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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF  
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
Forty-fifth Meeting  
Montreal, 4-8 April 2005

**2005 WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENTS OF UNEP**

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## COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FUND SECRETARIAT

1. UNEP is requesting approval from the Executive Committee for US \$1,793,213 as amendments to its 2005 Work Programme, plus agency support costs of US \$171,541.
2. The activities proposed in UNEP's Work Programme Amendments are presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1: UNEP Work Programme Amendments

Country	Activity/Project	Amount Requested US \$	Amount Recommended US \$
<b>SECTION A: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR BLANKET APPROVAL</b>			
<b>A1. Renewal of institutional strengthening projects:</b>			
		<b>ODP tonnes</b>	
Central African Republic	Extension of institutional strengthening project, phase IV	n/a	60,000
Comoros	Extension of institutional strengthening project, phase IV	n/a	60,000
Congo	Extension of institutional strengthening project, phase IV	n/a	60,000
Georgia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase IV	n/a	60,667
Lesotho	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase III	n/a	26,000
Mauritius	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase II	n/a	60,000
Sub-total for institutional strengthening projects:			326,667
<b>A2. Other activities:</b>			
Global	Assistance for regional awareness raising 2000		200,000
Sub-total for other activities			200,000
<b>SUB-TOTAL SECTION A</b>			<b>526,667</b>
<b>SECTION B: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR INDIVIDUAL CONSIDERATION</b>			
<b>B1. Project preparation:</b>			
Fiji	Development of a total ODS phase-out plan		15,000
Subtotal for project preparation activities:			15,000
<b>B2. Renewal of institutional strengthening projects:</b>			
		<b>ODP tonnes</b>	
Dominica	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase II (second year)	n/a	13,000
Honduras	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase IV	n/a	60,000
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase II (second year)	n/a	30,000
Sub-total for institutional strengthening projects			103,000
<b>B3. Other activities:</b>			
Global	Effective awareness materials		120,000
Region: AFR	Sub-regional project on harmonization of legislative and regulatory mechanisms to improve monitoring and control of ODS consumption in English-speaking Africa		140,000
Sub-total for other activities			260,000
<b>SUB-TOTAL SECTION B</b>			<b>378,000</b>

Country	Activity/Project	Amount Requested US \$	Amount Recommended US \$
<b>SECTION C: ACTIVITIES IN REFRIGERANT MANAGEMENT PLANS AND INVESTMENT PROJECTS</b>			
Bhutan	Implementation of the CP/RMP: development of ozone regulations and regional cooperation for implementation	20,000	[1]
Bhutan	Implementation of the CP/RMP: awareness raising programme on ODS phase-out under the Montreal Protocol	20,000	[1]
Bhutan	Implementation of the CP/RMP: train the trainer programme for customs and enforcement officers	55,000	[1]
Bhutan	Implementation of the CP/RMP: train the trainer programme for refrigeration service sector	29,000	[1]
Bhutan	Implementation of the CP/RMP: technical capacity building and information exchange on halon management	20,000	[1]
Bhutan	Implementation of the CP/RMP: monitoring RMP project implementation	30,000	[1]
China	Refrigeration servicing sector CFC phase-out plan	450,000	[2]
Guinea	Implementation of the RMP update: training programme for customs officers	25,000	[3]
Guinea	Implementation of the RMP update: training programme for the refrigeration sector	25,000	[3]
Guinea	Implementation of the RMP update: monitoring of the activities	20,000	[3]
Mali	Implementation of the RMP update: phase 2 training for control of ODS and ODS containing goods	29,546	[4]
Mali	Implementation of the RMP update: phase 2 training for refrigeration technicians	25,000	[4]
Mali	Implementation of the RMP update: monitoring of the activities	20,000	[4]
Myanmar	Implementation of the RMP: preparation of ODS regulations	13,000	[5]
Myanmar	Implementation of the RMP: monitoring of the RMP implementation	22,000	[5]
Nicaragua	Implementation of the RMP update: programme for certification and licensing for refrigeration technicians	40,000	[6]
Nicaragua	Implementation of the RMP update: programme for preventing of illegal trade in CFCs	15,000	[6]
Nicaragua	Implementation of the RMP update: programme of monitoring and control of the activities	30,000	[6]
Sub-total for refrigerant management plans and investment projects		888,546	
<b>SUB-TOTAL SECTION C</b>		888,546	
Subtotal		1,793,213	
Agency support costs (nil for institutional strengthening and 13 per cent for other activities):		171,541	
Total:		1,964,754	

[1] Considered under document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/45

[2] Considered under document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/26

[3] Considered under document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/30

[4] Considered under document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/36

[5] Considered under document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/39

[6] Considered under document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/40

## ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR BLANKET APPROVAL

### A1: Renewal of institutional strengthening projects

(a)	Central African Republic (phase IV)	US \$60,000
(b)	Comoros (phase IV)	US \$60,000
(c)	Congo (phase IV)	US \$60,000
(d)	Georgia (phase IV)	US \$60,667
(e)	Lesotho (phase III)	US \$26,000
(f)	Mauritius (phase II)	US \$60,000

#### Project description

3. The descriptions of the institutional strengthening projects for the above six countries are presented in Annex I to this document.

#### Fund Secretariat's Comments

4. Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo and Mauritius have requested supplementation of their institutional strengthening project funding by US \$30,000 per year in line with decision 43/37 adopted by the Executive Committee at its 43<sup>rd</sup> Meeting. The four countries meet the conditions set out in decision 43/37, namely:

- They are all low or very low volume ODS consuming countries;
- They have assigned full-time officers to manage their ozone units; and
- National licensing systems controlling ODS imports are in place in each country.

5. Lesotho (a non-Party to the Montreal Amendment), a very low volume consuming country, gave indications in its progress report of initiatives being taken towards putting in place a national licensing system. Lesotho indicated that regulations to control cross border movement of ODS were recently approved by Parliament and waiting to be gazetted.

#### Fund Secretariat's recommendations

6. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the above projects at the level of funding shown in Table 1. The Executive Committee may wish to express to the Governments of the six countries the comments which appear in Annex II to this document.

7. The Executive Committee might also consider whether Lesotho could submit a request to a future meeting for a pro-rata increase of the funding for phase III of its institutional strengthening project once the ODS regulations were in place.

**A2: Other activities**Fund Secretariat's recommendation

8. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the activity listed in Section A2 of Table 1 at the level of funding indicated.

**SECTION B: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR INDIVIDUAL CONSIDERATION****B1: Project preparation**Fiji: development of a total ODS phase-out planProject description

9. UNEP is requesting project preparation funding of US \$15,000 plus agency support costs to prepare its part of a project to achieve and sustain phase-out of all ODS in Fiji. Additional funding has been requested by UNDP in its work programme (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/18) for a total project preparation request of US \$31,870 for this activity. The resulting project, to be implemented jointly by UNEP and UNDP, is intended to phase-out newly identified MB consumption and to provide already identified additional assistance with activities typical of those in an RMP update, to enable Fiji to sustain the phase-out of CFCs first achieved in 2000.

Fund Secretariat's comments

10. Fiji's CFC consumption has been zero since 2000. Fiji received an RMP prior to decision 31/48 (the RMP guidelines), and thus did not provide any undertaking to meet the 2005 and 2007 MP control measures for CFCs without further assistance. However, Fiji has been able to move ahead of the Protocol control requirements and to reduce its CFC consumption to zero on a year-by-year basis.

11. Consistent with decision 31/48 Fiji prepared a detailed report of its current circumstances in regard to CFC phase-out. This report, which has been reviewed by the Secretariat, has identified specific and limited assistance including recovery and recycling equipment, CFC identification kits and training courses that, according to the report, would enable Fiji to adopt measures to ensure that its CFC phase-out is sustained. Fiji had initially considered requesting an RMP update under decision 31/48. The Secretariat advised UNEP and UNDP that since Fiji had already met the 2005 and 2007 control measures for CFCs, such a request might not be eligible for funding.

12. Fiji's MB consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat under Article 7 was 2.10 ODP tonnes against a baseline of 0.67 ODP tonnes. In decision XVI/23 the Parties found Fiji to be in non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol control measures for MB and requested Fiji to submit a plan of action. It was also noted that Fiji might submit a request for a change of its MB baseline. The preparatory assistance for UNDP jointly with UNEP would enable the current circumstances in regard to Fiji's apparently increasing MB consumption to be established and a total phase-out project to be prepared.

13. Given that urgent measures needed to be taken to reduce MB consumption, and that Fiji has itself identified specific additional requirements to sustain its CFC phase-out, the Secretariat suggested that consideration be given to requesting funding to prepare a final project for Fiji that would address any remaining support for CFC phase-out as well as the complete phase-out of MB. UNEP's request has been submitted on this basis.

