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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF  
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
Twenty-ninth Meeting  
Beijing, 24-26 November 1999

**DRAFT BUSINESS PLAN FOR THE YEAR 2000 OF UNEP**

1. UNEP's draft 2000 business plan includes requests for the year 2000 totalling US \$7,482,000 (excluding agency fees). This amount includes:

- US \$2,387,000 country programme/RMP preparation and institutional strengthening.
- US \$1,640,000 for training.
- US \$300,000 for non-recurring information clearinghouse activities.
- US \$550,000 for methyl bromide activities.
- US \$2,370,000 for recurring information clearinghouse activities and networking.
- US \$235,000 for travel, outreach at meetings, and advisory group meetings.

### **Country programme/RMP preparation and institutional strengthening**

2. Country programme preparation is planned for five countries (Djibouti, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Suriname, and United Arab Emirates) at a cost of US \$310,000. UNEP notes that refrigerant management plans (RMPs) will be included in all new country programme formulation projects. UNEP also expects to submit additional country programme/RMP formulation requests during the year, as new countries become Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

3. Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and UAE were originally classified as non-Article 5 Parties. Decision VI/5, para. e states that “any developing country Party initially classified as non-Article 5 but reclassified subsequently as operating under Article 5 shall not be requested to contribute to the Multilateral Fund. Such Parties are urged not to request financial assistance for national programmes from the Multilateral Fund but may seek other assistance under Article 10 of the Montreal Protocol. This will not apply if the initial classification of the Party as non-Article 5, made in the absence of complete data, is subsequently proved to be wrong on the basis of complete data”. UNEP indicated that in the case of Kuwait, its initial classification was made in the absence of complete data. The Executive Committee may wish to opine if country programme preparation for these three countries should remain in UNEP's business plan.

4. UNEP also plans to submit institutional strengthening requests for the five countries mentioned above for which UNEP will prepare country programmes/RMPs at a cost of US \$430,000. UNEP also plans to submit institutional strengthening renewals for 32 countries at a cost of US \$1,557,000. UNEP expects to request funding for RMP development for the following three countries whose country programmes have already been approved by the Executive Committee: Barbados, Brunei, and Maldives (US \$90,000).

### **Training**

5. UNEP is planning a significant increase in its training activities in 2000. The US \$1.8 million is an increase of US \$700,000 over 1999 funding (US \$1.1 million) and represents the largest share for training since 1992.

#### Policy training

6. Much of UNEP's 2000 training programme is related to policy training in import licensing and the development or implementation of policy training strategies for local officials in China and India.

7. Three of the training projects will assist in the implementation of an import/licensing system in Argentina (US \$100,000), Venezuela (US \$100,000), and French-speaking Africa (US \$200,000). Argentina and Venezuela have not ratified the Montreal Amendment that addresses licensing systems. Djibouti, Niger, Senegal, and Tunisia have ratified the Montreal Amendment as of this writing.

8. The request for China is the training that arises out of the US \$50,000 project approved at the 27th Meeting entitled, "Study for Development of a Policy Training Strategy for China". The training will consist of training local government officials through seven workshops in major cities. The requested US \$399,000 is for a Phase I project but UNEP did not indicate the number of phases to follow or their costs. UNEP is also requesting US \$90,000 to develop a policy training strategy for India.

#### Other training

9. UNEP is also requesting funding for an ODS phase-out strategy for SMEs, a study on destruction technologies (US \$100,000), a technology transfer workshop for Islamic countries in West Asia (US \$100,000), a technology transfer workshop for the military in West Asia (US \$100,000), Phase III refrigeration training in Argentina (US \$300,000), and RMP implementation in Ghana (US \$60,000).

10. UNEP has received funding to develop "Training modules on management of ODS phase-out in SMEs" (GLO/SEV/19/TAS/112) and to "Produce handbook on technology options especially for SMEs" (GLO/SEV/19/TRA/111), both approved in May 1996. At its 27<sup>th</sup> Meeting during its discussion of projects with implementation delays, the Executive Committee decided to authorise UNEP to proceed with the implementation of the training module project. The handbook is intended to provide guidance to individual SMEs. UNEP indicates that the strategy, will have as an objective to design an overall approach on how the problem of ODS consumption in SMEs could be addressed in a cost-effective manner by national governments and may entail a combination of soft tools like policies, public awareness, training, etc. The Committee may wish to consider if this approach should be pursued given the fact that phase-out strategies are still likely to require investment activities in some form, and other agencies may have a more appropriate balance of responsibilities, skills, and experience to conduct this activity.

11. UNEP's "Study of destruction technologies" is proposed by the Caribbean countries as a means of addressing contaminated ODS. UNEP would contract an independent study to evaluate different options and cost-effective long-term strategies for ODS destruction. The Executive Committee may wish to consider if a study on destruction technologies might be premature when countries have yet to implement recovery and recycling projects.

12. The request for a "Technology transfer workshop for Islamic countries" is intended to accelerate and enhance the phase-out of ODS in Islamic countries through co-operation with the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry. All of the countries intended to benefit from this activity with the exception of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation and Somalia (which are not Parties to the Montreal Protocol as of this writing), are members of the UNEP networks in West Asia or Africa. UNEP has already conducted a Regional workshop on monitoring and control of ODS consumption for West Asia (ASP/SEV/19/TRA/20) that was completed in April 1997 and

it has conducted several workshops in Africa. The Committee may wish to consider this request in the light of the above.

13. The request for a “Technology transfer workshop for the military in West Asia” (US \$100,000), is to strengthen the understanding of military officials in the region of the impact of ODS phase-out on national security and the need for militaries to participate in the process. Much of the military’s ODS consumption is associated with the use of halon for fire protection. The Executive Committee has already approved a West Asia Halon Management Plan. UNEP indicated that there was significant non-halon consumption and that the halon bank project is not specifically designed to increase the military involvement in ODS phase-out. The Committee may wish to consider if the above activity should be retained in UNEP’s business plan.

14. UNEP has included a Phase III refrigeration training project in Argentina (US \$300,000) in its draft business plan. Argentina has received a US \$242,600 technical assistance and training project on safe designs of hydrocarbon based domestic and commercial refrigeration appliances and US \$215,000 for a National train the trainer programme on good practices in refrigeration. UNEP indicated that the National train the trainer programme would be completed in December 1999. As a result of this project, UNEP indicated that approximately 200 technicians would become trainers for Phase III. Phase III will now train approximately 4,000 technician and will implement an accreditation system to enforce the application of good practices in refrigeration servicing. The purpose of the train the trainer concept is to provide the capacity for the country to continue training without further assistance. In this case, the Committee is being asked to provide additional assistance after the trainers have been trained.

15. UNEP is requesting US \$60,000 for RMP implementation in Ghana. Ghana has already received support from the Multilateral Fund for the following refrigeration activities: “Refrigeration training programme for servicing technicians (GHA/REF/04/TRA/02) for US \$5,200, “Establishment of a National Committee for Improved servicing and maintenance within the refrigeration sector” (GHA/REF/08/TAS/04) for US \$328,000, “Implementation of train the trainer programme and national demonstration programme” (GHA/REF/10/TRA/06) for US \$99,000, and “Technical assistance in air conditioning” (GHA/REF/27/TAS/11) for US \$31,500. The project “Establishment of a National Committee for Improved Refrigeration Practices” includes training and certification of technicians, technical assistance from institutions which have developed programmes on proper maintenance and servicing practices, and procurement of recycling machines to be placed at the training institutions and a few larger shops. In light of the above, the Executive Committee may wish to consider if an RMP is warranted at this time and whether or not UNEP should retain this activity in its business plan.

#### **Non-recurring information clearinghouse activities**

16. UNEP plans on preparing three videos as part of its 2000 business plan on the following subjects: illegal trade (US \$50,000), a global video competition (US \$50,000), and an animated cartoon for school children in India (US \$60,000). The Committee has approved two projects for UNEP to develop videos. Both have resulted in implementation delays. The Committee may wish to opine if further activities of this nature are warranted.

17. Other technical assistance being proposed by UNEP includes technical assistance for promotional materials (US \$50,000). UNEP plans on producing awareness material including

for example, magnets, pins, bookmarks, calendars, etc. UNEP does not view this as promotional material for its programme as these materials will include, according to UNEP, strong messages on protecting the ozone layer. The Committee may wish to consider if such a request should be retained in UNEP's business plan.

### **Methyl bromide activities**

18. UNEP is proposing two methyl bromide projects in its draft business plan for 2000. One of those projects is for the continuation of the Sectoral Policy Plan entitled, "Implementation of the Strategic Framework to Control Methyl Bromide Growth in China". UNEP is planning to request US \$300,000 for this project. The Executive Committee approved a "Sectoral policy plan for methyl bromide phase-out in China" for US \$150,000 at its 24th Meeting. The Committee has also approved a survey of production and consumption of methyl bromide at its 12th Meeting (CPR/FUM/12/TAS/60) at a cost of US \$87,000 and two demonstration projects valued at a total of US \$588,300. Moreover, China has not ratified the Copenhagen Amendment.

19. UNEP indicated that the US \$300,000 request was included in its business plan on the premise that China would ratify the Copenhagen Amendment if not by the end of this year, early next year. The intent of this project is the development of policy that will support the sector approach to phase-out methyl bromide. However, the sector policy plan approved at the 24<sup>th</sup> Meeting was intended to "propose a policy plan for phase-out". The Committee may wish to consider if an additional US \$300,000 should be retained in UNEP's business plan for continued policy plan development in China.

20. The other methyl bromide project that UNEP is proposing is entitled, "Enhancing capability of local agricultural institutes/NGOs to assist in methyl bromide communication". UNEP is requesting US \$250,000 for this project for activities in Mexico, Morocco, and Costa Rica. The project is intended to develop national action plans to phase-out methyl bromide and prevent a further increase in consumption in countries where consumption is increasing. The Committee may wish to consider that these three countries have received multiple projects, for example, Costa Rica US \$374,000 (demonstration projects for melons and cut flowers), Mexico about US \$1.3 million (demonstration projects for flowers, crop storage, tomatoes, strawberries, tobacco, and structural fumigation), and Morocco about US \$500,000 (a project to demonstrate steam pasteurisation, no-soil cultivation, solarisation, low-dose chemical, and IPM). Morocco has submitted its first investment project in methyl bromide to the 29th Meeting. The Committee may wish to consider if this activity should be retained in UNEP's business plan given that these countries have already taken strategic planning decisions as mentioned in the project documents.

### **Recurring information clearinghouse, networking, travel, outreach at meetings, and advisory group meetings**

21. Comments on these activities are provided, as necessary, in UNEP's 2000 work programme that is being presented to the 29th Meeting.

