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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF  
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
Thirty-third Meeting  
Montreal, 28-30 March 2001

**2001 WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENTS OF UNEP**

## COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE FUND SECRETARIAT

1. UNEP is requesting approval from the Executive Committee for US \$366,453 as amendments to its 2001 Work Programme with agency support costs of US \$47,639.
2. The activities proposed in the UNEP 2001 Work Programme Amendments are presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1  
UNEP 2001 Work Programme Amendments

Country	Activity/Project	Amount Requested US \$	Amount Recommended US \$
<b>I. Preparation of RMP:</b>			
Mauritania	Preparation of the RMP	60,000	60,000
<b>II. Institutional strengthening projects:</b>			
Benin	Renewal of institutional strengthening	33,333	33,333
Burkina Faso	Renewal of institutional strengthening	55,700	55,700
Mauritania	Renewal of institutional strengthening	25,900	25,900
Niger	Renewal of institutional strengthening	50,000	50,000
Vietnam	Renewal of institutional strengthening	91,520	91,520
<b>III. Global activities:</b>			
Global	Booklet on data reporting for methyl bromide	50,000	Not recommended
Sub-total:		366,453	316,453
Agency support costs:		47,639	41,139
Total:		414,092	357,592

### I. Preparation of RMP

- (a) Mauritania (US \$60,000)

3. UNEP is proposing to assist the Government of Mauritania in the preparation of its refrigerant management plan (RMP). The Secretariat suggested to UNEP that the project milestone for preparation of any RMP should reflect the main elements of decision 31/48, namely full survey of CFC consumption in all subsectors, development of a comprehensive government phase-out strategy, commitment to and development by the Government of regulations and legislation. If any of these requirements is not completed in full, implementation of the RMP may not be able to proceed. Subsequently, UNEP agreed to include these elements as project milestones.

#### Fund Secretariat's recommendation

4. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the above project with associated support costs at the funding level shown in Table 1 above.

## II. Institutional strengthening projects

- (a) Benin (US \$33,333)
- (b) Burkina Faso (US \$55,700)
- (c) Mauritania (US \$25,900)
- (d) Niger (US \$50,000)
- (e) Vietnam (US \$91,520)

### Project description

5. Descriptions of the institutional strengthening project proposals for the above countries are presented in Annex I to this document.

### Fund Secretariat's recommendation

6. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the above projects with associated support costs at the funding level shown in Table 1 above. The Executive Committee may also wish to express the following views to the Governments concerned:

#### *Benin*

7. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the renewal of the institutional strengthening project for Benin and notes with appreciation the fact that the 1999 CFC consumption reported by Benin to the Ozone Secretariat is lower than its baseline consumption and, therefore, it appears that Benin will be able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that Benin has taken some significant steps to phase out its consumption of ODS in the period covered by the second phase of their institutional strengthening project. Specifically, in its submission Benin reports that it has taken several initiatives, including the preparation and approval of the RMP, the training of 250 refrigeration technicians and the preparation of specific ODS control measures including a licensing system and a import ban, which are currently in the process of approval by the relevant authorities. These and other activities are encouraging, and the Executive Committee appreciates the efforts of Benin to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Benin will put in place a system to control imports of controlled substances and ban the import of used CFC-based refrigeration equipment and continue implementation of phase out activities contained in its RMP.

#### *Burkina Faso*

8. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the renewal of the institutional strengthening project for Burkina Faso. The Executive Committee takes note with appreciation of the fact that the 1999 CFC consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat is lower than its 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline, and that Burkina Faso appears to be able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. In its submission Burkina Faso reported on a number of important initiatives it had undertaken during the third phase of its institutional strengthening project, including the establishment of a licensing system to control ODS imports, the implementation of training programmes for refrigeration servicing technicians, and the recovery

and recycling of refrigerants and end-user projects. The Committee also notes the raising of awareness in government, stakeholders and the public, through various activities including hosting the 32<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee and the XIIth Meeting of the Parties. These and the other activities reported are encouraging, and the Executive Committee appreciates the efforts of Burkina Faso to reduce its consumption of CFCs. It is noted that over the next two years, Burkina Faso intends to focus on the enforcement of a new legislation, a training programme for customs officers, the establishment of regulations to prevent future consumption of methyl bromide, and the completion and monitoring of training, recovery and recycling and end-user sector projects, planned for implementation during this period. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Burkina Faso will continue with its progress in ODS-related issues, and will sustain and build upon its current levels of reductions in the consumption of CFCs.