14. The project has been referred for individual consideration because funding is requested to support or sustain zero CFC consumption. There is a related precedent in decision 39/48 in which the Executive Committee agreed to provide limited funding support for countries that had a baseline for MB but no current MB consumption. The underlying policy issue has also been raised by the Secretariat under Agenda Item 7(a), Overview of issues identified during project review. The project also merits consideration because of the high quality of the report presented by Fiji, in which precise and limited needs have been quantified.

#### Fund Secretariat's Recommendation

15. The Executive Committee might consider whether to approve the project preparation request at the level of funding indicated in Table 1 on the basis of the information provided above, and consistent with any conclusions from its discussions under Agenda Item 7(a). Any approval could be subject to the condition that all CFC-based funding proposals in the resulting project should be directly related to the specific needs identified and quantified in Fiji's report on implementation of its RMP.

#### **B2: Renewal of institutional strengthening projects**

(a) Honduras (phase IV)	US \$60,000
(b) Dominica (phase II) (second year)	US \$13,000
(c) Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (phase II) (second year)	US \$30,000

#### (a) Honduras, Renewal of institutional strengthening phase IV

#### Project description

16. The description of the institutional strengthening project for Honduras is presented in Annex I to this document.

#### Fund Secretariat's comments

17. Honduras consumed 219.1 ODP tonnes of CFC and 366.5 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide in 2003. While the consumption of CFC was below Honduras' freeze level of 331.6 ODP tonnes, the consumption of methyl bromide was above its freeze level of 259.4 ODP tonnes. Thus, Honduras is in non-compliance with the methyl bromide control measures under the Protocol.

18. However, the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties, while noting Honduras' non-compliance status also recognized in its decision XV/35 the devastation and disruption to agriculture caused by Hurricane Mitch in October 1998, which contributed to the increase in use of methyl bromide,

and applauded Honduras's efforts to recover from the situation. The decision endorsed Honduras' action plan for its prompt return to compliance which required it inter alia to reduce methyl bromide consumption from 412.52 ODP tonnes in 2002 as follows:

- (i) To 370.0 ODP-tonnes in 2003;
- (ii) To 306.1 ODP-tonnes in 2004;
- (iii) To 207.5 ODP-tonnes in 2005;

19. Honduras' 2003 methyl bromide consumption of 366.5 ODP tonnes meets its first obligation under decision 15/35. Projects have been approved for Honduras which when implemented would further enable Honduras to meet its agreed future reduction targets.

20. Honduras is a low-volume-consuming country. It has put in place a CFC and methyl bromide licensing system and import quotas which have been in effect since 13 November 2002. Honduras also has full time ozone officer and is therefore eligible to receive supplementation of its institutional strengthening funding in line with decision 43/37.

#### Fund Secretariat's recommendations

21. The Fund Secretariat and UNEP have agreed on the level of funding for the renewal of the institutional strengthening project for Honduras as indicated in Table 1 above. The request of Honduras is submitted for individual consideration based on the Secretariat's comments above. The Executive Committee may wish to express to the Government of Honduras the comments which appear in Annex II to this document, following approval of the project.

#### (b) Dominica: Renewal of institutional strengthening phase II, second year

#### **Dominica: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: November 1998	30,000
Phase II: April 2004 (1 <sup>st</sup> Year)	13,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,000</b>
Amount requested for renewal (Phase II) (2 <sup>nd</sup> Year) (US \$):	30,000
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	13,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase II (2 <sup>nd</sup> Year) to the Multilateral Fund	13,000
Date of approval of country programme	November 1998
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1997), (ODP tonnes)	1.5
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2003) (ODP tonnes)	1.5
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	1.5
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0

Latest consumption of controlled substances (2003) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	1.4
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.1
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	136,170
Amount disbursed (as at September 2004) (US \$):	59,980
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	0
ODS phased out (as at September 2004) (ODP tonnes)	0

\* Total cost of the renewal of phase II of the institutional strengthening project for two years will be US \$26,000.

### Background information

22. The request for approval of the renewal of Phase II of Dominica's institutional strengthening project was first considered at the 42<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee. At that time Dominica was in non-compliance with its reporting obligations as well as with the freeze in CFC consumption, and had been requested by the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties to undertake a number of measures to address the non-compliance issues. Consequently the Executive Committee decided to approve the renewal of the institutional strengthening projects for Dominica for one year only on the understanding that the approval was without prejudice to the operation of the Montreal Protocol's mechanism dealing with non-compliance.

### Fund Secretariat's comments

23. Dominica has subsequently taken the necessary measures to address its non-compliance status. It has reported the required data in a timely manner. Dominica's data reported to the Ozone Secretariat indicates consumption in 2003 to be 1.4 ODP tonnes which is below its baseline consumption of 1.5 ODP tonnes. Hence Dominica was in compliance with the freeze in CFC consumption. Dominica does not consume any other controlled substance.

24. As a very low volume ODS consuming country Dominica could have its current level of funding supplemented up to US \$30,000 (decision 43/37), if it met the conditions prescribed by the decision. However, Dominica does not currently meet the conditions for receiving the supplementary funding since no national licensing system controlling ODS imports is in place. Dominica reported that "legislation is in draft form and is presently under review by the Attorney's General Office". It does not appear that the processes for putting in force a licensing system will be completed within the remaining life span of the renewed institutional strengthening project.

25. The Fund Secretariat and UNEP have agreed on the level of funding for the renewal of the institutional strengthening project for Dominica as indicated in Table 1 above.



Fund Secretariat's recommendation

26. In light of the information provided in the Secretariat's comments above, the Executive Committee may wish to approve the request for release of funding for the second year of phase II of the institutional strengthening project for Dominica at the level of funding of US \$13,000.

(c) Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: renewal of institutional strengthening phase II, second year

**St. Vincent and the Grenadines: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: July 1998	30,300
Phase II: April 2004 (1 <sup>st</sup> Year)	13,130
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,430</b>
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	30,000
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	30,000*
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase II (2 <sup>nd</sup> year) to the Multilateral Fund	30,000*
Date of approval of country programme	July 1998
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1996), (ODP tonnes)	3.6
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2003) (ODP tonnes)	3.4
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	1.8
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2003) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	3.1
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.3
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	188,619
Amount disbursed (as at September 2004) (US \$):	92,424
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	0
ODS phased out (as at September 2004) (ODP tonnes)	0

\* Total cost of the renewal of phase II of the institutional strengthening project for two years will be US \$43,130.

Background information

27. The request for approval of the renewal of Phase II of the institutional strengthening project for St. Vincent and the Grenadines was first considered at the 42<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee. At the time of consideration St. Vincent and the Grenadines was in non-compliance with the freeze in CFC consumption and had also not met all its reporting obligations under the Protocol. As a consequence the Executive Committee decided to approve the renewal of the institutional strengthening project for St. Vincent and the Grenadines for one year only on the understanding that the approval was without prejudice to the operation of the Montreal Protocol's mechanism dealing with non-compliance.

28. In decision XV/42 of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines was requested to submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines has submitted its plan of action consistent with decision XV/42 which was endorsed by the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties in its decision XVI/30. Under the plan, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines committed itself to reducing its CFC consumption from 3.07 ODP tonnes in 2003 to 2.15 ODP tonnes in 2004, 1.39 ODP tonnes in 2005 and other subsequent reductions per year until complete phase-out by 2010.

29. 2004 consumption data are due to be submitted by Article 5.1 Parties to the Fund Secretariat by 1 May at the earliest. However the Secretariat received a note from the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines which outlines measures taken to reduce CFC consumption in the country. These include a law enacted to give legal backing to the Montreal Protocol and associated regulations/licensing system and quota system. Quotas for 2004 were assigned to four importers accounting for a total of 2.08 ODP tonnes which is lower than the amount of 2.15 ODP tonnes to which the country is committed.

30. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines has assigned a full time officer to manage its national ozone unit.

31. The Fund Secretariat and UNEP have agreed on the level of funding for the renewal of the institutional strengthening project for St. Vincent and the Grenadines as indicated in the table above

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

32. In light of the information provided in the Secretariat's comments above, the Executive Committee may wish to approve the request for release of funding for the second year of phase II of the institutional strengthening project for St. Vincent and the Grenadines at the level of US \$30,000.

**B3: Other activities**Global: Effective awareness materialsProject description

33. UNEP has requested US \$120,000 plus agency support costs to develop awareness materials that can be adapted locally to communicate the ozone issue through television, radio and printed materials, in particular, teaching aids for children. The awareness materials will continue the Ozzy Ozone theme created in a children's video produced as a result of a similar project approved at the 30<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee (US \$100,000 plus support costs). UNEP intends the materials to be available for the International Children's Summit on the Environment to be held in Aichi, Japan from 26-29 July 2005, and thereafter for NOUs to use in their individual ozone day campaigns on 16 September 2005.

Fund Secretariat's comments

34. The Secretariat notes that the original project had been approved before the commencement of the CAP. UNEP also indicated in its submission that: information education and communication (IEC) activities are being undertaken at the country level by NOUs under their institutional strengthening projects; UNEP's information clearing house has also developed IEC tools that it provides to NOUs for use in their national campaigns (presumably also including the Ozzy Ozone video cartoon), and: UNEP currently receives US \$200,000 per year additional to CAP resources for assistance in regional awareness-raising.