### **Performance indicators**

22. UNEP's weighted performance indicators are consistent with its business plan targets for 1999. UNEP did not provide targets for the two non-weighted performance indicators:

reduction in ODS consumption over and above that effected by investment projects and appropriate and timely policy initiated by countries either as a result of networking, training, information exchange, country programme development and/or institutional strengthening. UNEP informed the Secretariat that these performance indicators cannot be assigned a target since, in the case of the target ODS from non-investment projects, UNEP stated that “it is well known and widely accepted that activities mandated to UNEP do not directly result in the phase-out of ODS, ...but do contribute to the phase-out”. UNEP noted that these contributions could be demonstrated at the end of the year but not at the beginning of the year.

23. UNEP also specified seven performance indicators on page 21 of its business plan.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Executive Committee may wish to consider if UNEP should maintain the following activities in its 2000 business plan:
  - (a) The country programme preparation for Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.
  - (b) Policy training to assist in the implementation of import/licensing in countries that have not ratified the Montreal Amendment.
  - (c) Continuation of policy training of local officials in China and initiation of a study for policy training in India.
  - (d) Other training activities including:
    - ODS phase-out strategy for SMEs,
    - Study on destruction technologies,
    - Technology transfer workshop for Islamic countries in West Asia,
    - Technology transfer workshop for the military in West Asia (US \$100,000),
    - Phase III refrigeration training in Argentina, and
    - RMP implementation in Ghana.
  - (e) Non-recurring information clearinghouse activities including:
    - Illegal trade video,
    - Global video competition,
    - Animated cartoon for school children in India, and
    - Promotional material.
  - (f) Methyl bromide activities including:
    - Continuation of sectoral policy plan for China, and
    - Enhancing the capability of local agricultural institutes/NGOs to assist in methyl bromide communication in Costa Rica, Mexico, and Morocco.
2. The Executive Committee may also wish to consider if non-weighted performance indicator targets should be provided.



# United Nations Environment Programme

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PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT • PROGRAMA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA EL MEDIO AMBIENTE  
ПРОГРАММА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЕ

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## **2000 BUSINESS PLAN OF UNEP**

29<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee Meeting  
November 1999

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## Introduction



UNEP's Business Plan 2000 heralds the new emphasis on non-investment activities as the institution of the Montreal Protocol turns its page to move forward after the hallmark "freeze" year of 1999 and enters the new millennium to accelerate the momentum of phase-out.

UNEP's OzonAction Programme under the Multilateral Fund strengthens the capacity of National Ozone Units (NOUs) in Article 5 countries to meet their national commitments under the Montreal Protocol by providing a range of need-based, non-investment services. Through the NOUs and through various communication media, including Internet, UNEP outreaches these services to other key national target groups, such as industry, industry associations, and the general public. With such enabling services and encouragement and guidance provided by UNEP, the NOUs and principal stakeholders are empowered to make technological choices and to undertake the policy action required to phase out ozone depleting substances (ODS) in an expeditious and cost-effective manner.

"Experience suggests that ODS reductions on a country basis are more cost-effective if the investment and non-investment projects are designed and implemented as mutually reinforcing elements of a comprehensive country programme".<sup>1</sup> Accordingly, UNEP carefully designs and implements its "enabling" services such that they complement and support the investment and technical assistance projects of the other Implementing and Bilateral Agencies<sup>2</sup>. Complimentarity and synergy with the activities of those agencies continue to be key criteria for UNEP in developing its Business Plan and implementing the projects contained therein.<sup>3</sup>

UNEP's services to Article 5 countries are organized as follows:

- Clearinghouse activities and Networks of ODS Officers that promote the exchange of information, experience and know-how required by Article 5 countries to meet their commitments under the Montreal Protocol, including that required to set policies, adopt technologies, report data, and operate the NOU effectively.
- Country-specific and regional support activities including Country Programmes (CP), Refrigerant Management Plans (RMPs), Terminal Phaseout Management Plans (TPMPs), Halon Management Plans (HMPs) and Institutional Strengthening (IS) projects that primarily support low-volume consuming countries (LVCs) that do not have major investment projects, with particular focus on establishing policy frameworks to implement the Montreal Protocol and developing sectoral strategies and plans to achieve specific phase out deadlines.

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<sup>1</sup> TEAP "Supplementary Report to Assessment of the Funding Requirement for the Replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the Period 2000-2002", August 1999, pg. 36

<sup>2</sup> This also includes complimentarity with ozone-related Global Environment Facility (GEF) activities, Finnish Trust Fund and the Swedish Trust Fund which are over and above the contributions to the Multilateral Fund.

<sup>3</sup> Sources consulted or invited to submit need based activities for inclusion in this Business Plan include, *inter alia* Implementing and Bilateral Agencies, NOU feedback collected through the Regional Network Coordinators, separate NOU feedback on specific services collected by UNEP TIE Paris, reports of the 1999 Regional Network Meetings and national training workshops, UNEP's 1999 Informal Advisory Group meeting, the retreat organized by the Multilateral Fund Secretariat (July 1999), reports of the latest TEAP/TOC assessments, 19<sup>th</sup> OEWG report, decisions taken at the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Meetings of the Parties and the 1999 meetings of the Executive Committee.

- These activities respond to particular non-investment needs (e.g. national training programmes in refrigeration, training for customs agencies), specified in CPs and RMPs or expressed as a priority regional need through the Regional Networks of ODS Officers.

## **I. Multilateral Fund Targets**

### **A. Three Year Business Plan**

UNEP, through its networking with more than 100 developing countries and through its internal *Trend Analysis* used as monitoring tool is well placed to evaluate the benefits of non-investment projects and to identify the needs to maintain, build-on and strengthen the ongoing activities and to address the emerging issues.

In its latest assessment reports (1999), UNEP's Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP) underlines that non-investment projects are essential for the successful implementation of the Montreal Protocol. The TEAP states that "the evidence indicates that cost-effective ODS phaseouts in Article 5(1) countries require the assistance of the Multilateral Fund to complement domestic resources in the design and implementation of national policies and programmes. Investment projects that phase out specified quantities of ODS, in conformity with the Multilateral Fund cost-effectiveness guidelines, are not sufficient on their own. The cost-effective implementation of investment projects could be facilitated by the application of integrated policy frameworks that embrace both investment and non-investment projects."<sup>4</sup>

The TEAP also notes that "the Parties have recognized that the successful completion of investment projects and their subsequent operation requires not only technology, equipment and funding, but also domestic policy frameworks, including management and information systems."<sup>5</sup>

Non-investment projects will play a crucial role in helping Article 5 countries achieve their 2003 and 2005 reduction targets for CFCs. As recently noted by the TEAP, "a very large part of this CFC consumption to be addressed is related to servicing"<sup>6</sup> and "consumption during servicing will be reduced through training"<sup>7</sup> Similarly, non-investment activities will be required to support the 2002 freeze goals for halons and methyl bromide, and the 2003 freeze target for methyl chloroform.

### **B. Resource Allocation**

For the 2000-2002 replenishment period, the TEAP estimates that US\$ 41.49 million are required for all non-investment activities under the Multilateral Fund, which includes agency work programmes, UNEP's clearinghouse and information exchange activities, CPs, IS projects, national training projects, RMP and HMP preparation, and non-investment projects

<sup>4</sup> TEAP "Supplementary Report", pg. 35, and TEAP "Corrigendum to the Supplementary Report" (September 1999), pg. 1.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., pg. 35

<sup>6</sup> TEAP "Assessment of the Funding Requirement for the Replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the Period 2000-2002", April 1999, pg. 29

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

in the methyl bromide sector<sup>8</sup>. However, as the Replenishment discussions have yet to be finalized, this Business Plan has been prepared following ExCom Decision 28/23 requesting the implementing agencies to use an indicative figure of one-third of the allocation for the triennium 1997-1999, and in accordance with discussions made during the July 1999 retreat of the Implementing Agencies organized by the Multilateral Fund and a fax from the Chief Officer of the Fund Secretariat dated 30 July 1999.

UNEP has completed sixty-eight percent (68%) of all activities approved between 1991-1998, with a disbursement ratio<sup>9</sup> of seventy-three percent (73%)<sup>10</sup>.

### **(i) Clearinghouse and Networking activities**

Following Executive Committee Decision 21/14, UNEP's Work Programme activities are divided into two categories:

- "Recurring" activities include information exchange<sup>11</sup> and Networking of ODS Officers. These are "capped" at a specific funding level each year, plus up to 5% to allow for inflation.<sup>12</sup>
- "Non-recurring" activities are projects submitted for the consideration of the ExCom on the basis of individual proposals.

For the 2000-2002 replenishment period, the TEAP estimates that the resource requirements for UNEP's "clearinghouse and information exchange activities" to be an estimated US\$ 12.5 million<sup>13</sup>, which is consistent with the amounts approved for UNEP during the last two Business Plan periods.<sup>14</sup>

Based on numerous feedback received from NOUs and other stakeholders in 1999 as indicated previously (see footnote 3), UNEP is convinced that there is a strong need to continue providing the clearinghouse function to Article 5 countries to enable them to meet their commitments under the Protocol. Accordingly, this Business Plan includes projects and activities that respond to that need.

### **(ii) Country-specific CPs, RMPs, HMPs, TPMPs, IS projects and regional support activities**

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., pg. 38. This amount excludes "agencies' project administrative costs".

<sup>9</sup> "Disbursement ratio" is the total of funds disbursed as a percentage of funds approved. This is calculated for all approved activities, both completed and ongoing. More recent figures will be available in UNEP's 1999 Progress Report.

<sup>10</sup> *UNEP Progress and Financial Report* (1 January-31 December 1998), UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/28/8), pg. 4

<sup>11</sup> Collection of sectoral data from worldwide sources; updated OAIC Database; dissemination of information materials; direct query response service; maintenance of contact database of experts and mailing list of OzonAction programme publications; halon bank management clearinghouse services; publication of the OzonAction newsletter and special supplements.

<sup>12</sup> In 1999 UNEP did not request any increase in this funding compared to 1998 approved funding. The specific items most susceptible to inflation are staff costs and travel.

<sup>13</sup> TEAP August 1999, pg. 38

<sup>14</sup> US\$ 12 million was approved for both the (1994-1996) and the (1997-2000) *Three Year Rolling Business Plans* of the Multilateral Fund.