#### *Mauritania*

9. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the renewal of the institutional strengthening project for Mauritania. The Executive Committee takes note with appreciation of the fact that 1999 CFC consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat is lower than its 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline, and that Mauritania appears to be able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. In its submission Mauritania reported on initiatives it has undertaken during the first phase of its institutional strengthening project, including the drafting of legislation, implementation of training programmes for customs officers and for refrigeration technicians, the retrofit of refrigeration equipment in the fishery sector and implementation of public awareness activities. These and other activities reported are encouraging, and the Executive Committee appreciates the strong efforts by Mauritania to reduce its consumption of CFCs. However, the Executive Committee expresses concern that the Ozone Office was not operational for two years, that a National Committee on Ozone has not yet been established and that the system to collect ODS data is not reliable. The Committee expresses its expectation that, in the next two years, the Ozone Unit will ensure continuity in the implementation of the activities to phase out CFCs, will establish a reliable system to collect ODS data and will have fully implemented a system to license and restrict imports of all CFCs to the levels needed to ensure compliance with the Montreal Protocol.

#### *Niger*

10. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the renewal of the institutional strengthening project for Niger. The Executive Committee expresses concern that the 1999 CFC consumption reported by Niger to the Ozone Secretariat is almost twice the baseline consumption and that, as a consequence, Niger may have difficulties in complying with the Montreal Protocol control measures. Despite this concern, the Executive Committee notes that Niger has taken some steps to address this issue. Specifically, Niger has commenced the implementation of training programmes for customs officers and refrigeration servicing technicians, and the recovery and recycling project contained in the RMP. The Executive Committee noted that Niger drafted ODS legislation which is currently under consideration for approval by relevant authorities; and has undertaken ODS surveys in the halon and refrigeration end-user sectors. The Committee expresses its expectation that in the following two years, Niger

will have fully implemented a system to license and restrict imports of all CFCs to the levels needed to ensure compliance with the Montreal Protocol control measures.

### *Vietnam*

11. The Executive Committee has reviewed the institutional strengthening renewal request submitted by the Government of Vietnam and takes note with appreciation of the fact that 1999 CFC consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat is lower than its 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline. The Executive Committee recognises that the Government of Vietnam has decided to establish the necessary legislation to support the national ODS phase-out strategy and action plan, in particular, the decree to control ODS consumption, regulations on a green labelling scheme, and a license quota for the import of halons. Vietnam has also developed a mechanism to facilitate the collaboration with major stakeholders in the refrigeration, halons, foam and methyl bromide sectors who are still using ODSs. The Executive Committee anticipates that, in the next two years, Vietnam will continue its progress in addressing ODS related issues and will achieve the forthcoming reductions in ODS consumption established by the Montreal Protocol.

## **III. Global activities**

### (a) Global: Booklet on data reporting for methyl bromide (US \$50,000)

12. UNEP indicated that the objective of this project is to assist Ozone Units in overcoming difficulties in data collection and accurately reporting their national consumption of methyl bromide. The booklet will provide practical information in an interactive way about how to collect accurate data on methyl bromide consumption; it will focus on outlining methods and a step-by-step process that can be taken by Ozone Units to gather reliable data on methyl bromide consumption and distinguish between quarantine and pre-shipment (QPS) uses and non-QPS uses. While UNEP has already developed a data reporting handbook that provides guidance on data reporting for all ozone-depleting chemicals, UNEP considers that there is a need for a data reporting booklet specifically focused on methyl bromide.

