternatives to methyl bromide and to encourage such practice especially in countries that never use methyl bromide

Description: Following the guidebook prepared on legislation/regulations from Article 5 countries for CFC phase out, the proposed compilation will focus only on the methyl bromide sector, provide examples of policy/regulations/legislation that do not allow and promote methyl bromide use.

This information will be gathered specially from pesticide control authorities, agricultural ministries, etc of Article 5 countries. A separate compilation will be done for each of 3 regions, Southeast Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and Africa.

Cost: US\$ 50,000 each x 3 total cost will be **US\$ 150,00**

Time: April 1998- June 1999

5.4 Title: Farmer to farmer workshops on exchange of experiences

Objectives: The workshop will allow the exchange of information between farmers in countries that use alternatives to methyl bromide and countries that still continue methyl bromide use, with the objective of encouraging them to shift to non-methyl bromide alternatives. The workshops also are expected to initiate informal networks among farmers.

Description:

- One workshop is envisioned for each region (Latin America, Southeast Asia, and Africa) the first one will be between Chile and Colombia for cut flowers.
- The workshop will give a brief overview of the methyl bromide phase out status and health and environmental effects, then focus

mostly on specific descriptions by practitioners of alternatives that are currently being used, and discussion of their experiences.

- Participants will include influential farmers from several countries who are in a position to share the information they learn when they return (through associations, etc.).
- NGO representatives that work directly with farmers would be invited for active participation and follow-ups.
- The workshop will include at least one and possibly two farm visits, with on-farm descriptions of nonchemical pest management techniques.
- A technical manual detailing what was done during the workshop will be an output from the workshop.
- FAO will be consulted for specific experiences (i.e. IPM in the Philippines). Existing networks of NGOs (i.e. PAN) will also be utilized.

Cost: at US\$65,000 per workshop, total cost will be **US\$195,000**

Time: April 1998- June 1999

5.5. *Title:* **Technical and Institutional Resources for Methyl Bromide Alternatives Projects**

Background: Since agricultural projects are a new area of activity under the Fund, it is critical that the implementing agencies recognize and leverage existing resources both technical and institutional in the agricultural sector. An immediate effort is needed to identify and evaluate existing channels for information dissemination and mechanisms for implementing methyl bromide alternatives projects.

Institutional resources to be considered include a wide range of active networks and programs at national, regional and international levels that focus on agricultural research, development, project design and implementation.

Objective: To develop an inventory of resources which can be tapped in the planning and execution of methyl bromide alternatives projects. This compilation will speed development and implementation of effective demonstration, investment and non-investment projects under the Fund, and will help the implementing agencies (and bilateral donors) avoid recreating mechanisms which already exist.

- Description:*
- * document existing regional and international networks and programs promoting agricultural innovation.
 - * collect information about particularly relevant experiences at the national level in selected countries.
 - * hold discussions with international agencies and organizations, including the implementing agencies and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, to identify programs of interest.
 - * identify individual and organizational expertise in participatory project design in the agriculture sector. These experts will be identified through academic and other nonprofit institutions (e.g., “think tanks”) specializing in methods of agricultural innovation and change. Examples include the International Institute for Environment and Development (London) and the World Resources Institute (Washington, DC).
 - * compile and, to the extent possible, evaluate the information collected, and present the results in a report designed to be accessible and user friendly. MBTOC member Dr. Rodrigo Rodriguez-Kabana and Dr. Miguel Altieri (UC Berkeley) will serve as technical advisors for the project, and will review draft versions of the report.
 - * UNEP will review and produce the report and distribute it to the Fund’s Implementing Agencies, Bilateral Donors, and to National Ozone Units through the regional ozone networks. PANNA will distribute copies of the report through its NGO networks.
 - * The activity will be carried out jointly with PANNA (Pesticide Action network of North America)
 - * The report will be discussed with Implementing and Bilateral Agencies so that they can devise ways to utilize the existing “assets” and “channels” to deliver their activities and projects.

Cost: Total cost for the six month project is **US\$ 30,000**

5.6. *Title:* **Information and training support for demonstration projects**

Objectives: To provide assistance to other implementing agencies by undertaking the non-investment component (specifically information exchange and training) of demonstration projects on a regional basis.