CP formulation, IS projects, RMPs and TPMPs will continue to be an important part of UNEP's Business Plans in response to the expressed needs of Article 5 countries themselves and to meet the objectives of the Multilateral Fund. As of September 1999, UNEP is implementing the following on-going projects:

Activity	Number of projects	List of countries concerned
CP formulation	8	Annex A.1 (for a list of the 73 CPs already completed by UNEP see Annex A.2)
IS projects	68	Annex A.3
IS renewals	27	Annex A.4
RMP development	15	Annex A.6
RMP implementation	43*	Annex A.5 (* includes 14 countries for which RMPs are being implemented with GTZ)
Total Phase Out Management Plan (TPMP) development	2	Annex A.7

In 2000, UNEP anticipates receiving the following requests for assistance:

Activity	Number of projects	List of countries concerned	Cost (US\$)	
CP <sup>15</sup>	5	Djibouti, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Suriname, United Arab Emirates	310,000	
IS	New projects	5	Same as above	430,000
	Renewals	To be determined, based on country requests	Provision for up to 32 countries based on estimated dates of completion of their initial IS projects	1,557,000
RMP development	3	Barbados, Brunei, Maldives	90,000	
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,387,000</b>	

UNEP will continue to assist Article 5 countries with the development and implementation of strategies for the management of halons at the national and/or regional levels, consistent with the Parties' Decision X/7. Within both its clearinghouse and non-clearinghouse activities, UNEP will continue to work with the Article 5 countries involved and the Bilateral Agencies to assist in the design and implementation of such projects.

Developing countries that are Party to the Montreal Protocol but which have not yet received assistance under the Multilateral Fund (i.e. Djibouti, Oman, Tonga) will be contacted during 2000 through the Regional Network Coordinators to initiate assistance to enable them to meet their obligations under the Protocol.

<sup>15</sup> RMPs will be included in all new CP formulation projects.

UNEP will also continue to work with interested Bilateral Agencies (such as the Government of Finland) and through the Regional Networks to encourage the remaining 19 non-Party developing countries to ratify the Montreal Protocol (these Parties are listed in Annex A.8). As and when they ratify the Protocol, UNEP expects to assist them in the preparation of their CPs. Note, however that the costs for these countries have not been included in this Business Plan. UNEP will help design flexible, innovative strategies for CP formulation for those countries within this remaining group that have very low ODS consumption and which might be best addressed through a regional approach.

Country-specific and regional support activities (especially training) will continue to be an important part of UNEP's Business Plans in response to the expressed needs of Article 5 countries themselves and to meet the objectives of the Multilateral Fund.

UNEP will continue to implement the training component of those Refrigerant Management Plans that complete the formulation phase. UNEP will also continue to assist those countries that are facing difficulties in the establishment of the policy and regulatory framework needed to support their phase out efforts.

UNEP also proposes to address specific needs identified by Article 5 countries, which are explained in more detail under the section on special initiatives.

All the requests received from countries through UNEP's feedback mechanism have been carefully considered and prioritized. These requests have been discussed at length with national stakeholders to evaluate their priority.

Based on the overarching need for countries to comply with forthcoming Montreal Protocol obligations, discussions with the countries, and the guidance received from the Executive Committee<sup>16</sup>, UNEP has included in this 2000 BP, requests for support and training activities for a total of US\$ 1,500,000.

### **C. Special Initiatives and New Focus**

#### **(i) Methyl bromide**

UNEP's initial activities in the methyl bromide sector focused on holding regional workshops and other general awareness-raising activities directed especially to the National Ozone Units to increase their awareness about the methyl bromide issue and the Montreal Protocol control measures.

However, as we enter a new stage in phasing out methyl bromide and the first control measures approach, there is a growing need for targeting awareness-raising activities directly to farmers, other methyl bromide users including agriculture ministries from developing countries. UNEP has received feedback from Regional Networks and Workshops, that one of the major barriers preventing further adoption of alternatives is the low level of awareness

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<sup>16</sup> To request the implementing agencies to use an indicative figure of one third of the amount for the 1997-1999 triennium when preparing their draft Business Plans for the year 2000 (Decision 28/23)

among methyl bromide users in many developing countries about the upcoming freeze and phase out.

Educating methyl bromide users and other stakeholders about the methyl bromide phase-out and the availability of alternatives is an important precursor for the development of effective methyl bromide phase-out activities. A high level of awareness among the key stakeholders provides a strong foundation for the implementation of investment and training activities that promote the adoption of alternatives.

For 2000, the methyl bromide sector continues to require concentrated non-investment activities with other use sectors, and the different approaches required to phase out this ODS. Innovative activities are required to respond to the urgent needs expressed by most developing countries to meet the 2002 freeze in methyl bromide consumption and subsequent reductions, and to prevent future growth in consumption. As a result of these efforts, there is increased awareness among NOUs and policymakers about the methyl bromide phase out and alternatives that have been identified by MBTOC.

Based on this identified need, UNEP will focus its activities in 2000 on:

- continuing dissemination of the results of demonstration projects with strategic approach to develop investment projects quickly,
- conducting urgent awareness-raising activities to educate farmers and other methyl bromide users about methyl bromide's impact on the ozone layer, the Montreal Protocol phase-out requirements and the availability of alternatives,
- using existing publications and awareness-raising materials, and developing new materials targeted for farmers, UNEP will increase the awareness of key stakeholders in targeted countries where methyl bromide consumption is significant or growing.

To implement these activities, UNEP will form partnerships with agricultural networks and organizations, and environmental non-governmental organizations that already have strong links with methyl bromide users and know how to conduct outreach to farmers most effectively. An important component of the awareness-raising activities will be close cooperation with Implementing Agencies to communicate the results of demonstration projects and highlight effective alternatives identified.

In 2000, UNEP will also continue to provide assistance to Article 5 countries to develop and implement strong policy measures to prevent growth in methyl bromide consumption for new uses and encourage the adoption of alternatives. UNEP will encourage Article 5 countries to ratify the Copenhagen Amendment and to develop and implement methyl bromide action plans for phase out. Policy assistance activities will be targeted not only to NOUs but also to Ministries of Agriculture, Pesticide Control Authorities and other relevant government agencies that regulate methyl bromide use.

Details of specific projects following the above approach to be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee will be included in UNEP's 2000 Work Programme.

**(ii) SMEs**

UNEP recognizes the urgent need to address on-going consumption in the SME sector if countries are to remain in compliance with the Montreal Protocol. This point has been emphasized during at all 1999 Network meetings. In response, UNEP will develop a strategy for cost-effective ODS phase out for SMEs drawing on the results of the SME projects approved so far for Brazil, China, Indonesia, Iran, India and Malaysia, and the experiences of NOUs, and Implementing and Bilateral Agencies. Such strategy will utilize the institutional resources already existing in most developing countries, such as SME-supporting organizations or government agencies. The strategy will prioritize

- the use of “soft tools” such as regulations, information and training,
- and will use the USA approach for the solvent sector as a starting point.

**(iii) Training of new ODS officers**

Due to the relatively high rate of change of ozone officers, there is a need to provide induction training for new ODS officers in the policy and technical issues related to Montreal Protocol implementation. Where possible, such training will be undertaken using the existing Network structure at meetings, including visits to new NOUs by those more experienced.

**(iv) Evaluation and risk analysis of Montreal Protocol implementation in China**

The Government of China has identified the need to evaluate the activities carried out under the Montreal Protocol, including the effects that the implementation of the Montreal Protocol has had on the economy and the industry sector, with a view to identifying potential risks for the future and ways to address such risks. Given the importance of China to the Montreal Protocol, UNEP believes that important lessons could be clarified by such an analysis to assist the Parties, and the Executive Committee. Funding for this activity, as suggested by China, will be taken from already approved projects for China.

**(v) Training on good practices for alternative refrigerants**

During Network meetings, countries in the African region have identified the urgent need to receive training on the issues associated with adopting alternatives (including HFCs and hydrocarbons) in the refrigeration sector. Accordingly, UNEP is proposing training courses in 2000 to be co-funded by the GEF and the Multilateral Fund as a way to explore cost-effective phaseout in the domestic refrigeration and MAC sector. This will also contribute to the win-win strategy of ozone layer protection and mitigation of climate change.

**(vi) Destruction technologies**

Article 5 countries have consistently requested information and assistance to develop a long-term strategy for collection, storage, disposal and destruction of ODS and ODS containing equipment. The current approach of intermediate storage of contaminated refrigerant in 1000 lb cylinders is costly and does not represent a long term solution. UNEP proposes to conduct an independent study on the feasibility and cost-implications of the different options at national and regional level.

This project will provide important new information to help the Parties update their lists of destruction technologies (the last report of the UNEP Ad Hoc Committee on Destruction Technologies was prepared in 1992.)

### **(vii) Improving communication**

In this age of information highways and super highways, increasing numbers of Article 5 countries are becoming accustomed to using electronic media for acquiring information, and the present demand on ensuring a more “interactive” dialogue with the recipients of the programme’s products necessitates a review of the existing approaches to communicating information available from the programme. In 2000, UNEP will look at various ways to ensure that such an objective is met, and that countries that need information receive it in a way that gives them an opportunity to immediately provide feedback.

UNEP will continue to investigate and employ new ways of communicating with ODS stakeholders in order to improve the cost-effectiveness of the dissemination of information, the diffusion of knowledge, and the exchange of ideas. UNEP will continue to use a variety of communication and information dissemination modes that respond to the current communication capabilities of NOUs<sup>17</sup>, however greater emphasis will be placed on electronic information dissemination via email, the web site and CD-ROM. Non-traditional communication methods (e.g. farmer to farmer exchanges for methyl bromide sector, reaching SMEs through local and regional business development centres) will be explored and used when appropriate. As part of its recurring clearinghouse activities, UNEP will undertake a pilot project to cost-effectively deliver “distance learning” to SMEs through its web site by adapting an existing training module to on-line HTML format. The OzonAction web site will also be expanded to provide NOUs and others with discussion forums for specific areas of interest (e.g. methyl bromide alternatives, policy development).

### **(viii) Improving the content and dissemination of the OzonAction newsletter**

Consistent with the needs of Article 5 countries for more information on activities in other countries related to ODS phase out, and the evolving scenario of technology options/policy initiatives, UNEP will focus on collecting more success stories (including information on policy and economic instruments) and disseminating them to the OzonAction newsletter readers. UNEP will also conduct a second reader’s survey of the newsletter (the first one was done in 1994) in order to be more responsive to the needs of the readers and make improvements on it based on the readers needs. The format of the newsletter will also be reviewed to improve the ‘reader friendly’ character.

For cost-effective dissemination, a strategic dissemination chain will be developed which would include the NOUs, industry associations and other nodal points.

### **(ix) Special effort on feedback/needs targeting/phaseout focus**

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<sup>17</sup> Based on an on-going UNEP survey of computer capabilities of NOUs undertaken through the Regional Networks, 63% have access to the World Wide Web, 61% have email and 66% have CD-ROM (as of October 1999).