13. The Fund Secretariat pointed out that the Handbook on Data Reporting under the Montreal Protocol prepared for UNEP, discusses in great detail data collection and analysis of controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol including methyl bromide. Furthermore, through decision XI/13 the Parties urged the countries to implement procedures (using a form included in the 1999 TEAP report) to monitor the uses of methyl bromide by commodity and quantity for QPS uses (Part I of the report discusses in detail QPS uses of methyl bromide and includes the MBTOC QPS survey format and methyl bromide record sheets for recording QPS uses). Also, of the total Article 5 countries Parties to the Copenhagen Amendment, only 13 of them have not reported methyl bromide consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat (the majority are classified as LVCs); 22 Article 5 countries are not yet Parties to the Copenhagen Amendment; and the methyl bromide consumption in 31 Article 5 countries is below 3.5 ODP tonnes. Also, the Executive Committee has approved 12 regional methyl bromide projects and investment and demonstration projects in 36 countries (during the preparation stage of these projects, data collection systems were established in these countries). Based on the additional

work that may be needed in this area and the likely consultancy costs, the level of funding proposed for the activity appears to be high.

14. Subsequently, UNEP indicated that there are still a number of Article 5 countries that are significant users and producers of methyl bromide that have not yet ratified the Copenhagen amendment or have not reported consumption data. UNEP noted that the 31 countries with a methyl bromide consumption below 3.5 tonnes may consume methyl bromide for QPS uses; and that while the methyl bromide projects so far approved have helped with data collection, there are still problems associated with the reliability and consistency of data, confusion on how to distinguish between QPS and non-QPS uses, and how to apply relevant decisions of the Parties. These issues will be addressed in the booklet. UNEP adjusted the cost of the project to US \$42,500.

#### Fund Secretariat's recommendation

15. Based on the above observations, the Fund Secretariat does not recommend approval of the above project.

## ANNEX I INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS

### Benin: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile		
Implementing Agency		UNEP
Amount originally approved	Phase I: November 1995 (US \$)	50,000
	Phase II: July 1999	33,333
Amount requested for renewal (US \$)		33,333
Date of approval of country programme		November 1995
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1993), (ODP tonnes)		41.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (1999) (ODP tonnes)		56.8
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)		60.0
Amount approved (US \$)		691,163
Amount disbursed (as at December 1999) (US \$)		229,552
ODS to be phased out (tonnes ODP)		40.2
ODS phased out (as at December 1999) (tonnes ODP)		12.9

1. The following activities have been approved and funded by the Executive Committee:

	US \$
(a) Country programme preparation	35,000
(b) Project preparation	45,000
(c) Training	260,900
(d) Technical assistance	123,903
(e) Investment projects	143,027
Total:	607,830

### Progress Report

2. The main achievements reported in the progress report include: the banning of imports of second hand CFC-based equipment, the banning of imports of halons, and the drafting of a "Projet de decret" containing the regulations on ODS (licensing system) and ODS based equipment imports. Other achievements are the training of 15 trainers and 250 technicians in refrigeration at national level, the preparation and approval of the RMP, the preparation of a project in the foam sector and the implementation of public awareness campaigns involving the media, which have raised awareness in the government and the public. As result of these actions, the 1999 consumption of CFC (56.8 metric tonnes) is below the baseline consumption (60.0 metric tonnes). The imports of CFC based equipment have stopped and the imports of alternative CFCs refrigerants (HFC-134a, R404a and HCFC-22) have increased. The imports of methyl bromide and halons have stopped.

3. The main difficulties addressed during the period were the increase in imports of CFC based equipment and the high prices of alternative refrigerants compared to CFCs. The first

difficulty was solved with the decree, while the government is planning to use economic instruments (taxes) to tackle the second.

4. The Ozone Officer is Advisor to the Environment Minister and to other governmental offices on ozone related activities.