35. The Secretariat suggested to UNEP that awareness-raising activities appeared to be central to the CAP programme and might be catered for within it, rather than through requests for funding for additional projects. To the extent that UNEP has not made provision for such activities in the 2005 budget, UNEP could consider including this proposal within the submission for the 2006 global CAP budget. This would provide the Executive Committee with the opportunity to consider the relative priority for this or similar activities within the CAP allocations.

36. UNEP pointed to the exceptional success of the Ozzy Ozone video which has been broadcast in 63 countries and is being translated into 21 languages without additional funding from the Multilateral Fund. The new proposal is intended to capitalise on this momentum. UNEP also indicated that funds for regional awareness-raising cannot be used for global activities and that the current CAP information budget lines are already earmarked for specific activities such as the OzonAction newsletter. The issue of including the request in a future CAP submission was not addressed.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

37. On the basis of the above information, the Executive Committee might consider whether it wishes to approve the proposal at the level of funding indicated in Table 1 or alternatively to request UNEP to include it in the 2006 CAP submission so that its relative priority can be considered.

Regional AFR: Sub-regional project on harmonisation of legislative and regulatory mechanisms to improve monitoring and control of ODS consumption in English speaking Africa.

Project description

38. UNEP has requested funding of US \$140,000 plus agency support costs to assist English-speaking African countries, in cooperation with the sub-regional economic and trade organizations of Eastern, Western and Southern Africa, (Eastern Africa Community (EAC), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Southern Africa Development Co-operation (SADC)), to develop, adopt and implement harmonized sub-regional legislative and regulatory mechanisms for ODS imports and customs training programmes.

39. UNEP has indicated that the aim of the project, at the operational level, is to foster regional cooperation amongst national regulatory and customs authorities, encourage the adoption of local solutions and, enhance compliance with the control measures contained in the Montreal Protocol by building upon existing inter-regional trade ties within the EAC, ECOWAS and SADC. In addition to representatives from the three economic and trade organisations, cooperating partners include the Southern Africa Customs Union and the World Customs Organisation.

40. Supporting and follow up actions include the objective that a harmonised legislative framework/regulatory agreement amongst the member countries of the trade organisations will be put in place by the end of the 24 month period.

41. The project will have a preparatory phase, involving research and the drafting of sub-regional action plans (duration, six months, US \$60,000), a two to three day joint regional workshop back to back with a Network meeting (an additional six months, US \$65,000), and a finalisation and implementation phase (twelve months, US \$15,000). The costs are mainly for local consultants, (one per sub-region) and their travel, and for travel costs for the workshop. Support will also be provided by UNEP through the CAP for reference and training materials, policy and technical support, and coordination and communications.

42. Additional information can be found on pages 20 and 21 of UNEP's work programme amendment document (attached) and in the project proposal, which is available from the Fund Secretariat on request.

Fund Secretariat's comments

43. The interest of the three sub-regional economic and trade organizations in pursuing the goal of a harmonised approach to monitoring and control of ODS is a key factor in determining whether the project could achieve its objectives. The Secretariat sought clarification from UNEP as to the extent of prior consultations with the relevant organisations at the preparatory stage and the level of interest or commitment provided by them. UNEP indicated that there had been extensive prior consultations with the three sub-regional organisations. In addition, The Southern African Customs Union would assist in the implementation, and the proposal was discussed during the World Customs Organisation's (WCO's) first regional steering group meeting for Eastern and Southern Africa. The WCO Regional Intelligence Liaison Officer

offered training facilities that could be used in the implementation process. The EAC and ECOWAS had requested that the project be initiated.

44. In response to the Secretariat's queries, UNEP also confirmed that the three regional organisations had already adopted the harmonised system for classification of ODS. This is a prerequisite to any regional enforcement measures.

45. Decisions 27/19 and 27/35 provide that no funds should be expended on customs training projects until either the relevant legislation is in place or substantial progress had been made towards promulgating such legislation. UNEP provided data indicating that about half of the countries involved had legislation in place, and all except two of the remaining countries had legislation in draft form.

46. At its 32<sup>nd</sup> Meeting, prior to the existence of UNEP's CAP, the Executive Committee approved a similar activity for the French speaking countries in Africa at a cost of US \$151,500. Originally planned for completion in June 2002, the project was completed at the end of 2004. The Secretariat requested details of the results of that project, as an indicator of the prospects of the current project achieving its objectives. A project completion report has not yet been received. However UNEP advised in its responses to the Secretariat's comments that sub-regional action plans that included regulatory mechanisms had been approved and adopted. The Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC) and the Economic and Monetary Union of West Africa (UEMOA) adopted sub-regional ODS regulations at ministerial meetings in October and November 2004. In CEMAC, the regulations had been endorsed by Ministers of Finance in February 2005. UNEP indicated that lessons learned from the earlier project would be incorporated into implementation of the current proposal.

47. The Secretariat also sought clarifications as to UNEP's capacity to implement stand-alone project activities at a time when emphasis has been clearly placed on achieving solid results from the CAP especially in relation to assisting countries to meet their compliance objectives. UNEP responded that it viewed this proposal as an asset and a complementary tool for CAP activities and not as an additional task.

48. While indications from the results of the first project are positive, the Secretariat notes that a two year project time-frame prior to the adoption of sub-regional regulatory measures will not provide assistance in meeting the 2007 control measures. If the Executive Committee is inclined to approve the proposal, UNEP could be asked to expedite the completion within at least 6 months and to report accordingly.

#### Fund Secretariat's recommendations

49. On the basis of information and comments above, the Executive Committee might consider whether it wishes to approve the proposal at the cost indicated in Table 1. If so, approval could be on the basis that UNEP is urged to complete the project within 18 months or less and is requested to provide a completion report by the end of 2006.



**Annex I**

**INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS**

**Central African Republic: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: November 1995	45,600
Phase II: November 1998	30,400
Phase III: November 2002	39,520
<b>Total</b>	<b>115,520</b>
Amount requested for renewal (Phase IV) (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	60,000
Agency support cost (US \$)	0
<b>Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV to the Multilateral Fund</b>	<b>60,000</b>
Date of approval of country programme	November 1995
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1993), (ODP tonnes)	31.2
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2003) (ODP tonnes)	4.3
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	11.3
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2003) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	4.3
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	534,540
Amount disbursed (as at September 2004) (US \$):	393,842
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	14.8
ODS phased out (as at September 2004) (ODP tonnes)	9.0

Progress Report

1. The phase III of the institutional strengthening project was approved at the 38<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee meeting for 2 years. During the second year, the National Ozone Unit (NOU) was able to coordinate the implementation of the Montreal Protocol despite the political instability that occurred in the country. Through the implementation of the RMP the NOU coordinated the training programmes for refrigeration technicians and customs officers. 136 Refrigeration technicians were trained and arrangements are being made for training of customs officers. This training was delayed awaiting the approval of the ODS regulations with the CEMAC region. The NOU has been working in close cooperation with the members of the National Ozone

Technical Group. This working group includes representatives of several ministries and other stakeholders. The NOU organised several awareness-raising events across the country and some of these awareness activities were targeting the University students and secondary schools. The NOU made a great contribution to the preparation of the harmonised ODS regulations in CEMAC due to the fact that CEMAC secretariat is located in CAR. The NOU reported Article 7 data to Ozone Secretariat and progress on country programme implementation to the Fund Secretariat on a regular basis.

### Action Plan

2. During the next phase of the institutional strengthening project, the NOU will be coordinating the implementation of all phase-out activities of the country programme. The Government of Central African Republic will submit a request to update the RMP and its implementation during this phase. The National Ozone Group is working on a draft system for taxation of ODS. The NOU will also organise the enforcement of the sub-regional ODS regulations. Plans are being made to support the registration of Association of Refrigeration Technicians to sustain the training in good practices. More refrigeration technicians will be trained during this phase. Among the awareness activities, the NOU plans to produce a local Ozone news magazine and organize ozone related competition in schools. The NOU will continue monitoring the implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities and report data to the two secretariats as required.