Feedback received from some members of the Executive Committee, the Multilateral Fund Secretariat and other implementing agencies, have drawn UNEP's attention to the fact that its feedback mechanisms could benefit from review. Although UNEP follows a process for project identification which includes very extensive needs assessment and focussed targeting of outputs, these efforts will be improved in 2000 to ensure that good feedback is received from all our activities, including the extent to which needs are being met and the contribution towards ODS phase out being made.

UNEP will expand and refine its approach to collect and analyze user feedback about the quality and usefulness of the non-investment services provided. Specifically, proactive follow-up with NOUs and industry that have received specific services (e.g. query response, web site, OAIC database) will be contacted with follow-up questionnaires to determine their level of satisfaction and the utility of the service in their overall ODS phase out programmes. UNEP will also improve the tracking and organization of the feedback data through a database inventory.

### **(x) Military phase out of ODS**

ODS are widely used by the militaries of Article 5 countries in ships, aircraft, tactical vehicles and shore facilities. The military are large users of CFCs and carbon tetrachloride in addition to halons.

As noted in the TEAP's April 1998 report, developed country military organizations have largely met their obligations under the Montreal Protocol without detriment to national security, military readiness, or military capability. Developed country experience reveals three reasons why the military sector is important to national ODS phaseout success:

- Based on the evidence of developed countries, military organizations are often large ODS consumers therefore their phaseout efforts are significant vis-à-vis national reduction targets.
- The armed forces are often unaware of the Montreal Protocol or the Country Programme, since there are historically no operational links between the military and the National Ozone Unit.
- Unless they understand the implications of the phase out on military readiness, armed forces tend to be secretive because of national security concerns, therefore their ODS consumption tends not be counted in national ODS statistics.

NOUs, particularly in the West Asia region, have expressed during Network meetings a keen need for a workshop targeted specifically at the armed forces to catalyze action in this important ODS consuming sector.

Some experience has been transferred to a few Article 5 countries through international workshops organized by NATO and the US Department of Defense, however more targeted work in developing countries is needed to raise awareness among military decision-makers about the need to comply with the Montreal Protocol and the impact of ODS phase out on military readiness.

UNEP proposes to conduct a regional workshop in West Asia to build awareness about the Montreal Protocol, strengthen the understanding of the military officials in the impact of ODS

phase out on national security, the need to participate in the Montreal Protocol process, and how to take the first steps to implement internal ODS management/phase out programmes.

### **(xi) Integrated environmental management: issues related to the Montreal and Kyoto Protocols**

UNEP will initiate dialogues on networking fora to promote good practices in containment and emission reduction of HFCs. The need for information on wider technological choices which meet the objectives of both the Montreal and Kyoto Protocols will be identified to foster synergy of activities by NOUs.

## **II. Planned Business Activities**

The total amount of UNEP's 2000 Business Plan is as follows:

<b>Activity</b>	<b>1999 Approved BP (in US\$)</b>	<b>2000 proposed (in US\$)</b>
<u>Clearinghouse</u>		
Recurring costs	2.255	2.370 <sup>19</sup>
(travel, meetings, outreach)	0.235	0.235
<b>Subtotal Recurring Costs (approved in 26<sup>th</sup> ExCom)</b>	<b>2.490</b>	<b>2.605</b>
<u>Non-Recurring Costs</u> <sup>18</sup>	0.345	
Information Exchange	0.340	0.300
Training	0.530	1.640
Methyl Bromide		0.550
CP/IS/RMPs	2.970 (incl. HMP)	2.387
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6.680</b>	<b>7.482</b>

### **A. Clearinghouse activities and Regional Networks of ODS Officers**

During 2000, UNEP will provide the recurring clearinghouse and Regional Network services as follows:

#### **(i) "Recurring clearinghouse" activities**

The following continued activities will be undertaken within the "recurring clearinghouse" costs:

<b>Issue</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>UNEP activity/project</b>
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<sup>18</sup> Projects at a level of US\$ 1.33 million covering non-recurring training and information exchange activities, new institutional strengthening and renewals, RMP formulation and development of a halon management plan are being submitted for approval to the 29<sup>th</sup> ExCom as part of UNEP's 1999 Work Programme Amendment.

<sup>19</sup> The amount is 5 % more than last year to meet the inflationary cost over the last two years in personnel, travel and materials.

Issue	Reference	UNEP activity/project
Support policy development and reinforcement	1999 Informal Advisory Group, Parties IX/8	Support the development of domestic policies in Article 5 countries and their enforcement, to help the countries meet their obligations under the Protocol. This will be done through the Regional Networks of ODS Officers and the Policy Mentor Programme.
Encourage ratification	Parties IX/10	Promote the ratification of the Montreal Protocol and amendments by all Article 5 countries <sup>20</sup>
Communicate methyl bromide demonstration projects results	MBTOC 1998 Assessment; Feedback from Methyl Bromide workshops and network meetings	Work closely with Implementing Agencies and Bilateral Agencies to communicate widely the results of demonstration projects to encourage the adoption of alternatives.
Develop innovative phase out approaches	In cooperation with NOUs, Implementing Agencies, Multilateral Fund Secretariat, Parties	Research and refine concepts that promote successful phase out in innovative and cost-effective ways (e.g. Terminal Phase Out Management Plans).
Spread awareness of policy successes	Feedback from 1999 Informal Advisory Group (IAG)	Collect and disseminate policy case studies related to meeting the CFC reduction targets, and the 2002 freeze target for halons and methyl bromide.
Promote compliance	11 <sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Parties discussion on data reporting;  Report of the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure, June 1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Continue to assist with data reporting to establish the freeze baselines and current consumption in Network countries, expand this activity to address the 2002 freeze baselines for halons and methyl bromide, and widely communicate the results to the international ozone protection community.</li> <li>▪ Identify problems in countries related to compliance with the 2002 halon and methyl bromide freezes and assist those countries to identify solutions (also work with the Implementation Committee to help identify and resolve those same problems).</li> </ul>

<sup>20</sup> With assistance from the Government of Finland, this assistance will initially target Albania, Angola, Armenia, Haiti, and Kyrgystan.

<b>Issue</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>UNEP activity/project</b>
Promote policy mentoring	Feedback from IAG 98 and 99, and regional networks	Implement the "Policy Mentor Programme" initiated in 1998 to promote direct consultation on policy setting and enforcement between NOUs and their peers in developed and developing countries.

The following **new** activities will be undertaken **within** the "recurring clearinghouse" costs:

<b>Issue</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>UNEP activity/project</b>
Address new ODS	Parties X/8	Collect and disseminate to NOUs information related to new substances with ozone depleting potential, including any available alternatives.
Support methyl bromide phase out	Parties IX/1, IX/2	Continue to encourage ratification of the Copenhagen Amendment and help Article 5 countries meet their information and training needs in the methyl bromide sector, especially identifying, evaluating, adapting and demonstrating methyl bromide alternative technologies and policies.
Promote environmentally-sustainable solutions	<b>(JCS/RMS)</b> Network Meetings, Meeting of the Parties Decision on Kyoto/Montreal interface	Promote environmental options that maximize multiple environmental benefits (e.g. Kyoto and Montreal Protocols) by including components on such topics in information, training and Networking services to be undertaken in 2000.
Ensure recognition of leadership in ODS phase out	Feedback from network meetings, suggestions from the Regional Network Coordinators, and UNEP staff on IS/CP projects	Publicizing the successes of ozone protection leaders (NOUs, organizations, and companies) through recognition programmes to achieve a multiplying effect by fostering imitation.
Improve communication	Need expressed in Network meetings	Further improve the delivery of existing electronic ozone protection publications to NOUs via the world wide web, expand the use of electronic media to promote improved communication between UNEP and NOUs and among NOUs, and disseminate existing information

Issue	Reference	UNEP activity/project
		more widely, quickly and in a more cost-effective manner.
Further improve the OzonAction newsletter	Comments from readers; ideas from the OzonAction Programme	Broaden the existing coverage of information in the OzonAction newsletter by publishing an annual feature-type magazine supplement.

**(ii) “Non-recurring clearinghouse” activities**

UNEP proposes to undertake the following activities in 2000, which will be submitted as individual projects to the Executive Committee for consideration:

Issue	Reference	UNEP activity/project
Develop SME strategy	ExCom 24/63 and 25/26, comments from Sweden, Malaysia, and USA. (Excom 24)	Develop a cost-effective ODS phase out strategy for SMEs drawing on the results of the SME projects approved so far for Brazil, China, Indonesia, Iran, India and Malaysia.
Promote enforcement	Parties IX/8, IX/23	For Article 5 countries with ODS control policies/licensing systems in place, the project will improve enforcement, particularly on the issue of illegal trade. Project includes adapting existing videos and materials to meet Article 5 country needs.
Educate school children about ozone layer protection	Request of India	Develop an animated cartoon to educate children about the depletion of the ozone layer.
Continue to raise awareness with focus on the general public	Feedback from the retreat of implementing agencies organized by the Multilateral Fund Secretariat (July 1999)	Organize a global competition with awards for the best ozone protection videos from Article 5 countries (this would build on the success of the global children’s painting competition).

**B. CPs, RMPs, HMPs and IS projects**

UNEP proposes to undertake the following CP and RMP preparation and IS projects in 2000:

Activity		Number of projects	Countries covered
CP <sup>21</sup>	Parties to the Montreal Protocol	5	Djibouti, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Suriname, United Arab Emirates <sup>22</sup>
	Remaining non-Party countries subject to their ratification of the Montreal Protocol.	At least 8, but up to 19	Annex A.8
IS	Monitor on-going projects	68	Annex A.3
	Renewals	25	Annex A.4
RMP	RMP project preparation (new)	3	Barbados, Brunei, Maldives
	Continue developing RMP (project preparation previously approved by ExCom)	15	Annex A.6
	Monitor on-going RMPs (RMP documents already approved by ExCom) and implement associated training components	27	Annex A.5 <sup>23</sup>

Requests that may arise during 2000 for assistance in updating CPs are not taken into account in the above costs. This is not only necessary to take stock of the current situation, but also for designing more effective programmes and identifying specific areas for cost-effective phase out. Such project proposals would be presented to the Executive Committee during 2000 for consideration above and beyond UNEP's approved 2000 Work Programme.

UNEP will also continue to analyze ongoing IS projects to streamline activities undertaken in various sectors, compile the results and improve our guidance and assistance to countries (especially related to the 1999 and 2002 freeze targets).