Description: Implementing agencies will be implementing national demonstration projects. UNEP, in coordination with the relevant implementing agencies will implement 3 regional projects for each of the regions of Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and Africa, will consist of the following:

- awareness workshops specially designed to support the dissemination of the results or activities being undertaken by

- national demonstration projects in the region;
- ▶ preparation of an awareness and training video based on the national demonstration projects to allow for a wider dissemination of information in the region;
- ▶ training of extension workers using guidebooks to be prepared under 5.8, as they are expected to carry on the work once the demonstration project is completed;
- ▶ cost-benefit analysis

Cost: The total project cost is **US\$ 330,000** for three projects (each costing US\$ 110,000) broken down as follows:

Project Component	Cost
Awareness workshops (US\$60,000 x 3)	US\$180,000
Information video (US\$40,000 x 3)	US\$ 60,000
Training of extension workers (US\$5000 x 3)	US\$ 15,000
Cost-benefit analysis (US\$ 5000 x 3)	US\$ 15 000
Report preparation costs	US\$ 60 000
TOTAL COSTS	US\$330, 000

5.7 **Title: Manuals for small farmers for specific-crops**

Objectives: These manuals are expected to assist farmers of certain specific crops to reduce reliance on methyl bromide by providing practical, technical details of alternatives; including specific farming practices.

Description: In close coordination with the MBTOC, these manuals will be prepared for 5 crops, namely, tomatoes, strawberries, cucurbits, nurseries and seedbeds, tomatoes and tobacco. Each will:

- ▶ focus on alternatives relevant to small users,
- ▶ provide guidance on farm trials and farmer groups,
- ▶ provide practical, technical details of alternatives best for health and the environment
- ▶ produced in user-friendly language;
- ▶ be useful for both farmers and trainers
- ▶ reviewed in coordination with MBTOC, and disseminated through the assistance of both the NOUs and relevant local NGOs

Cost: Each manual will cost US\$ 50,000 x 5, total cost will be **US\$ 250,000**

Time : April 1998- March 1999

5.8 . **Title: Guidebook (Trainer's tool)for Farming Extension workers**

Objectives: Extension workers are normally connected either with the government's Ministry of Agriculture or as private enterprises, and work directly with the farmers to provide detailed advice on farming systems and techniques, to both small and medium sized farmers. As they deal constantly and in close proximity with the farmer, there is a need for them to have a handbook that will contain consistent information that will enable them to give the correct message that should lead to methyl bromide phase out.

Description: The guidebook will provide guidance on:

- ▶ methyl bromide and its effect on the ozone layer;
- ▶ how to convince farmers to move away from methyl bromide use;
- ▶ how information on alternatives can be transferred to the farmers;
- ▶ guide farmers on choosing the appropriate alternative for specific crops;
- ▶ guidance on how to teach farmers to use available alternatives, and how these can be applied in the field;
- ▶ tips on organizing farming communities and making them less reliant on methyl bromide;
- ▶ provide further sources of information that can be used for future reference;
- ▶ This guidebook will be prepared in coordination with MBTOC

This guidebook will also be used to train extension workers under the project proposed in 5.6.

Cost: one per region at US\$40,000 each, total cost is **US\$120,000**

Time : April 1998- June 1999

5.9 **Title: Sectoral Policy Plan for Methyl Bromide Phase out in China**

Objectives: The preparation of a policy plan will assist China in developing a strategy to prevent the growth of methyl bromide use considering that China is both a producer and a large consumer of methyl bromide with a potential for rapid growth. Such policy plan will also contribute to China's phase out strategy in the methyl bromide sector. Such policy plan is expected to reduce the costs to the Multilateral Fund of MB phase out in China in future.

Description: China is both a consumer and producer of methyl bromide, and its consumption is expected to increase dramatically in the next few years and needs a concrete phase out plan to be out in place as soon as possible. This sectoral policy plan will include the following:

- further survey of the area of potential growth of methyl bromide in the country following an initial survey undertaken;
- investigate the potential application structure (including

confirmation of essential uses)

- survey of methyl bromide supply including production;
- identify and select alternative technologies including alternatives that are already adapted, alternatives being tested, alternatives which might be introduced from other countries, evaluating both economic and social benefits of these alternatives;
- identify the influence on phase out due to manufacturers plans;
- identify and assist in establishing a policy framework, in coordination with the relevant state ministries (i.e. agriculture);
- specify training needs;
- propose a national policy plan for phase out

Cost: **US\$ 150,000**

Time: April 1998- January 1999