### **Comoros: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: November 1997	27,800
Phase II: December 2000	18,533
Phase III: April 2003	24,093
<b>Total</b>	<b>70,426</b>
Amount requested for renewal (Phase IV) (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV to the Multilateral Fund	60,000
Date of approval of country programme	November 1997
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1996), (ODP tonnes)	3.2
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2003) (ODP tonnes)	1.3
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	2.5
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0



Latest consumption of controlled substances (2003) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	1.2
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.1
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	303,579
Amount disbursed (as at December 2004) (US \$):	182,857
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	0
ODS phased out (as at September 2004) (ODP tonnes)	0

### Progress Report

3. The implementation of the Phase III of the institutional strengthening project in Comoros has been successful. The National Ozone Unit of Comoros (NOU) has been fully operational since 1998. The ODS Officer with a background as refrigeration technician has been very active in coordinating the implementation of the country programme, mainly the implementation of training activities within the RMP. Most training activities within the RMP were completed during the current phase of the institutional strengthening project. Training of refrigeration technicians was completed in 2003 and training of customs officers was completed in 2004. ODS regulations which have been in place since 2001 were successfully enforced during this phase of the institutional strengthening project. As a result of the training of customs officers and the enforcement of ODS regulations, traders are encouraged to import equipment using alternative refrigerant and the use of these alternatives are on the increase. The NOU also has been coordinating the implementation of the recovery and recycling of refrigerants by technicians during repair of refrigeration equipments resulting in reduction of imports of new CFC. With the support provided through the institutional strengthening project, the NOU of Comoros was able to collect data on ODS consumption and report Article 7 data to the Ozone Secretariat.

### Action Plan

4. During the next phase of the institutional strengthening project, the NOU Comoros will be coordinating the implementation of all phase-out activities of the country programme and the RMP update. The government of Comoros will reinforce ODS regulations by putting in place a quota system to gradually limit the quantities of ODS imported into the country. The government of Comoros intends to provide more training for refrigeration technicians and undertake more public awareness activities. The NOU will complete the monitoring of the 1<sup>st</sup> phase of the RMP and develop activities for an update of the RMP. The increase in the funding for the institutional strengthening project will allow to country to maintain a full time ODS officer and a support team which will be able to meet all reporting requirement to UNEP as implementing agency as well as report progress to the Fund Secretariat and Article 7 data to the Ozone Secretariat.

**Congo: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: July 1995	62,920
Phase II: December 2000	41,950
Phase III: April 2003	54,531
<b>Total</b>	<b>159,401</b>
Amount requested for renewal (Phase IV) (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	60,000
Agency support cost (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV to the Multilateral Fund	60,000
Date of approval of country programme	July 1995
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1993), (ODP tonnes)	33.9
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2003) (ODP tonnes)	9.9
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	11.9
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	5.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.6
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.9
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2003) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	7.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	1.7
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	689,013
Amount disbursed (as at September 2004) (US \$):	501,974
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	22.1
ODS phased out (as at September 2004) (ODP tonnes)	19.0

Progress Report

5. During the period of the phase 3 of the IS project in Congo, the implementation was successful. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) continued to enjoy full support of the government of Congo. The cooperation with other ministerial departments was successfully facilitated through the National Ozone Committee. The NOU of Congo was able to coordinate the implementation of various training programme mainly the phase II training of the customs officers (170 Customs officers trained between June and December 2003). Two groups of 30 technicians were trained separately on the halons issues and on the use of methyl bromide alternatives. Awareness activities were also carried out through various workshops organised for decision makers and university students. Other awareness activities include meetings with women's organisations and associations of businessmen. In December 2004 a conference was held for about 300 Members of Parliament and Senators during the Parliamentarians' Environment Day. The Ozzy Ozone cartoon attracted a lot of attention. Awareness video

materials are regularly broadcast on Congo national TV through a monthly TV programme “Espace Environnement”. ODS regulations were put in place in Congo between 2000 and 2002 and became fully operational during the past 2 years. The NOU of Congo reported Article 7 data to Ozone Secretariat and Progress on CP implementation to the Fund Secretariat on a regular basis.

### Action Plan

6. During the next phase of the IS project, The NOU of the Congo will be coordinating the implementation of all phase-out activities in the country programme and the RMP update. The government of Congo through the NOU will reinforce the ODS regulations with the adoption of specific regulations on the import and use of Halons and Methyl Bromide. The NOU will continue monitoring the enforcement of existing ODS regulations. Awareness activities will also be increased targeting more stakeholders, especially the business community. The NOU intends to translate the Ozzy Ozone cartoon into local languages. Additional training will be provided to refrigeration technicians with a view to accelerating the transfer to CFC-free technologies. The NOU intends to encourage the review of training curricula in schools to include ozone related issues.

### **Georgia: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: November 1997	70,000
Phase II: December 2000	46,700
Phase III: April 2003	60,667
<b>Total</b>	<b>177,367</b>
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	60,667
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	60,667
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV (2 <sup>nd</sup> year) to the Multilateral Fund	60,667
Date of approval of country programme	November 1997
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1996), (ODP tonnes)	24.7
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2003) (ODP tonnes)	61.1
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	22.5
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	42.5
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	13.7
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2003) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	12.6
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	37.4
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	10.2

Amount approved for projects (US \$)	985,360
Amount disbursed (as at September 2004) (US \$):	538,817
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	11.2
ODS phased out (as at September 2004) (ODP tonnes)	5.0

### Progress Report

7. The implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Georgia is going on successfully. During the reporting period, the National Ozone Unit of Georgia (NOU) achieved the objectives of the institutional strengthening project. A Presidential Decree (#226) on the Control of Ozone Depleting Substances in the Territory of Georgia was approved on 8<sup>th</sup> May 2002. Introduction of ODS import quotas are expected by 15<sup>th</sup> January, 2006. Amendments to four different laws on ODS were prepared by experts of the NOU of Georgia in cooperation with the Legal Department of the Ministry of Environment. Progress made in the implementation of various activities resulted in CFC consumption of 12.60 ODP tonnes in 2003, much below the baseline consumption of 22.50 ODP tonnes. Thus the country is in compliance with the freeze requirement and is clearly on its way to meeting the 50% reduction requirements by 2005. It is expected that by continuing the ongoing activities and implementing the activities proposed for the Business Plan 2005-2006 this freeze will be maintained and consumption will continue to decline, enabling Georgia to meet 50% reduction in CFCs consumption by 2005 and subsequently the 85% reduction by 2007.

8. At the present, 12 enterprises have already received assistance for converting refrigeration systems from ODS to alternative refrigerants. The NOU of Georgia in cooperation with the Georgian Refrigeration Association developed unique CDs containing data on refrigeration equipment, including detailed information regarding the retrofitting work carried out as well as a photo gallery of the replaced/retrofitted equipment of each enterprise and the existing R12/R502 compressor plants, which were destroyed according to Multilateral Fund policy requirements.

9. With methyl bromide consumption of 10.20 ODP tonnes in 2003 below the baseline of 13.65 ODP tonnes the country is in compliance with the freeze methyl bromide consumption. It is expected that through the implementation of the technical assistance programme in soil fumigation sector with the assistance of UNIDO, Georgia will be able to phase out methyl bromide use in soil fumigation (excluding mill and storage applications) to be able to meet the 20% reduction in methyl bromide consumption by 2005.

### Action Plan

10. The NOU is the responsible authority for coordination of the implementation of the institutional strengthening programme and for monitoring of the implementation of the Country Programme. The NOU of Georgia will organise Phase II of the customs training programme. Implementation of the programme for phasing out of methyl bromide in soil fumigation will be completed. The NOU in cooperation with UNIDO will prepare the programme for phasing out methyl bromide use in structural fumigation and post harvest uses as well as a Halon Management Programme. Additional training programme will be organized for the remaining technicians in the refrigeration and the awareness-raising programme through mass media,

NGOs and workshops will continue. It is expected to introduce an educational programme on Ozone Layer Protection in high schools.

### Honduras: Renewal of institutional strengthening

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: October 1996	66,000
Phase II: December 2000	44,000
Phase III: July 2003	57,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>167,200</b>
Amount requested for renewal (Phase IV) (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	Pending
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV to the Multilateral Fund	Pending
Date of approval of country programme	October 1996
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1994), (ODP tonnes)	88.8
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2003) (ODP tonnes)	591.5
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	331.6
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	259.4
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2003) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	219.1
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	5.9
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	366.5
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	3,283,538
Amount disbursed (as at September 2004) (US \$):	2,111,340
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	243.5
ODS phased out (as at September 2004) (ODP tonnes)	117.1

### Progress Report

11. The implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Honduras has faced some difficulties that are being overcome. Regulations on the use of ozone depleting substances (ODS) in Honduras have been in force since 13 November 2002. They include CFC and methyl bromide license system and import quotas. During the reporting period, the National Ozone Unit of Honduras (NOU) implemented the planned activities under the institutional strengthening project which included methyl bromide phase-out project and refrigerant management plan (RMP). An RMP update was approved at the 44th meeting of the Executive Committee. CFC consumption of Honduras in 2003 was 219.09 ODP tonnes below the baseline consumption of 331.64 ODP tonnes putting the country in compliance with the CFC freeze requirement. It is expected that by

continuing the ongoing activities and implementing the activities proposed in the 2005-2006 Business Plan this freeze will be maintained and consumption will continue to decline and enable Honduras to meet its 50% CFC consumption reduction obligation by 2005 and 85% reduction by 2007. As at now, 436 custom officers and more than 2000 refrigeration technicians have been trained. 21 CFC imports licenses were issued in 2003 and 36 in 2004.