In addition to the above project activities, UNEP will undertake the following activities:

Issue	Reference	UNEP activity/project
Implement RMP strategy	Parties VII/25(d) ExCom 19/30, 20/4	Within the framework of the overall approach to assist LVCs, continue to provide support for the development and implementation of RMPs in accordance with the RMP strategy being refined by the Executive Committee.
Improve data reporting	Parties IX/28	Within the purview of CP and IS projects, continue to support timely and reliable data reporting by Article 5 countries, encourage data verification, and help those countries that produce poor or late data to improve.

<sup>21</sup> All new CPs also include RMPs for those countries.

<sup>22</sup> Once these CPs are approved UNEP expects to assist those countries with the implementation of their IS projects.

<sup>23</sup> Seven of these will be submitted to the 29<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee meeting.

Issue	Reference	UNEP activity/project
Improve efficiency of IS projects	Need expressed by Networks	Produce and disseminate a publication for new NOUs that sets out and explains the key elements required for a successful IS project with relevant case studies of such projects.
Promote compliance	Parties IX/8	Support the development of ODS import /export licensing and monitoring systems as per the Montreal Amendment.

### C. Country-specific and regional support activities

UNEP will undertake the following country-specific and regional support activities in 2000:

Issue	Reference	UNEP activity/project
Develop methyl bromide National Action Plans	Guidelines for methyl bromide projects; needs expressed through methyl bromide meetings, MBTOC 1998 Assessment	Develop national action plans to phase out methyl bromide and/or prevent further increases in consumption for three countries whose consumption of that substance is increasing. <sup>24</sup>
Improve refrigeration servicing practices	1. Need identified by UNEP in China based on updated CP 2. Need identified by extensive work done by ECOFRIG. A German/Swiss Project will be done in India jointly with Sweden, Germany and Switzerland	Develop a training strategy and plan for the refrigeration servicing sector for two countries (China and India) including a good servicing practices in HFCs.
Develop policy training strategies	Need identified by India	Develop policy training strategy and plan for local authorities (India)
Promote awareness and action among high-level officials	Regional networks	Conduct 2 regional workshops for senior government officials and parliamentarians in South Asia and Africa to support ODS phase out activities.

<sup>24</sup> Mexico, Morocco and Costa Rica, MBTOC figures show rising consumption.

<b>Issue</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>UNEP activity/project</b>
Develop sub-regional ODS control policies	Need expressed in French-speaking African Network	Conduct an advisory meeting for customs officers to assist African countries to prepare sub-regional harmonized legal texts for the ODS control
Destruction technologies	Parties IV/11	Conduct a study on the feasibility and cost-implications of the different options at national and regional level for the collection, storage, disposal and destruction of ODS and ODS containing equipment.
Support halon management	Parties X/7	Implement two regional/national halon management strategies : Caribbean and South America (see Annex A.10 for the countries involved).



### III. Performance Indicators

UNEP adopted the following agreed performance indicators and will continue to use them during 2000:<sup>25</sup>

#### A. Weighted Performance Indicators

<b>Performance Indicator (<i>weight</i>)</b>	<b>Target Set by UNEP</b>
The number of non-investment projects completed, expressed in percentage of total approved projects ( <i>50 percent</i> )	60 percent of total approved projects
Disbursement, expressed in US\$ million ( <i>30 percent</i> );	73 percent of approved funding
Speed of first disbursement, expressed in number of months ( <i>10 percent</i> ).	6 months after approval of project
The speed of project completion, expressed in number of months ( <i>10 percent</i> )	17 months <sup>26</sup>

#### B. Non-Weighted Performance Indicators

<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Target Set by UNEP</b>
Reduction in ODS consumption over and above that effected by investment projects	N/A
Appropriate and timely policies initiated by countries either as a result of networking, training, information exchange, country programme development and /or institutional strengthening	N/A

#### C. Other Performance Indicators

UNEP will also continue to use the following performance indicators in view of its unique mandate for non-investment projects.

<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Target Set by UNEP</b>
Update of OAIC-diskette version	One
Number of newsletters	Four
Number of joint/regional activities in which Network members are involved	1 per region
Improvement over previous years in data reporting and enacting the legislation and	80 percent of all Network member countries

<sup>25</sup> Executive Committee Decision 26/5

<sup>26</sup> CPs - 15 months to complete the CP from the date of approval; RMPs - 12 months to complete after approval; Training Activities - 18 months after approval; Other non-investment projects – 12 months after approval of projects.

<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Target Set by UNEP</b>
policies for ODS phase-out in Networking and IS countries	
The extent of awareness-raising activities initiated by the countries as a result of UNEP's publications	Qualitative, but can be expressed in the number of brochures, awareness raising products produced by countries
Extent to which experience achieved through UNEP's activities is used in the adoption and adjustment of ODS phase-out strategies by Network Countries	Qualitative
The extent to which the networks are used by the Implementing Agencies and the Ozone Secretariats in developing their work or explaining new policies.	Qualitative

#### **IV. Policy Issues**

In order to respond to the needs of Article 5 countries more effectively, UNEP suggests that the Executive Committee may wish to address the following policy issues in 2000:

- **RMPs:** More flexibility with ongoing and future RMPs. The Executive Committee may wish to consider, through its contact group on RMPs, allowing for more flexibility in ongoing and future RMPs. One case where such lack of flexibility is hindering the progress of RMPs is, for instance, when equipment for refrigeration training is included within the equipment for the recovery and recycling project. As the recovery and recycling project can not proceed until appropriate regulations are in place, the training equipment can not be purchased and the training can not proceed either. UNEP believes that the solution to this type of problem is to allow each project within the RMP to have all the resources needed for its implementation and to avoid unnecessary dependence between projects.
- **SMEs:** The Executive Committee may wish to proceed further in its efforts to define a way ahead for the SME sector, by using the field experiences gathered through the SME projects already approved to develop a phase-out strategy for the SME sector. A proposal for such a study is being presented by UNEP at the 29<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee meeting.
- **Reclassified Article 5 countries:** Several countries in the West Asia region (Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates) were re-classified as Article 5 countries but were encouraged not to apply for assistance from the Multilateral Fund<sup>27</sup>. These

<sup>27</sup> Decision VI/5 (e): "Any developing-country Party initially classified as non Article 5 but reclassified subsequently as operating under Article 5 shall not be requested to contribute to the Multilateral Fund. Such Parties are urged not to request financial assistance for national programmes from the Multilateral Fund but may seek other assistance under Article 10 of the Montreal Protocol. *This will not apply if the initial classification of the Party as non-Article 5, made in the absence of complete data, is subsequently proved to be wrong on the basis of complete data.*" (Emphasis added).

countries proceeded proactively to elaborate and implement their ODS phase out plans but have encountered difficulties, and are thus requesting reduced assistance from the Multilateral Fund to complete and expedite their ODS phase out plans. The Executive Committee may wish to consider these requests favorably.

- **IS projects:** IS projects need to be revisited for the resources required in view of the evolving responsibilities of the NOUs.
- **Good Practices for HFCs and Hydrocarbons:** The Executive Committee may wish to consider whether good practices for HFC and hydrocarbon refrigerants are eligible for financing in view of decision V/8 of parties and opportunities for co-financing with GEF.

## V. Administrative and Financial Matters

In order to respond to the needs of Article 5 countries more effectively, UNEP suggests that the Executive Committee may wish to address the following administrative and financial matters in 2000:

- **IS renewals:** The funds approved for IS renewals should not be based in the initial amount approved (currently, the second phase is 2/3 of the first phase) because in many cases the amount of activities have increased and the needs of the NOU are different. The Executive Committee may wish to consider a re-evaluation of the fund levels to be approved for IS renewals. The Executive Committee may wish to consider revising the guidelines for IS projects in order to allow more flexibility in the amount of funds that can be requested for renewals of such projects. Before such revised guidelines are in place, the Executive Committee may also wish to consider on a case-by-case basis, the request for IS project renewals.
- **Completed projects with balances:** The Executive Committee may wish to clearly define the period for submission of reports on completed projects with a balance, while taking into account that:
  - such report will impose a heavy administrative burden on the implementation Agencies if defined out of the Progress Report process, and;
  - financial reports that do not source their information from the annual closure of accounts are of limited value since any other figures are preliminary in nature and offer little added value.

## Annex A

All data in this annex are as of September 1999.

### 1. On-going CP formulation projects

Year	Number of projects MF (GEF)	Multilateral Fund	GEF <sup>28</sup>
1995	3	Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	
1997	3 (1)	Grenada, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu	Armenia <sup>29</sup>
1998	(1)		Kazakhstan
1999	2	Liberia, Laos	
<b>Total</b>	8 (2)		

### 2. CPs completed by UNEP and approved by the Executive Committee to date

Year	Number of projects MF (GEF)	Multilateral Fund	GEF
1992	2	Zambia, Ghana	
1993	10	Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Fiji, Guatemala, Maldives, Mauritius, Panama, Senegal, Syria	
1994	11	Barbados, Botswana, Cote d'Ivoire, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zimbabwe	
1995	11	Benin, Bolivia, Central African Republic, Congo, Dominican Republic, Guinea, Malta, Namibia, Peru, Saint Lucia, Togo	
1996	14 (2)	Bahamas, Bahrain, Croatia, Ethiopia, Gambia, Honduras, Jamaica, Lebanon, Lesotho, Morocco, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Tanzania, Vietnam	Latvia, Lithuania
1997	11	Comoros, Cyprus, El Salvador, Gabon, Georgia, Guyana, Korea DPR, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Western Samoa	
1998	10 (3)	Antigua and Barbuda, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Chad, Dominica, Mali, Moldova, Nepal, St. Vincent & Grenadines, Yemen	Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

<sup>28</sup> GEF projects in this annex are included for information purposes only.

<sup>29</sup> With the Government of Finland.

Year	Number of projects MF (GEF)	Multilateral Fund	GEF
1999	4 (2)	Belize, Congo DR, Mongolia, Myanmar <sup>30</sup>	Estonia, Tajikistan
<b>Total</b>	73 (7)		

### 3. On-going IS projects

I = first phase of the IS project, II = second phase, III= third phase.