#### Plan of Action

5. The plan of action for the next period includes: the approval and application of the ODS licensing legislation; implementation of the RMP project, including the training and certification of refrigeration service technicians and customs officers and the establishment of a national refrigeration association; workshops on ODS legislation for the main stakeholders. Also, surveys will be undertaken to measure the effectiveness of the legislation and the RMP and to apply corrections where necessary. The public awareness campaigns involving the media and NGOs will continue. Reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats will continue on an annual basis.

#### **Burkina Faso: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>		
Implementing Agency		UNEP
Amount originally approved	Phase I: November 1993 (US \$)	83,500
	Phase II: May 1997	55,700
	Phase III: March 1999	55,700
Amount requested for renewal (US \$)		55,700
Date of approval of country programme		November 1993
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1991), (ODP tonnes)		32.7
Latest reported ODS consumption (1999) (ODP tonnes)		30.6
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)		36.3
Amount approved (US \$)		624,650
Amount disbursed (as at December 1999) (US \$)		371,812
ODS to be phased out (tonnes ODP)		41.5
ODS phased out (as at December 1999) (tonnes ODP)		38.5

6. The following activities have been approved and funded by the Executive Committee:

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Country programme preparation	33,000
(b)	Project preparation	30,000
(c)	Training	138,500
(d)	Technical assistance	228,250
	Total:	429,750

#### Progress Report

7. The main achievements reported in the progress report include: the establishment of a licensing system to control ODS imports, the use of a reliable system of collection of data, the



ratification of the London and Copenhagen amendments to the Montreal Protocol, the training of 175 trainers and technicians in the refrigeration servicing sector, the initiation of the recovery and recycling of refrigerants and end-user projects, implementation of public awareness activities through newspaper articles, distribution of UNEP brochures, awareness days in universities and meetings with staff of technical colleges. Burkina Faso has met the 1999 freeze due mainly to ODS import control, the training of trainers and technicians and public awareness programmes. One of the main achievements of the Ozone Office has been the organisation of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee and the XIIth Meeting of the Parties in Ouagadougou. Burkina Faso also received the Outstanding National Ozone Unit Award for the year 2000. One of the difficulties addressed by the Unit during the reporting period was raising awareness on ozone related issues among government officials due to constantly changing government structure.

8. Due to a delay in the implementation of approved projects, a reduction of only 12.4 tonnes of ODSs instead of 25 tonnes originally estimated was achieved. The Ozone Unit will expedite the implementation of approved projects, namely the recovery and recycling and the refrigeration end-user sub-sector, in order to accelerate ODS phase out results and comply with the phase out programme as soon as possible.

9. The Ozone Unit is located within the central administration of the Ministry of the Environment and Water. The Unit is part of the Pollution Directorate, which also manages the Climate Change and Basel Conventions. The Ozone Officer reports directly to the Head of the Pollution Directorate who reports to the Minister. The Minister clears every action taken by the Head of the Ozone Unit. The National Ozone Officer also has direct access to the Minister, when necessary.

#### Plan of Action

10. The plan of action for the next period includes: ratification of the other amendments of the Protocol; enforcement of the legislation enacted and establishment of regulations on methyl bromide to prevent its future consumption; implementation of the training programme for custom officers, monitoring and completion of a training programme for refrigeration technicians and the refrigerant recovery and recycling project, and implementation of a project in the refrigeration end-user sub-sector. Submission of relevant reports to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats will continue on an annual basis. Public awareness activities established in previous phases will continue in order to maintain the commitment of phasing out ODS by all stakeholders.