12. The consumption of methyl bromide of 370.14 ODP tonnes in 2003 was above the baseline of 259.428 ODP tonnes and placed the country in non-compliance with the methyl bromide freeze. It is, however, expected that through the implementation of the methyl bromide phase-out project with UNIDO's assistance, Honduras will be able to gradually phase-out methyl bromide used in soil fumigation to comply with the Action Plan approved by the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. According to this plan Honduras should have 20% reduction of methyl bromide consumption in 2005. Awareness-raising activities through seminars and dissemination of information among children and the youth were carried out. A sub-regional workshop on Alternatives to Methyl Bromide for Melon and Watermelon Growers was organized in May 2003. Honduras has a full time Ozone coordinator.

#### Action Plan

13. The NOU is the responsible authority for coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the institutional strengthening project and the Country Programme. The NOU will be in charge of the implementation of the RMP Update and the programme for phasing out methyl bromide in soil fumigation. In cooperation with UNIDO, it will prepare the programme for phasing out methyl bromide after 2005. The NOU will continue awareness-raising programme through distribution of brochures and workshops on ozone layer protection in high schools.

#### **Lesotho: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: October 1996	30,000
Phase II: November 1999	20,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,000</b>
Amount requested for renewal (Phase III) (US \$):	26,000
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	26,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III to the Multilateral Fund	26,000
Date of approval of country programme	October 1996
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1994), (ODP tonnes)	5.6
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2004) (ODP tonnes)	2.07
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	5.1
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.2
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.1

Latest consumption of controlled substances (2004) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	1.2
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.87
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	311,332
Amount disbursed (as at September 2004) (US \$):	216,832
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	4.2
ODS phased out (as at September 2004) (ODP tonnes)	4.0

### Progress Report

14. The programme of activities related to the Montreal Protocol forms part of Lesotho's national poverty reduction strategy and is also integrated into the country's 8<sup>th</sup> Development Plan 2004/2007. The implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities in Lesotho is going on successfully. During the reporting period the National Ozone Unit of Lesotho has implemented the required activities under the institutional strengthening project and CFC terminal phase-out plan. ODS regulations were recently approved by Parliament and waiting to be gazetted. The regulations when effected will introduce CFC and methyl bromide license system and enable enforcement agencies (Customs and Police) to control cross border movement of ODS and inspectors to control use of ODS. The NOU embarked on an awareness programme, trained about 16 Customs officers, 4 Police Officers and 48 refrigeration technicians in 2004 and implemented the recovery and recycling project.

15. Lesotho met the 1999 freeze requirements and is currently in compliance with Montreal Protocol for both data reporting and the CFC freeze. The country has already met the 50% CFC reduction and it is expected that by continuing with the ongoing activities Lesotho will achieve a 100% CFC reduction by 2007.

16. Lesotho was in non-compliance in terms of data reporting for 2003, (MOP decision XVI/17) and halons consumption (MOP decision XVI/25). Lesotho has now reported both 2003 and 2004 data and is back in compliance in both data reporting and halons consumption. The consumption of halons in 2004 was nil, the baseline being 0.2 ODP tonnes. Thus the country is in compliance with the freeze requirement. It is expected that by continuing with implementation of the ongoing activities, this phase-out will be maintained and consumption will continue to be at zero ODP tonnes.

### Action Plan

17. The NOU is the responsible authority for coordination of the implementation of the institutional strengthening programme and for monitoring the implementation of the CFC terminal phase-out plan. The NOU of Lesotho will continue with the implementation of CFC terminal phase-out plan and complete implementation of recovery and recycling project. During the period 2006-2007 the NOU will continue with the training programme for technicians in the refrigeration sector as well as newly recruited and remaining customs officers to support the

implementation and enforcement of the newly approved ODS regulations. The awareness-raising programme through mass media, NGOs, workshops, and distribution of information materials to industry and other stakeholders will also be continued.

### **Mauritius: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: June 1993	50,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,000</b>
Amount requested for renewal (Phase II) (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase II to the Multilateral Fund	60,000
Date of approval of country programme	June 1993
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1999), (ODP tonnes)	69.4
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2003) (ODP tonnes)	16.3
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	29.1
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.1
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2003) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	4.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	12.3
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	1,101,826
Amount disbursed (as at September 2004) (US \$):	954,709
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	55.7
ODS phased out (as at September 2004) (ODP tonnes)	46.0

### Progress Report

18. Mauritius was granted institutional strengthening funding of US \$50,000 in June 1993 and is only now (in March 2005) requesting additional funding. In spite of this the implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities in Mauritius has met with outstanding success. During the period 1993-2004 the National Ozone Unit of Mauritius has implemented the required activities under the institutional strengthening project, in particular the CFC terminal phase-out plan, through the implementation of an import licensing and quota system which was established in 1999. As a result not only has Mauritius met the 1999 freeze but also, based on its 2003 reported data, met both the 50% and 85% reductions in CFC consumption. These results were due mainly to the ODS import controls in place, public awareness, the training of trainers and refrigeration technicians and customs officers. The NOU embarked on sustained public



awareness programme, and in 2004 trained about 62 customs officers and 37 refrigeration technicians and implemented the end user and recovery and recycling project.

19. It is expected that by continuing with the ongoing activities Mauritius will achieve complete ODS phase-out by 2006. Consumption of Methyl Bromide has been banned by imposing laws to prevent entry into the country. All ODS are controlled under the Consumer Protection Act which includes CFC and methyl bromide license systems and import quotas.

#### Action Plan

20. The NOU is the responsible authority for coordination of the implementation of the institutional strengthening programme and for monitoring of the implementation of the CFC terminal phase-out plan. The NOU of Mauritius will continue with the implementation of the CFC terminal phase-out plan, complete implementation of retrofit of the chillers in the new court house, and the recovery and recycling project. The NOU will continue with the training programme for the technicians in the refrigeration sector. Training of newly recruited and remaining customs officers is expected to continue. The NOU will continue to sustain the public awareness programme through mass media, NGOs, workshops and specifically targeting schools at all levels.



## **Annex II**

### **VIEWS EXPRESSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON RENEWALS OF INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS SUBMITTED TO THE 45<sup>TH</sup> MEETING**

#### *Central African Republic*

1. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Central African Republic and notes with appreciation the fact that Central African Republic reported 2003 data to the Ozone Secretariat that shows CFC consumption lower than 50 per cent of its baseline consumption. Thus Central African Republic has achieved the required 50 per cent reduction in CFC consumption ahead of schedule and is on its way to meeting the 85 per cent reduction obligations. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Central African Republic to meet its obligations under the Montreal Protocol. The Executive Committee is hopeful that, in the next two years, Central African Republic will continue with these laudable efforts and will achieve outstanding success in the implementation of its refrigerant management plan activities and further accelerate the complete phase-out of its remaining CFC consumption.

#### *Comoros*

2. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Comoros and notes with appreciation the fact that Comoros reported 2003 data to the Ozone Secretariat that is lower than its 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline. The Committee also notes that Comoros has successfully completed the training programmes for customs officers and refrigeration technicians and the ODS licensing system has been successfully implemented. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Comoros to maintain its compliance with the CFC consumption reduction schedules of the Montreal Protocol. It is hopeful that, in the next year, Comoros will continue with the implementation of its refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of its current level of CFC consumption.

#### *Congo*

3. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Congo and notes with appreciation the fact that Congo reported 2003 data to the Ozone Secretariat that is lower than its 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline. It also notes with appreciation that the consumption levels for methyl bromide reported to the Ozone Secretariat are also lower than its 1995-1998 average methyl bromide consumption and that Congo appears to be in compliance with the Montreal Protocol measures for methyl bromide. Congo has also put in place an ODS a licensing system that could assist the country to control the imports and use of controlled substances and has implemented training activities. The Executive Committee supports these important efforts of Congo towards reductions in its ODS consumption and is hopeful that, in the next two years, Congo will continue to implement

its refrigerant management plan and other activities with outstanding success to ensure rapid and permanent reductions in its current levels of ODS consumption

*Georgia*

4. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Georgia and notes with appreciation the fact that Georgia reported 2003 data to the Ozone Secretariat that is much lower than its 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline, and that Georgia is able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that Georgia has taken some significant steps during the period of the institutional strengthening project to phase out its consumption of ODS. In its submission, Georgia specifically reports that it has taken important initiatives, namely the reduction of ODS imports through a licensing system, the organization of training workshops for Customs officers, implementation of a commercial/industrial refrigeration end-user incentive programme, and successful trials of alternatives to methyl bromide in soil fumigation. The Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Georgia to reduce the consumption of ODS. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Georgia will continue the implementation of the licensing system and its refrigerant management plan with outstanding success, and sustain or accelerate rapid and permanent reductions in its current levels of ODS consumption.