Year Approved	Number on-going MF (GEF)	Multilateral Fund	GEF
1993	8	Algeria (II), Burkina Faso (III), Cameroon (III), Guatemala (II), Mauritius, Panama (II), Senegal (II), Zambia	
1994	13	Barbados (II), Botswana, Cote d'Ivoire (II), Fiji (II), Malawi (II), Maldives, Mozambique, Niger (II), Seychelles, Sudan (II), Swaziland, Uganda, Zimbabwe (II)	
1995	9	Benin (II), Bolivia (II), Central African Republic (II), Congo Brazzaville, Dominican Republic (II), Guinea (II), Namibia, Peru (II), Vietnam (II)	
1996	11	Bahamas, Bahrain, Croatia (II), Ethiopia (II), Gambia, Honduras, Jamaica (II), Lesotho, Morocco, Papua New Guinea, Tanzania	
1997	12	Comoros, DPR Korea, El Salvador, Gabon, Georgia, Guyana, Nicaragua, Paraguay, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, Togo, Western Samoa	
1998	10 (4)	Antigua & Barbuda, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Chad, Dominica, Mali, Moldova, Nepal, St. Vincent & Grenadines, Yemen	Azerbaijan, Latvia, Lithuania, Turkmenistan
1999	5 (3)	Belize, Congo DR, Madagascar <sup>31</sup> , Mongolia, Myanmar	Estonia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan
<b>Total</b>	68 (7)		

<sup>30</sup> These CPs are expected to be completed in September 1999.

<sup>31</sup> With the Government of France.

**4. IS renewals**

<b>Year Approved</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Countries</b>
1997 <sup>32</sup>	4	Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Guatemala, Senegal
1998	6	Barbados, Bolivia, Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Malawi, Niger
1999	17	Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guinea, Jamaica, Lesotho, Panama, Peru, Senegal, Sudan, Vietnam, Zimbabwe
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	

**5. RMPs under implementation**

<b>Year Approved</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Countries</b>
1997	5	Bahamas, Georgia, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, St. Lucia
1998	12, and one individual project covering 14 countries	Antigua & Barbuda, Bahrain, Burundi, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Gabon, Moldova, Nicaragua, St Vincent & Grenadines, St. Kitts Regional with GTZ: Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe
1999	12	Burkina Faso, Uruguay, Jamaica, Fiji, Mali, Nepal, Panama, Senegal, Guatemala, Peru, Gambia, Syria
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	

**6. RMPs under development**

<b>Year Approved</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Countries</b>
1997	2	Vietnam, Western Samoa
1998	2	Bolivia, Guinea,
1999	11	Benin, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo Brazzaville, Chile, DR Congo <sup>33</sup> , Morocco, Mongolia, Sri Lanka, Syria, Yemen
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	

**7. TPMPs under development**

<b>Year Approved</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Countries</b>
1999	2	Bahamas, Mauritius

<sup>32</sup> Included second renewal for Burkina Faso, Cameroon and Senegal.

<sup>33</sup> No funds were approved for RMP preparation for DR Congo and Mongolia.

Year Approved	Number	Countries
<b>Total</b>	2	

### 8. Non-Party developing countries

Countries expected to ratify before or during 2000 are indicated by “\*”

Afghanistan	Haiti
Albania *	Iraq
Angola *	Kyrgystan *
Armenia *	Nauru *
Bhutan	Palau *
Cambodia	Rwanda *
Cape Verde	Sao Tome & Principe
Equatorial Guinea *	Sierra Leone
Eritrea	Somalia
Guinea Bissau	

### 9. Countries Article 5 countries with significant Russian-speaking populations

Croatia	Moldova
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Romania
Georgia	Slovenia

### 10. Countries involved in proposed regional halon banking projects

Caribbean	South America
Bahamas	Bolivia
Barbados	Chile
Grenada	Colombia
Guyana	Ecuador
Jamaica	Paraguay
Trinidad and Tobago	Peru
Venezuela will participate as possible regional recycling and banking center.	Uruguay
	Brazil, Argentina and Venezuela will participate as possible regional recycling and banking centers.

**Business Plan tables**



Table 3: UNEP Non-Investment Projects

Agency	Country	Region	Type	Functional Title/ Sub-sector	Appd val \$ 98 bp	Request in 99 bp	Disb thru 99	Disb 2000	Disb 2000 & after	Date Comp	Comment
UNEP	Antigua and Barbuda	LAC	CPG	Country programme preparation		-		0.00	-	May-98	includes RMP
UNEP	Belize	LAC	CPG	Country Programme	52		27	25		Dec-99	
UNEP	Brunei Darussalam	ASP	CPG	Country programme preparation		-		0	-	Jul-97	
UNEP	Burundi	AFR	CPG	Country programme preparation	40		30	10		Jan-99	
UNEP	Chad	AFR	CPG	Country programme preparation	40	-	40	-	-	Jun-98	
UNEP	De. Rep. Of Congo	AFR	CPG	Country programme preparation	43	-	41	2		Dec-98	
UNEP	Djibuti		CPG	Country programme preparation		60		60		Nov-00	
UNEP	Dominica	LAC	CPG	Country programme preparation	40		36	3.9		Jun-98	CP and RMP
UNEP	Grenada	LAC	CPG	Country programme preparation	40		4	36		Jun-98	
UNEP	Kiribati	ASP	CPG	Country programme preparation	20	-		20	-	Dec-97	
UNEP	Kuwait		CPG	Country programme preparation		60		60		May-00	
UNEP	Laos	ASP	CPG	Country programme preparation	50			50		Jul-00	
UNEP	Liberia	AFR	CPG	Country programme preparation	50			50		Mar-02	
UNEP	Mali	AFR	CPG	Country programme preparation	40		40			Jan-98	
UNEP	Marshall Islands	ASP	CPG	Country programme preparation	40			40		May-00	
UNEP	Mongolia	ASP	CPG	Country programme preparation	50		45	5		Jun-98	
UNEP	Myanmar	ASP	CPG	Country programme preparation	50	-	45	5	-	Dec-99	

Table 3: UNEP Non-Investment Projects

Agency	Country	Region	Type	Functional Title/ Sub-sector	Appd val \$ 98 bp	Request in 99 bp	Disb thru 99	Disb 2000	Disb 2000 & after	Date Comp	Comment
UNEP	Nepal	ASP	CPG	Country programme preparation	30	-	30			Jun-98	
UNEP	Solomon Island	ASP	CPG	Country programme preparation	20	-		20	-	May-00	
UNEP	Saudi Arabia		CPG	Country programme preparation		80		80		May-00	
UNEP	Surinam		CPG	Country programme preparation		50		50		May-00	
UNEP	St Vincent	LAC	CPG	Country programme preparation	40		40			Dec-98	
UNEP	United Arab Emirates		CPG	Country programme preparation		60		60		May-00	
UNEP	Vanuatu	ASP	CPG	Country programme preparation	20	-		20	-	May-00	
UNEP	Yemen	ASP	CPG	Country programme preparation	40		40			May-00	
UNEP	Algeria	AFR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	387		290	50	47	Jul-01	IS project extended until EO July 98
UNEP	Antigua and Barbuda	LAC	INS	Institutional Strengthening	36		12	12	12	May-02	submitted at 26th ExCom
UNEP	Bahamas	LAC	INS	Institutional Strengthening	50	33	12	44	27	Mar-02	
UNEP	Bahrain	AFR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	66	44	46	18	36	Mar-02	
UNEP	Barbados	LAC	INS	Institutional Strengthening	226	90	107	150	60	Sep-98	*renewal submitted at 26th ExCom
UNEP	Belize	LAC	INS	Institutional Strengthening	101			30	71	Jan-03	
UNEP	Benin	AFR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	83		39	15	29	Jan-02	
UNEP	Bolivia	LAC	INS	Institutional Strengthening	151		91	30	31	Feb-01	
UNEP	Botswana	AFR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	90	60	52	44	54	May-02	
UNEP	Brunei Darussalam		INS	Institutional Strengthening	80		11	35	35	May-02	
UNEP	Burkina Faso	AFR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	196		156	30	8	Jun-01	
UNEP	Burundi	AFR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	102		34	34	34	Nov-01	
UNEP	Cameroon	AFR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	375		266	70	40	Jul-01	
UNEP	Central Africa	AFR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	76	30	46	15	45	Jan-01	
UNEP	Chad	AFR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	60		20	20	20	Jan-01	
UNEP	Comoros	AFR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	27.8	18	20	12	10	Jan-01	

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Agency	Country	Region	Type	Functional Title/ Sub-sector	Appd val \$ 98 bp	Request in 99 bp	Disb thru 99	Disb 2000	Disb 2000 & after	Date Comp	Comment
UNEP	Congo	AFR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	70	47	43	27	47	Jan-02	
UNEP	Cote D'Ivoire	AFR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	204	82	142	41	104	Aug-02	*part of 1998 BP submitted at 26th ExCom
UNEP	Croatia	EUR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	168		99	36	34	Dec-01	
UNEP	Dominica	LAC	INS	Institutional Strengthening	30			16	14	Apr-02	*submitted at 26th ExCom
UNEP	Dominican Rep	LAC	INS	Institutional Strengthening	258		155	50	53	Mar-99	being submitted at the 29th ExCom
UNEP	DR of Congo (C	AFR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	32	60		40	52	Mar-02	
UNEP	El Salvador	LAC	INS	Institutional Strengthening	67	40	37	30	40	Oct-00	
UNEP	Ethiopia	AFR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	101		61	20	20	Dec-01	
UNEP	Fiji	AFR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	110		59	29	22	Dec-01	
UNEP	Gabon	AFR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	45.6		31	15	-	Feb-01	
UNEP	Gambia	AFR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	42	28	32	15	23	Mar-00	
UNEP	Georgia	EUR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	70		33	22	14.8	May-00	
UNEP	Grenada	LAC	INS	Institutional Strengthening		30		10	20	Mar-03	
UNEP	Guatemala	LAC	INS	Institutional Strengthening	364		220	44	100	Sep-00	new request for one year IS renewal (second renewal)
UNEP	Guinea	AFR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	79		43	18	19	Jul-01	
UNEP	Guyana	LAC	INS	Institutional Strengthening	65		23	42		Feb-01	
UNEP	Honduras	LAC	INS	Institutional Strengthening	60	40	30	30	40	Oct-00	
UNEP	Jamaica	LAC	INS	Institutional Strengthening	110		57	17	36	Dec-01	
UNEP	Kiribati	ASP	INS	Institutional Strengthening		40		10	30	Jun-03	
UNEP	Korea, DPR	ASP	INS	Institutional Strengthening	143	95	15	176	47	Aug-00	
UNEP	Lesotho	AFR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	30	20	27	13	10	Feb-00	
UNEP	Laos	ASP	INS	Institutional Strengthening		100		90	10	Aug-03	
UNEP	Liberia	AFR	INS	Institutional Strengthening		60		50	10	Mar-03	
UNEP	Malawi	AFR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	128		77	27	103	May-00	
UNEP	Maldives	AFR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	41	28	32	14	23	Jul-02	
UNEP	Mali	AFR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	70		23	24	23	Jan-01	
UNEP	Marshall Island	ASP	INS	Institutional Strengthening		40		10	30	Jun-03	
UNEP	Mauritius	AFR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	50	33	40	17	26	Mar-00	
UNEP	Moldova	EUR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	80		36	24	20	Sep-01	
UNEP	Mongolia	ASP	INS	Institutional Strengthening	66		22	22	22	Jul-02	
UNEP	Morocco	AFR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	179	119	83	61.7	154	Jul-02	