**Mauritania: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>	
Implementing Agency	Government of France
Amount originally approved: July 1995 (US \$)	38,874
Amount requested for renewal (US \$)	25,900
Date of approval of country programme	September 1994
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1993), (ODP tonnes)	17.3
Latest reported ODS consumption (1999) (ODP tonnes)	13.4
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)	15.7
Amount approved (US \$)	222,194
Amount disbursed (as at December 1999) (US \$)	111,054
ODS to be phased out (tonnes ODP)	2.0
ODS phased out (as at December 1999) (tonnes ODP)	0

11. The following activities have been approved and funded by the Executive Committee:

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Country programme preparation	41,420
(b)	Training	35,000
(c)	Technical assistance	106,900
	Total:	183,320

Progress Report

12. The main achievements in the progress report include: implementation of training programmes for custom officers and for refrigeration service technicians; retrofit of refrigeration equipment in the fishery sector to non-CFC refrigerants; and implementation of public awareness through publicity in the media, campaigns and competitions in schools. The Ozone Office was not operational for two years and some activities, such as the establishment of a National Committee on Ozone, were not undertaken. Furthermore, draft legislation on ODS related issues was prepared but not presented for approval to the Minister. The ODS data collection system has yet to be reviewed.

13. The first phase of the institutional strengthening project for Mauritania was implemented as bilateral co-operation by the Government of France (through Agence Française de Développement). The absence of an Ozone Officer for two years delayed implementation and monitoring of the approved projects. For this reason, the Governments of France and Mauritania decided to transfer the project to UNEP because UNEP has the adequate infrastructure and experience in the region to ensure the effective implementation of the project. Subsequently, UNEP contacted the Agence Française de Développement and the Ozone Office of Mauritania to identify priority areas for the next phase of the project and to design the plan of action. The Government of France agreed to close the project and sent an official communication to the Secretariat in this regard. Therefore, UNEP will implement the Phase II of the project.

Plan of Action

14. The plan of action for the next period includes: preparation of pertinent legislation for ratification of relevant amendments to the Montreal Protocol; preparation and implementation of a refrigerant management plan to complete the activities to phase out ODSs in the refrigeration servicing sector and the establishment of relevant legislation to support the ODS phase out plan; establishment of a national centre for refrigeration technicians; survey to assess the national situation concerning ODS and an update of the country programme, if necessary. Submission of relevant reports to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats will continue on an annual basis.

**Niger: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>		
Implementing Agency		UNEP
Amount originally approved	Phase I: December 1994 (US \$)	74,800
	Phase II: November 1998	50,000
Amount requested for renewal (US \$)		50,000
Date of approval of country programme		December 1994
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1993), (ODP tonnes)		18.1
Latest reported ODS consumption (1999) (ODP tonnes)		59.8
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)		32.0
Amount approved (US \$)		395,358
Amount disbursed (as at December 1999) (US \$)		148,304
ODS to be phased out (tonnes ODP)		5.8
ODS phased out (as at December 1999) (tonnes ODP)		0

15. The following activities have been approved and funded by the Executive Committee:

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Country programme preparation	43,000
(b)	Project preparation	20,000
(c)	Technical assistance	207,558
	Total:	270,558

Progress Report

16. The main achievements in the progress report include: preparation and approval of projects in the end-user (refrigeration) sub-sector; draft legislation on ODS related issues; implementation and monitoring of the RMP project, specifically the purchase of equipment for the recovery and recycling project, the training of trainers programmes for customs officers and for refrigeration service technicians; data collection in the halon and end-user sectors; monitoring of compliance with the CFC freeze by both importers and end-user; control of ODS imports and collection of data by customs officers; implementation of public awareness activities involving the media and NGOs.

17. Niger has not been able to comply with the 1999 freeze because of the following reasons: (i) an increase in economic growth in the country between 1999 and 2000; (ii) a consequent increase in the number of refrigeration service workshops; (iii) an increase in illegal imports of CFCs from the neighbouring country (there are more than 2,000 km of border that the Customs Office cannot control due to insufficient custom posts); and (iv) dumping of second-hand refrigeration equipment from other countries. While the legislation framework has been initiated, its enforcement has not yet been effective; implementation of the customs training programme and the recovery and recycling project have also been initiated, however, results of reductions in ODS consumption have not yet been achieved.