*Honduras*

5. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Honduras and notes with appreciation the fact that Honduras reported 2003 data to the Ozone Secretariat that is lower than its 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline, and that Honduras is able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. At the same time, the reported 2003 methyl bromide consumption, which was over 40% in excess of the country's baseline consumption, raises a serious concern. However, the Executive Committee also notes that Honduras has taken some significant steps during the reporting period to phase out its consumption of ODS. Specifically in its submission, Honduras reports that it has taken important initiatives such as enforcing an import licensing and quota system, pursuing implementation of the methyl bromide phase-out project, increasing public awareness, and organizing training workshops for customs officers and refrigeration technicians. Honduras has also committed itself to a systematic phase-out of its methyl bromide consumption through an action plan endorsed by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. The Executive Committee greatly supports these efforts of Honduras to reduce the consumption of ODS and is hopeful that, in the next two years Honduras will continue with the implementation of its refrigerant management plan and methyl bromide phase-out activities with outstanding success to ensure early achievement of its ODS consumption reduction targets, in particular the target for methyl bromide.

*Lesotho*

6. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Lesotho and notes with appreciation the fact that Lesotho

reported 2003 and 2004 data to the Ozone Secretariat and that it appears that Lesotho is now able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that Lesotho has taken some significant steps to phase out its consumption of halons. Specifically in its submission, Lesotho reports that it has taken important initiatives, namely the development of ODS regulations which provide for control of cross border movement of ODS through a licensing system, training of customs officers and refrigeration technicians as well as a recovery and recycling project which resulted in a phased-out of 600 kg of CFC-12. The Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Lesotho to reduce the consumption of ODSs and to quickly return to compliance with data reporting and halon consumption. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Lesotho will continue the implementation of the CFC terminal phase-out plan and related programmes with outstanding success and will sustain and build upon its current progress in the phase-out of ODS in the country.

### *Mauritius*

7. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Mauritius and notes with great satisfaction the fact that Mauritius reported 2003 CFC consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat that not only meets its freeze level obligations but already meets its 2007 compliance requirements. The Executive Committee also notes with appreciation that such significant results have been achieved through some important initiatives such as the implementation of an ODS licensing system, introduction of a ban on methyl bromide imports, and implementation of a training and end-user project through which 2.4 ODP tonnes of CFC was phased out. The Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Mauritius to accelerate the elimination of ODS consumption in the country. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Mauritius will continue to build on its outstanding progress in order to achieve its goal of complete phase-out of ODS consumption in the country in advance of the Montreal Protocol deadlines.

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# 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

## UNEP 2005 WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT

PRESENTED TO THE  
45TH MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION  
OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

FEBRUARY 2005

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Division of Technology, Industry and Economics  
OzonAction Branch

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## UNEP 2005 WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT

February 2005

### SUMMARY

- I. Consistent with its 2005-2007 Business Plan, UNEP is submitting the following amendment to its 2005 Work Programme for the consideration of the Executive Committee at its 45<sup>th</sup> meeting. This amendment includes the following projects:

No	Project Title	Reference	Funding Requested (US\$)*
1	Implementation of the CP/RMP for Bhutan: Development of Ozone Regulations and regional cooperation for implementation	BP 2005	20,000
2	Implementation of the CP/RMP for Bhutan: Awareness raising programme on ODS phase-out under the Montreal Protocol.	BP 2005	20,000
3	Implementation of the CP/RMP for Bhutan: Train the trainer programme for customs and enforcement officers.	BP 2005	55,000
4	Implementation of the CP/RMP for Bhutan: Train the trainer programme for refrigeration service sector.	BP 2005	29,000
5	Implementation of the CP/RMP for Bhutan: Technical capacity building and information exchange on halon management	BP 2005	20,000
6	Implementation of the CP/RMP for Bhutan: Monitoring RMP project implementation	BP 2005	30,000
7	Implementation of the RMP Update for Guinea Conakry: Training programme for customs officers	BP 2005	25,000
8	Implementation of the RMP Update for Guinea Conakry: Training programme for the refrigeration sector	BP 2005	25,000
9	Implementation of the RMP Update for Guinea Conakry: Monitoring of the activities in the RMP Update	BP 2005	20,000
10	Implementation of the RMP Update for Mali: Phase 2 training for control of ODS and ODS containing goods	BP 2005	29,546
11	Implementation of the RMP Update for Mali: Phase 2 training for refrigeration servicing technicians	BP 2005	25,000
12	Implementation of the RMP Update for Mali: Monitoring of the activities in the RMP Update	BP 2005	20,000



No	Project Title	Reference	Funding Requested (US\$)*
13	Implementation of the RMP for Myanmar: Preparation of ODS regulations	BP 2005	13,000
14	Implementation of the RMP for Myanmar: Monitoring of RMP implementation	BP 2005	22,000
15	Implementation of the RMP Update for Nicaragua: Programme for certification and licensing for refrigeration technicians	BP 2005	40,000
16	Implementation of the RMP Update for Nicaragua: Programme for preventing of illegal trade in CFCs	BP 2005	15,000
17	Implementation of the RMP Update for Nicaragua: Programme of monitoring and control of the activities in the RMP Update	BP 2005	30,000
18	Sub-regional project on Harmonisation of legislative and regulatory mechanisms to improve monitoring and control of ODS consumption in English-speaking Africa.	BP 2005	140,000
19	Institutional Strengthening Renewals for Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo Brazzaville, Dominica, Georgia, Honduras, Lesotho, Mauritius, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.	BP 2005	429,667
20	Total ODS phase out preparation for Fiji	BP 2005	15,000
21	Assistance for regional awareness raising 2000	BP 2005	200,000
22	Effective awareness materials	BP 2005	120,000
23	China Refrigeration Servicing Project	BP 2005	450,000
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>1,793,213</b>

\* All amounts exclude project support costs.

- II. There are no additional activities for UNEP at this time which are included in the projects being presented to the Executive Committee by other Implementing Agency.

The activities proposed in this Amendment follow the latest applicable guidelines approved by the Executive Committee including relevant decisions taken at the 44<sup>th</sup> meeting.

**1 Title: *Implementation of the CP/RMP for Bhutan: Development of Ozone Regulations and regional cooperation for implementation.***

**Background** This project is part of UNEP's 2005 Business Plan. Bhutan's ODS consumption is about 170 kg. While the inflow of ODS based equipment has reduced, the domestic consumption of ODS especially in the refrigeration and air conditioning sector is still high.

Bhutan does not have a comprehensive regulatory framework for ODS phase-out except for the recent ban introduced on import of ODS / ODS based equipment into the country. The environmental laws in the country are primarily focusing on sustainable development and impact assessment. Given the free trade relationship that Bhutan enjoys with India, the country also has ODS imported into the country without proper permits for servicing equipment. There is an urgent need to prepare comprehensive regulations for registration, monitoring and control of sale of ODS and ODS using products / industry.

There is also a need to develop a monitoring mechanism to collect data on ODS sale across the border.

**Objectives:** The main objective of this component is to develop regulations for monitoring and controlling ODS supply and consumption in Bhutan in consultation with different stakeholders. This will specifically address issues relating to monitoring and reporting of movement of ODS into Bhutan. Further, the project also aims to assist sub-regional dialogues on controlling and regulating ODS trade across the border.

**Expected results and outcome:** The proposed project is expected to result in preparation of Rules to control, regulate and phase-out ODS consumption in Bhutan. It is also expected to promote regional cooperation for ODS phase-out controls.

**Description:** See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 7 February 2005.

**Time Frame:** See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 7 February 2005.

**Cost:** US\$20,000 (excluding agency support costs)

**Project Milestones:**

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Project document and obtaining signature	1-2
Training workshops	3-9
Monitoring	1-12
Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

**2 Title:** *Implementation of the CP/RMP for Bhutan: Awareness Programme on ODS phase-out under the Montreal Protocol*

*Background:* This project is part of UNEP's 2005 Business Plan. Bhutan's current ODS consumption is about 170 kg per annum. ODS in the country is consumed primarily in refrigeration and air conditioning sector in which equipment is used in households, shops and service establishments and certain categories of industrial applications.

Bhutan has recently ratified the Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol and is committed to phase-out consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances. Unlike other countries in the region, Bhutan has very limited time to achieve compliance measures under the Protocol especially for Annex A Group I substances. Accelerated implementation of activities therefore becomes critical to assist the country to phase-out ODS.

For this, it is critical that the key target respondents are aware of issues relating to use of Ozone Depleting Substances and are implementing specific actions for phasing out these substances. This is critical given the geographic spread of the country coupled with the difficult terrain (which serves as a deterrent to access) and the need in the country to reach to target audience distributed in its 20 districts. The need for fast track awareness programmes becomes more pronounced on account of Bhutan's late ratification of the Protocol and needs to achieve compliance quickly.

These awareness programmes should include a combination of mass publicity and targeted programmes to phase-out Ozone Depleting Substances consumption. This is critical to ensure a timely phase-out of Ozone Depleting Substances in the country. Regional awareness programmes developed by UNEP will be cost effectively utilized for programme delivery.