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Agency	Country	Region	Type	Functional Title/ Sub-sector	Appd val \$ 98 bp	Request in 99 bp	Disb thru 99	Disb 2000	Disb 2000 & after	Date Comp	Comment
UNEP	Mozambique	AFR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	92	62	76	26	52	Jul-02	
UNEP	Myanmar	ASP	INS	Institutional Strengthening	82			28	54	Jan-03	
UNEP	Namibia	AFR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	62	41	44	26	33	Apr-02	
UNEP	Nepal	ASP	INS	Institutional Strengthening	62		25	18	19	May-02	
UNEP	Nicaragua	LAC	INS	Institutional Strengthening	66	40	40	20	46	Oct-00	*submitted at 26th ExCom
UNEP	Niger	AFR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	125		88	20	17	Jan-01	
UNEP	Panama	LAC	INS	Institutional Strengthening	172	115	120	50	117	Dec-99	
UNEP	Papua New Gu	ASP	INS	Institutional Strengthening	46	31	13	33	31	Dec-02	
UNEP	Paraguay	LAC	INS	Institutional Strengthening	66	40	30	36	40	Oct-00	
UNEP	Peru	LAC	INS	Institutional Strengthening	256		154	50	52	Apr-99	being submitted at the 29th ExCom
UNEP	Saint Kitts	LAC	INS	Institutional Strengthening	30	20	3	29	18	Dec-02	
UNEP	Saint Lucia	LAC	INS	Institutional Strengthening	37	24	16	26	18	Apr-02	
UNEP	Saint Vincent a	LAC	INS	Institutional Strengthening	30		8	10	12	Dec-01	
UNEP	Senegal	AFR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	291	116	265	70	72	Jan-02	
UNEP	Solomon Island	ASP	INS	Institutional Strengthening		40		10	30	Jun-03	
UNEP	Sudan	AFR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	280		168	61	61	Jul-01	
UNEP	Swaziland	AFR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	67	44	27	48	36	Apr-02	
UNEP	Tanzania	AFR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	66	44	6	60	44	Dec-02	
UNEP	Togo	AFR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	70		15	25	30	Oct-00	
UNEP	Tonga	ASP	INS	Institutional Strengthening		40		10	30	Jun-03	
UNEP	Tuvalu	ASP	INS	Institutional Strengthening		40		10	30	Jun-03	
UNEP	Uganda	AFR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	65	43	22	43	43	Apr-02	
UNEP	Uruguay	AFR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	65	-	27	38		Dec-98	
UNEP	Vanuatu	ASP	INS	Institutional Strengthening		40		10	30	Jun-03	
UNEP	Vietnam	ASP	INS	Institutional Strengthening	227		137	45	45	Jul-01	
UNEP	Western Samoa	ASP	INS	Institutional Strengthening	30	20	15	20	5	Dec-02	
UNEP	Yemen	ASP	INS	Institutional Strengthening	120		30	45	45	Jun-03	
UNEP	Zambia	AFR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	76	50	76	25	25	May-02	
UNEP	Zimbabwe	AFR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	285		171	57	57	Jul-01	
UNEP	Barbados	LAC	RMP	Refrigerant Management Plan		30		30		Dec-00	
UNEP	Brunei Darussalam		RMP	Refrigerant Management Plan		30		30		Dec-00	

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Agency	Country	Region	Type	Functional Title/ Sub-sector	Appd val \$ 98 bp	Request in 99 bp	Disb thru 99	Disb 2000	Disb 2000 & after	Date Comp	Comment
UNEP	Benin	AFR	RMP	Formulation of RMP	30		10	20		Mar-00	*requested at 26th ExCom
UNEP	Bolivia	LAC	RMP	Refrigrant Management Plan	30		20	10		Dec-99	
UNEP	Burkina Faso	AFR	RMP	Refrigrant Management Plan	30		24	6		Sep-99	
UNEP	Central African	AFR	RMP	Refrigrant Management Plan	30		10	20		Mar-00	
UNEP	Comoros	AFR	RMP	Formulation of RMP	30		10	20		Mar-00	
UNEP	Congo	AFR	RMP	Formulation of RMP	30		10	20		Mar-00	
UNEP	DPR Congo	AFR	RMP	Refrigrant Management Plan						Mar-00	
UNEP	Gambia	AFR	RMP	Refrigrant Management Plan	30		17	13		Dec-99	
UNEP	Guinea	AFR	RMP	Refrigerant Management Plan	30		20	10		Jan-00	
UNEP	Jamaica	LAC	RMP	Ref Management Plan	30		30			Feb-99	
UNEP	Mali	AFR	RMP	Ref mgt Plan	30		20	10		Sep-99	
UNEP	Maldives	ASP	RMP	Ref Management Plan		30		30		Jul-99	
UNEP	Morocco	AFR	RMP	Ref Management Plan	30		20	10		Mar-00	
UNEP	Nepal	ASP	RMP	Ref Magt Plan	10		10			Feb-99	
UNEP	Panama	LAC	RMP	Ref Magt Plan	30		30			Sep-99	
UNEP	Sri Lanka	ASP	RMP	Refrigrant Management Plan	30			30		Jul-00	
UNEP	Syria	WA	RMP	Refrigrant Management Plan	30		13	18		Dec-99	
UNEP	Togo	AFR	RMP	Ref Management Plan	30		10	20		Jan-00	
UNEP	Uruguay	LAC	RMP	Refrigrant Management Plan	30		30			Feb-99	
UNEP	Vietnam	ASP	RMP	Refrigerant Management Plan	30			30		Dec-99	
UNEP	Western Samoa	ASP	RMP	Refrigrant Management Plan	30		10	20		Dec-99	
UNEP	Yemen	ASP	RMP	Refrigrant Management Plan	30		10	20	10	Mar-00	

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Agency	Country	Region	Type	Functional Title/ Sub-sector	Appd val \$ 98 bp	Request in 99 bp	Disb thru 99	Disb 2000	Disb 2000 & after	Date Comp	Comment
UNEP	Global	GLO	MBR	Development of Training Mnauals for Extension workers	50		7	43		Dec-99	
UNEP	Global	GLO	MBR	Regional Training of Trainer Courses for Extension workers	160		14	146	6	Mar-00	
UNEP	Global	GLO	MBR	National farmer's training and establishment of FFS	60		10	45	5	Mar-00	
UNEP	Global	GLO	MBR	Two Regional Training Workshops on Policy Development in Africa and Latin America	260		27	233		Mar-00	In accordance with the guidelines set for methyl bromide projects, these workshops will bring together farmers, experts and policy people to discuss how best to ensure that methyl bromide of phased out as scheduled by insitutionalizing the needed policy support.
UNEP	Global	GLO	MBR	MBR - Case studies of commercial, low impact alternatives	40		35	5		Mar-99	
UNEP	Global	GLO	MBR	MBR - Technical sourcebook of alternatives	100		70	30		Dec-99	*original date of proeject completion is EO december 1998, delay due to difficulty in identifying qualified institution to undertake work and UNEP contract language
UNEP	Global	GLO	MBR	MBR - Compilation of legislations for A5 Regulatory Authorities that promote or discourage methyl bromide use,	50		45	5		Mar-99	

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UNEP	China	ASP	MBR	MBR - Implementation of the Strategic Framework to Control MB Growth in China (Sectoral Policy Plan)	150	300	150	250	30	Dec-01	This project is included on the premise that China will ratify the Copenhagen amendment if not by the end of this year, early next year. This will provide funds for the the development of policy that will support the sector approach to phase out methyl bromide.
UNEP	Global	GLO	MBR	Enhancing capability of local agricultural institutes/NGOs to assist in methyl bromide communication		250		200	50	Mar-00	This project will enable local agricultural institutes and NGOs to work directly with farmers and other methyl bromide stakeholders in a country and assist in disseminating information including translations, etc of information on methyl bromide alternatives. This will ensure broad adoption of alternative in these countries.
UNEP	Global	GLO	TAS	Organizing a Global Video Competition on Ozone Layer protection		60		60		Mar-00	Global video competition is a contest that UNEP is proposing to organize through the National Ozone Units. This will call on amateur video enthusiasts to produce a short 5-10 minute video on the topic « How to Protect the Ozone Layer » which UNEP believes will be a good awareness raising activity for the general public.
UNEP	Global	GLO	TAS	Translation and printing of OzonAction Publications into Spanish, French, Chinese		40		40		Dec-00	There is a need to translate othe documents prepared by the programme into other languages, especially those that did not have a translation component when approved

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Agency	Country	Region	Type	Functional Title/ Sub-sector	Appd val \$ 98 bp	Request in 99 bp	Disb thru 99	Disb 2000	Disb 2000 & after	Date Comp	Comment
UNEP	Global	GLO	TAS	Video on illegal trade		50		50		Mar-00	As part of its support to Article 5 countries development of licensing systems, UNEP proposes to adapt existing videos and manuals already created by USEPA to help customs officers identify and stem the flow of illegal ODS imports. This is in line with Decision X/7 « Licensing System » which indicates the need to « assist Parties in the prevention of illegal traffic of controlled substances » (para 1(b)) and follows the Parties decision « That the Secretariat and Implementing Agencies » should take steps to assist Parties in the design and implementation of appropriate national licensing systems » (para 3). By strengthening the technical capability of customs officers to detect illegal imports, the video/manual would help Article 5 countries implement effective licensing systems, which is an important of the Parties.
UNEP	Global	GLO	TAS	Production of new awareness raising materials for dissemination to the general public		50		50		Mar-00	Awareness -raising materials are always very useful for the continued outreach programme under the UNEP's mandate. UNEP proposes to produce materials such as calendars, posters, magnets, etc with a very strong ozone protection message for dissemination through the NOUs. These are not promotional materials for UNEP TIE as an organization.