18. The Government of Niger expects to achieve compliance with the freeze in 2002. To facilitate compliance the Ozone Unit will complete the customs training programme, reinforce the training programme for refrigeration technicians and put in full operation the refrigerant recovery and recycling project. In addition, conversion of some end-users of importance to the national economy is planned over the next two years (the information about these companies has been already compiled by UNDP).

19. The National Ozone Co-ordinator (National Director post) has responsibility for the establishment of policies on ozone protection and national strategic planning for environmental policies; the Co-ordinator also has access to policy decision-makers, accompanies the Minister of the Environment to the National Assembly to discuss issues related to the Montreal Protocol and represents the government at international meetings.

#### Plan of Action

20. The plan of action for the next period includes: implementation of the training programmes for customs officers and for refrigeration service technicians and the recovery and recycling project under the RMP; approval and enforcement of ODS legislation including a ban on imports of second-hand CFC-based refrigeration equipment; submission of reports to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats on an annual basis; and strengthening public awareness activities.

#### **Vietnam: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>			
Implementing Agency			UNEP
Amount originally approved	Phase I: July 1995	(US \$)	137,280
	Phase II: July 1999		91,520
Amount requested for renewal (US \$)			91,520
Date of approval of country programme			May 1996
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1993), (ODP tonnes)			702.1
Latest reported ODS consumption (1999) (ODP tonnes)			466.2*
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)			500.0
Amount approved (US \$)			2,989,247
Amount disbursed (as at December 1999) (US \$)			1,706,499
ODS to be phased out (tonnes ODP)			275.1
ODS phased out (as at December 1999) (tonnes ODP)			147.0

(\*). Includes 57.0 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide

21. The following activities have been approved and funded by the Executive Committee:

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Country programme preparation	51,035
(b)	Project preparation	242,323
(c)	Training	27,000
(d)	Technical assistance	65,000
(e)	Demonstration projects	1,002,992
(f)	Investment projects	1,372,097
	Total:	2,760,447

### Progress Report

22. The main achievements in the progress report include: development of legislation and regulations related to ODSs, namely a government decree on the control of ODSs in Vietnam, drafting of regulations for a green label, quota for the import of halons (in cooperation of Ministry of Trade); preparation of an ODS phase out schedule for 61 cities and provinces and establishment of working groups on refrigeration, halons, foam and methyl bromide sectors; undertaking of ODS sectoral surveys, including halon consumption in the petroleum industry, ODS uses in the military and methyl bromide; completion of four investment projects in foam and aerosol sectors; conducted 16 training-courses, workshops and exhibitions; submitted ODS consumption reports to the Multilateral and Fund Secretariats; and as member of the South-East Asia and the Pacific Network, assisted the Governments of Laos and Cambodia to implement the Montreal Protocol. The 1999 CFC consumption in Vietnam was 294.9 ODP tonnes below the baseline consumption (500 ODP tonnes). However, the country needs to continue the implementation and monitoring of ongoing projects and additional projects under formulation in order to achieve the 50 per cent and 85 per cent reductions in 2005 and 2007, respectively, as well as monitoring and controlling ODS imports, enforcing existing regulations and formulating new regulations.

23. The Government of Vietnam appreciates activities to implement the international treaties on ozone layer protection. Based on the good results so far achieved, a new Office for Ozone and Climate Change Protection has been formulated to establish a linkage between implementation of the Montreal Protocol and climate change in Vietnam.

### Plan of Action

24. The plan of action for the next period includes: reinforcing the ODS monitoring and control system; following-up on the implementation of investment projects so far approved, including implementation of the sub-projects included in the RMP; initiating preparation of new projects, and activities; updating the Vietnam country programme; organising working groups on refrigeration, solvent, halons, methyl bromide and ODS policy; strengthening the science and technology capacity on ozone related issues; reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats on an annual basis; and continue implementation of public awareness programmes.