*Objectives:* The main objective of the component is to create awareness among specific target respondents on phasing out ODS under the Montreal Protocol. For cost effective reach, the project also proposes to utilise regional awareness material for development and implementation of the awareness programme.

The awareness programme will also focus on awareness creation on compliance with the Montreal Protocol targets and broader understanding of the country's new regulations to phase-out ODS.

*Expected results and outcome:* The proposed project is expected to result in higher levels of awareness among the various target audience on ODS phase-out, increase awareness on sustaining ODS phase-out, support for effectively implementing regulatory measures and consumer awareness for better purchasing decisions. The results will be achieved in a phased manner – based on phased implementation of the awareness programme in different parts of the country but activities will be implemented in an expedited manner.

*Description:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 7 February 2005.

*Time Frame:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 7 February 2005.

*Cost:* US\$20,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Project document and obtaining signature	1-2
Information dissemination	3-20
Monitoring	1-24
Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

**3 Title:** *Implementation of the CP/RMP for Bhutan: Train the trainer programme for customs and enforcement officers.*

*Background*

This project is part of UNEP’s 2005 Business Plan. Bhutan’s ODS consumption is about 170 kg per annum. While the inflow of ODS based equipment has reduced, the domestic consumption of ODS especially in the refrigeration and air conditioning sector is still high.

Except for a notification banning import of ODS/ ODS based equipment from February 2005, Bhutan does not have a comprehensive regulatory framework for ODS phaseout. There is an urgent need to prepare comprehensive regulation for registration, monitoring and control of ODS and ODS using products / industry. Currently, the licensing system and the quota system are being drafted in Bhutan.

Bhutan has 22 international entry points through which materials can be imported. Of these entry points, the entry point at Pheuntsholing accounts for more than 90% of the imports of various products in the country. These entry points are controlled by the Customs officials of Bhutan. Officers of the trade ministry also participate in valuation and certain transactions relating to movement of goods from India.

There are about 180 officers in the customs department in Bhutan who look after international conventions, Prevention & Enforcement, Excise and Trade Information. The Customs department has six regional offices distributed in different parts of the country and they have officers / regional formations controlling the 22 international entry points.

There is one training institute, thought established at an informal level, for training customs officers in Bhutan. The courses in the training institute cover policies, regulations and procedures specifically on valuation and HS coding.

During the survey, it was noted that entry of ODS and ODS using products into Bhutan is relatively free and has limited controls. For ensuring controls on trade of ODS based products, effective enforcement of regulations relating to ODS is necessary. Therefore, customs training activity is critical and has to be conducted back to back with notification of regulations on priority.

*Objectives:* The objective of the training project is to provide training to customs and other enforcement officers a comprehensive training primarily on:

1. Policy and regulations, both local and international related to ODS trade
2. Impact of existing project activities on ODS consumption in the country.
3. Methods of tracking and controlling illegal trade within the country.
4. Roles of individual departments and need for cooperation among the departments to control illegal movement of materials.
5. International coordination, primarily in the region, required for control of illegal trade.

*Expected results and outcome:* The training programme designed above is expected to result in:

1. Better understanding of policy and regulatory aspects relating to ODS phase-out.
2. Knowledge on methods of identifying and controlling ODS moving into the country illegally.
3. Understanding of need for cooperation among departments and coordination internationally for controlling illegal trade.

*Description:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 7 February 2005.

*Time Frame:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 7 February 2005.

*Cost:* US\$55,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Project document and obtaining signature	1-2
Training workshops	3-12
Monitoring	1-12
Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

**4 Title:** *Implementation of the CP/RMP for Bhutan: Train the trainer programme for refrigeration service sector.*

*Background:* This project is part of UNEP's 2005 Business Plan. Bhutan's current ODS consumption is about 170 kg per annum. The servicing sector includes servicing of equipment in the domestic refrigeration, commercial refrigeration, industrial refrigeration and mobile air conditioning sub sectors.

Significant quantities are consumed in the bordering districts between India and Bhutan on account of the prevailing weather conditions in the southern districts of the country and significant population on both sides of the country. The total number of service agencies in servicing domestic refrigeration and mobile air conditioning equipment aggregate to a maximum of 15. For industrial refrigeration equipment, servicing is done both by local technicians and in house service centres. The total number of technicians who will be servicing refrigeration and air conditioning equipment is estimated to be a maximum of about 50 persons.

The service agencies are concentrated in the border districts primarily in Pheuntsholing. While Thimphu has a significant population of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment, there are only three service agencies (namely Dolma, Tashi and Kewlang) identified in Thimphu.

Training is given to the service technicians by refrigerator manufacturers in India and this is focused on servicing their equipment through better practices and retrofits. This is given on a relationship basis and needs to be extended to all technicians so that Bhutan has capabilities to manage its service requirements within the country. This project aims to provide servicing inputs to technicians so that they can adopt better servicing practices and service equipment based on alternatives within Bhutan.

*Objectives:* The objective of the training project is to provide training to technicians involved in servicing and maintenance of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment in:

1. Better servicing practices for reducing wastage of refrigerants.
2. Policy and regulatory issues under the Montreal Protocol and their impact on the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector.
3. Use of retrofit and non-ODS alternatives to be used in the refrigeration sector.
4. Servicing equipment based on ODS free technologies. Recovery and recycling of refrigerants.
5. Customer interaction and education on ODS phase-out and conversion to non-ODS technologies.
6. Networking with technicians in the bordering areas of Bhutan and India. This will help in adopting good servicing practices and ensuring adoption of non-ODS technologies in Bhutan through support from India.

*Expected results and outcome:* The training programme designed above is expected to result in:

1. Reduction in ODS consumption in servicing in the refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC) sector mainly through better servicing and maintenance practices on ODS based equipment and more effective recovery and recycling particularly from industrial refrigeration equipment.
2. Better understanding of the policy and regulatory issues associated with the RAC sector.
3. Knowledge on usage of non-ODS substitutes and capacity to retrofit equipment using non-ODS technology.
4. Knowledge on servicing practices of equipment using ODS free technologies.

*Description:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 7 February 2005.

*Time Frame:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 7 February 2005.

*Cost:* US\$29,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Project document and obtaining signature	1-2
Training workshops	3-18
Monitoring	1-18
Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

**5 Title:** *Implementation of the CP/RMP for Bhutan: Technical capacity building and information exchange on halon management*

*Background*

This project is part of UNEP’s 2005 Business Plan. Bhutan consumes about 170 kg of ODS per annum. Halons are used only for Civil Aviation authorities for ground and air services. Bhutan has consumed 270 kg of Halon-1211 in the year 1997. There is no reported consumption of halons for the following years.

The Civil Aviation authorities have indicated during the survey that Bhutan needs to maintain and use these halon installations in line with the rules prescribed by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO).

Therefore, it is critical for Bhutan to carry out a comprehensive national strategy for cost-effective halon management to reduce future dependency on halons, and maintain compliance with the Montreal Protocol.

The development of such a strategy requires the establishment of a National Halon

Management Plan (NHMP) which will enable the country to maintain its current halon levels for essential fire protection requirements; implement a total phase-out programme for halons through the introduction and enforcement of regulations; gradually reduce dependence on halons; and manage halons and avoid unnecessary economic disruptions.

*Objectives:* The objective of this project is to provide assistance to the Royal Government of Bhutan to establish a National Halon Management Plan. The NHMP will help the country to reduce its consumption of halons and allow for the development of a compliance strategy for a total phase-out programme for halons; the introduction of regulations that will include a code of conduct for the users of halons; ensure identification of essential uses of halons; and maintain adequate quantities to meet the strategic needs for the essential uses. Decision 44/8 of the Executive Committee also indicates promotion of halon management measures in Article 5 countries.

*Expected results and outcome:* The project activities will result in:

1. Formulation of a Halon Management Plan (HMP) at the national level;
2. Awareness raising on halon alternatives;
3. Provision of technical assistance for training and education on halon alternative technologies, and support, through provision of training, for the Fire Protection Authorities and Civil Aviation to improve standards;
4. Provision of technical assistance for legislation and policy formulation;
5. Utilisation of halons in the existing installation through effective maintenance and recovery during servicing in a safe and environmentally responsible manner;
6. Development of a data base with internet access for monitoring of halon stocks;

*Description:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 7 February 2005.

*Time Frame:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 7 February 2005.

*Cost:* US\$20,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Project document and obtaining signature	1-3
Implementation of the component activities	4-20



Monitoring of the activities	1-24
Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

**6 Title:** *Implementation of the CP/RMP for Bhutan: Monitoring RMP project implementation*

*Background:* This project is part of UNEP's 2005 Business Plan. For a smooth phase-out of ODS in refrigeration and air conditioning sector, the Government of Bhutan has developed an CP/RMP document, which covers training needs for servicing sector, preparation and implementation of regulations, training for stakeholders implementing regulations and retrofit & recovery and recycling of ODS. While the NOU is entrusted with implementation of ODS phase-out programme as a whole, there is a need for to monitor and control implementation of projects under CP/RMP document.