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UNEP	Global	GLO	TAS	Deliver OzonAction newsletter and other information through World Wide Web home page site	87	26	87	26		Dec-00	
UNEP	Global	GLO	TAS	Support to national activities	90	30	90	30	2.5	Dec-00	
UNEP	Global	GLO	TAS	Data base on experts and a mailing list of the OzonAction newsletter	112	44	112	44		Dec-00	
UNEP	Global	GLO	TAS	Develop fact sheets describing "win-win" technology options relative to Kyoto and the Montreal Protocol	50			50		Mar-00	
UNEP	Global	GLO	TAS	Outreach at conferences and workshops	292	55	292	53	2	Dec-00	
UNEP	Global	GLO	TAS	OAIC database	248	69.3	248	66	3.3	Dec-00	
UNEP	Global	GLO	TAS	Develop collection of standards and codes of good practice in collaboration with NFPA	75		25	50		Dec-00	
UNEP	Global	GLO	TAS	Advisory and expert group meeting	520	75	520	75		Dec-00	
UNEP	Global	GLO	TAS	Travel	300	75	300	75		Dec-00	
UNEP	Global	GLO	TAS	Direct query response service	386	87	386	83	4.15	Dec-00	
UNEP	Global	GLO	TAS	Halon bank management Information Clearinghouse Services	327	93	327	89	4.45	Dec-00	
UNEP	Global	GLO	TAS	Updates of "Regulations to control ODS"	60		20	40		jun-00	
UNEP	Global	GLO	TAS	Collect sectoral data	831	118	831	112	5.6	Dec-00	

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UNEP	Global	GLO	TAS	Translate and print four guidelines and training modules into Arabic, Chinese, French and Spanish	480		180	200	100	Dec-00	project is being submitted for consideration of the 29th ExCom
UNEP	Global	GLO	TAS	Information dissemination (awareness materials technical and policy information)	1,870	357	1,870	350	7	Dec-00	
UNEP	Global	GLO	TAS	OzonAction newsletter and special supplements	1,669	364	1,669	345	19.35	Jan-01	
UNEP	Global	GLO	TAS	Data reporting handbook	110		110			Dec-00	English version distributed by web and hardcopy to NOUs in May 1999. Translations into Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish completed by July 1999. Layout of translated versions underway and expected to be finished by December 1999.
UNEP	Global	GLO	TAS	Prepare an inventory and assessment of environmentally sound and economically viable technologies and know-how conducive to phase-out of ODS (request from the parties)	50		5	45		Dec-00	Data collection for technology inventory underway. Structure of database drafted and expected to be circulated for comment to TEAP, Multilateral Fund Secretariat and Implementing Agencies in October 1999. Database expected by December 1999.
UNEP	Global	GLO	TAS	Update existing Technical Brochure series to include 1994/95 TOC data	40		10	30		May-99	completion dates moved as suggested by TEAP due to forthcoming TEAP reports
UNEP	Global	GLO	TAS	Update Technology Sourcebook	90		90			Dec-98	Remaining Refrigeration Sourcebook finalized. Document expected to be printed and distributed by December 1999.

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UNEP	Global	GLO	TAS	Halon Bank Mgt case study logbook	40		40			Mar-99	Document completed, however additional unforeseen lay out work is required to improve readability.
UNEP	Global	GLO	TAS	Develop policy handbook	50	40	50	40		Jan-99	
UNEP	Global	GLO	TAS	Develop an animated cartoon to educate school children about ozone layer protection		100		100		Mar-01	This project will specifically target schoolchildren for awareness raising. It is important that information on ozone depletion and how to protect out ozone layer be done at all levels in order to ensure sustainability of the actions under the Montreal Protocol.
UNEP	Philippines	ASP	TAS	Information exchange Programme Philippines	200		195	5		Dec-98	
UNEP	Region: AFR	AFR	TAS	Africa Network	1,984	453	1,984	440	12.5	Dec-00	
UNEP	Region: ASP	ASP	TAS	West Asia network	510	121	510	115	5.75	Dec-00	
UNEP	Region: ASP	ASP	TAS	South Asia Network	719	219	719	210	9.45	Dec-00	
UNEP	Region: LAC	LAC	TAS	LAC/S Network	2,000	419	2,000	410	8.95	Dec-00	
UNEP	Region: LAC (	LAC	TAS	Dev't of Halon Mgt. Plans	175			150	25	Jul-00	
UNEP	Bahamas	LAC	TAS	Preparation of a terminal phaseout package for Bahamas	25			25		Dec-99	
UNEP	China	ASP	TAS	Assessment and Risk Analysis of ODS Phase out Activities in China						Mar-01	UNEP is including this project in without additional funding, as China has agreed to draw resources fro this from already approved proejcts.
UNEP	Argentina	LAC	TRA	Refrigeration servicing	215		40	100	75	Jun-00	

Table 3: UNEP Non-Investment Projects

Agency	Country	Region	Type	Functional Title/ Sub-sector	Appd val \$ 98 bp	Request in 99 bp	Disb thru 99	Disb 2000	Disb 2000 & after	Date Comp	Comment
UNEP	China	ASP	TRA	Development of a strategy for policy training for local authorities	50			30	20	Dec-00	preparation of a 5-year strategy requested by the Government based on the need to train local authorities in their most important cities (population 500,000) on the policy and regulatory framework for the phaseout of OPDS being developed, and on ways to enforce it.
UNEP	Colombia	LAC	TRA	Refrigeration servicing training	149	-	67	40	42	Dec-00	
UNEP	Colombia	LAC	TRA	Customs Training	80		40	40		Dec-01	being submitted at the 29th RxCom
UNEP	Dominican Re	LAC	TRA	Refrigeration training	45	-	10	20	15	Jun-00	
UNEP	Dominican Re	LAC	TRA	Customs training	38	-		20	18	Dec-00	
UNEP	El Salvador	LAC	TRA	Refrigeration training	39	-	15	20	4	Jun-00	
UNEP	El Salvador	LAC	TRA	Customs training	38	-		20	18	Dec-01	
UNEP	Gambia	AFR	TRA	Customs officers	10		-	10		Dec-01	
UNEP	Global	GLO	TRA	SMEs training module	40		-	20	20	Dec-00	
UNEP	Global	GLO	TRA	SME Conversion Manual	180			80	100	Dec-00	being submitted at the 29th RxCom
UNEP	Guatemala	LAC	TRA	RMP Implementation	54			30	24	Dec-01	
UNEP	Guatemala	LAC	TRA	Training in Refrigerant Management Plan and Refrigeration servicing	70		40	20	10	Jun-01	
UNEP	Kenya	AFR	TRA	Support to national workshop on refrigeration	115	-		10		Dec-99	project was considered for cancellation at 25th ExCom, however, country has committed to complete it ASAP
UNEP	Moldova	EUR	TRA	Refrigeration training	66	-	5	30	31	Dec-00	
UNEP	Moldova	EUR	TRA	Customs training	66	-		30	36	Dec-00	
UNEP	Peru	LAC	TRA	Implementation of an RMP	54			24	30	Jul-00	

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UNEP	Peru	LAC	TRA	Training in Refrigerant Management Plan and Refrigeration servicing	70		40	20	10	Jun-00	
UNEP	Region: AFR	AFR	TRA	Monitoring and Control of ODS Consumption	85		37	28	20	Jul-97	
UNEP	Region: LAC	LAC	TRA	Monitoring and Control of ODS Consumption	105		105			Apr-98	
UNEP	St Vincent	LAC	TRA	Refrigeration training	40	-		40		Dec-99	
UNEP	Argentina	LAC	TRA	Policy assistance		100		80	20	May-01	This project will provide assistance for the design and implementation of an ODS import/export licensing system as well as any other legislation needed to complete a legal framework to support ODS phase-out in Argentina.
UNEP	Argentina	LAC	TRA	Refrigeration training – Phase III		300		240	60	May-01	As you are aware, UNEP is implementing the Pilot Training Programme in Good Practices in Refrigeration for Argentina – Phase II, proved at the 21st Excom meeting. This pilot project will be completed in December 1999 and will have trained approximately 200 technicians who will become the trainers for phase III. Phase II will now train approximately 4,000 technicians and will implement an accreditation system to enforce the applications of good practices in refrigeration servicing

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UNEP	China	ASP	TRA	Policy training – Phase I		399		319	80	May-01	As you are aware, UNEP is implementing the “Study for Development of a Policy Training Strategy for China”. This project is scheduled to be completed in year 2000 and the actual training should start implementation.
UNEP	F-S Africa	AFR	TRA	Regional Policy support (2)		200		160	40	May-01	This project has the objective to assist the countries, in cooperation with subregional trade organizations in Western and Central French-speaking Africa (UEMOA, UEDAC), in establishing or improving ODS import/export licensing systems in view to comply with the control measures of the Montreal Protocol. It will have 3 phases.
UNEP	Global	GLO	TRA	Study on development of ODS Phase out Strategy for SMEs		100		80	20	May-01	It is estimated that the training will start with 7 training workshops for around 15 government officials in local EPBs in main cities in China.
UNEP	Global	GLO	TRA	Study on ODS destruction strategies for A5 countries (1)		100		80	20	May-01	This has been expressed as a need by countries especially in the Caribbean on what to do with contaminated ODS, etc. UNEP Proposes that an independent study should be carried out to evaluate the different options and to develop the most cost-effective long-term strategy for specific destruction technologies for certain ODS.'

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Agency	Country	Region	Type	Functional Title/ Sub-sector	Appd val \$ 98 bp	Request in 99 bp	Disb thru 99	Disb 2000	Disb 2000 & after	Date Comp	Comment
UNEP	India	ASP	TRA	Development of policy training strategy for India		90		72	18	May-01	This project will assist local authorities in the most populated regions of India to fully understand, implement and enforce all the policies and regulations related to ODS phase-out being put in place by the central Government.
UNEP	Venezuela	LAC	TRA	Policy assistance		100		80	20	May-01	This project will assist the country to analyze and eliminate the impediments to the correct application of an ODS import licensing system which is already in place. As part of this project training will be provided to customs officials on the correct application of the system and on the identification of suspect imports.
UNEP	West Asia	ASP	TRA	Technology Transfer Workshop for Islamic countries – ICCI		100		80	20	May-01	36. The objective of the workshop is to accelerate and enhance the phase-out of ODS in Islamic countries through international cooperation with the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ICCI), with a view to ensure compliance with forthcoming control measures of the Montreal Protocol
UNEP	Ghana	AFR	TRA	RMP Implementation		60		42	18	Dec-00	

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UNEP	West Asia	ASP	TRA	Technology Transfer Workshop for the Military		100		80	20	May-01	The proposed workshop is to strengthen the understanding of the military officials in the impact of ODS phase out on national security, the need to participate in the Montreal Protocol process, and how to take the first steps to implement internal ODS management/phase out programmes
	<b>TOTAL</b>				24,616	7,463	18,443	9,856	3,825		
				<b>On-going and New Requests</b>	32,079						
				<b>Financially completed projects</b>	13,117						
				<b>Sub-total, On-going, New and Completed</b>	45,196						
				<b>GRAND TOTAL Ongoing, New and compl</b>	<b>45,196</b>						
				13 percent support costs		970.20					
				<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>8,433</b>					