*Objectives:* To support NOU for monitoring and controlling implementation of the projects identified in the CP/RMP.

*Expected results:* The proposed project is expected to result in timely and effective implementation of CP/RMP components.

*Description:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 7 February 2005.

*Time Frame:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 7 February 2005.

*Cost:* USD30,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project Milestones:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 7 February 2005.

**7 Title:** *Implementation of the RMP Update Guinea Conakry: Training Programme for Customs Officers.*

*Background* This project is part of UNEP's 2005 Business Plan.

*Objectives:* This component of the RMP Update aims to extend the network of statistics of the Department of Customs in close cooperation with the security services.

This project will allow:

- to update the training manual of the customs officers,
- to apply the regulation to the imports of ODS,

- to have statistics concerning all ODS: products and equipment containing or functioning on ODS,
- to exchange the provisions and the results with the neighbouring countries, for a better harmonization of the procedures in the customs work.

*Description:* This project will contribute to a better application of the ODS legislation and a better control of ODS. The monitoring system of ODS imports will become more reliable. The data base on consumption, including that from the importers, users, and salesmen will become more reliable.

*Time Frame:* 12 months

*Cost:* US\$25,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project Milestones:* See the project proposal submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 4 October 2004.

**8 Title:** *Implementation of the RMP Update Guinea Conakry: Training Programme for Refrigeration Technicians.*

*Background* This project is part of UNEP's 2005 Business Plan.

*Objectives:* The training programme for the refrigeration technicians aims at helping them to reduce the CFC consumption by improving the procedures of maintenance of the refrigeration appliances through:

- training in good practices in refrigeration and through introduction of new techniques of replacement and handling of CFC, HCFC and HFC.
- training in the good maintenance techniques;
- activation of the existing associations in the field of refrigeration;

*Description:* The training manual of UNEP DTIE on the Good Practices in Refrigeration will be used as the principal source for the training.

During this phase, a core of 20 engineers and technicians will be trained by national consultants who had already profited from the first phase of training of the trainers, in an institute with corresponding curriculum. The following areas will be covered under the training:

- Refrigerators
- Domestic air-conditioners
- Mobile air-conditioning systems.

*Time Frame:* See the project proposal submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 4 October 2004.

*Cost:* US\$25,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project Milestones:* See the project proposal submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 4 October 2004.

**9 Title:** *Implementation of the RMP Update Guinea Conakry: Monitoring of RMP activities.*

*Background* This project is part of UNEP's 2005 Business Plan.

*Objectives:* The project aims at establishing of a mechanism of follow-up on the activities contained in the Refrigeration Management Plan Update. (RMPU) and to ensure their conformity with the specific project objectives. This activity will supplement the work by the National Office Ozone, to ensure a successful implementation of the RMP Update activities.

*Description:* A calendar for follow-up activities will be established. It will take into account each component of the RMPU. The diversity of the sector requires a coordinated approach with close follow-up on the activities in the RMP Update.

*Time Frame:* 24 months

*Cost:* US\$20,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project Milestones:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 4 October 2004.

**10 Title:** *Implementation of the RMP Update Mali: Phase 2 training for control of ODS and ODS containing goods.*

*Background* This project is part of UNEP's 2005 Business Plan.

*Objectives:* This component of the RMP Update aims to extend the training of the customs officers already trained under phase 1 and to ensure an efficient application of the ODS import regulations in Mali.

*Description:* This project will allow to:

1. form the customs officials who had not received training under Phase 1,
2. ensure more effective application of the regulation on ODS imports;
3. have statistics concerning all ODS and goods containing ODS;
4. update the provisions and exchange the results with the neighboring countries for a better harmonization of the procedures in the customs zone.

*Time Frame:* 18 months

*Cost:* US\$29,546 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project Milestones:* See the project proposal submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 1 February 2005.

***11 Title:*** ***Implementation of the RMP Update for Mali: Phase 2 training for refrigeration servicing technicians.***

*Background* This project is part of UNEP's 2005 Business Plan.

*Objectives:* The training scheme for the technicians aims at reduction of CFC consumption by improving the maintenance through:

1. training of the technicians on the good practices
2. training on the techniques of refill of the refrigerants
3. stimulation of existing refrigeration associations
4. introduction in the curriculum cycles of formation of the various centers of formation

*Expected results:*

1. Trained technicians in good practices
2. Better management and a reduction of CFC use in refrigeration units
3. New methods in the training schemes of the technical training schools with regard to ozone

*Time Frame:* 18 months

*Cost:* US\$25,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project Milestones:* See the project proposal submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 1 February 2005.

***12 Title:*** ***Implementation of the RMP Update Mali: Monitoring of the activities in the RMP.***

*Background* This project is part of 2005 Business Plan of UNEP.

*Objectives:* To establish an efficient monitoring scheme for the delivery of the RMP Update components in Mali.

*Description:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 7 February 2005.

*Time Frame:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 7 February 2005.

*Cost:* US\$20,000 (excluding agency support costs)

<i>Project Milestones:</i>	Task	Date (Months after approval)
	Project document and obtaining signature	1-3
	Monitoring	1-24
	Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

**13 Title:** *Implementation of the RMP Myanmar: Preparation of ODS regulations.*

*Background* This project is part of UNEP’s 2005 Business Plan.

*Objectives:* The objective of the project is to assist in the development of Regulations for monitoring and controlling ODS production and consumption in Myanmar in consultation with the different stakeholders.

*Description:* The project will be organized in three phases:

Phase 1: Review and preparation of regulations to control ODS production and use in Myanmar .The regulations prepared for controlling production and use of ODS in other countries especially the developing countries will be studied. These will serve as inputs for the preparation of regulations for Myanmar.

Based on these inputs, Rules for controlling and regulating ODS production and consumption in Myanmar will be prepared. The Rules will primarily cover the following:

- Registration of enterprises producing, trading and consuming ODS and ODS using products.
- Reporting requirement on ODS consumption by producers, traders and consumers.
- Quota order for import of ODS.
- Control measures including bans, phased reduction and controlled use of ODS.

- Exemptions available for specific categories of use of ODS.
- Penalties on non-compliance with Rules.
- Regulations on use of recovered ODS.

Phase 2: Workshop on Rules to obtain stakeholders' inputs

After preparation of the draft rules, a workshop will be conducted inviting different stakeholders for discussing the provisions and providing inputs on the Rules. In this workshop, stakeholders from different ministries will participate and share their views. This will be conducted over two days and will help in arriving at additions/ deletions from the Rules prior to finalisation.

Phase 3: Finalisation and notification. Based on the inputs obtained from different stakeholders, Rules will be appropriately finalised. This will then be sent for approval and after approval, will be notified for implementation.

*Time Frame:* 6 months

*Cost:* US\$13,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project Milestones:* See the project proposal submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 4 October 2004. (See Annex 3 of the RMP Update).

***14 Title:*** ***Implementation of the RMP Myanmar: Monitoring of RMP activities.***

*Background* This project is part of UNEP's 2005 Business Plan.

*Objectives:* The objective of the project is to provide support to NOU for monitoring and controlling implementation of RMP projects.

*Description:* Under this component, funding support will be provided for an officer for coordinating and monitoring implementation of RMP projects within the country.

The officer's role will include:

- Coordination with the implementation partners on project configuration.
- Preparation of an implementation plan for the project in consultation with NOU, implementing agency (UNEP/UNIDO) and other stakeholders.
- Coordinating with the project beneficiaries / participants during implementation.
- Inputs and keeping contacts with stakeholders on project implementation modalities.
- Monitoring and support during project implementation, and
- Feedback on project implementation.

The officer will focus his attention primarily on MAC sector, domestic refrigeration sector and commercial refrigeration sector to the extent necessary. He will report to the head of the NOU on project implementation modalities and will work closely with personnel from NOU associated with the project.

*Time Frame:* 36 months

*Cost:* US\$22,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project Milestones:* See the project proposal submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 4 October 2004. (See Annex 4 of the RMP Update).

**15 Title:** *Implementation of the RMP for Nicaragua: Programme for certification and licensing for refrigeration technicians*

*Background:* This project is part of UNEP's 2005 Business Plan.

*Objectives:* To establish a system of certification and licensing for technicians in the refrigeration sector, with the purpose of making the use obligatory of good practices on maintenance and repair of refrigeration equipment and air-conditioning units, and thus to reduce the excessive use of CFCs due to the bad practices.

The certification system will set up good practices rule and the obligation to respect the norms and procedures. It is also expected that the system evolves towards a system of licenses, with greater rights and duties, as well as a greater legal weight, in the measurement of the capacity of the sector to assimilate this type of change.

*Expected results:* The project aims at certification of at least 1,000 technicians of the estimated 2,000 in the country.

*Description:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 7 February 2005.

*Time Frame:* 36 months

*Cost:* US\$40,000 (excluding agency support cost)

*Project Milestones:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 7 February 2005.

- 16 Title:** *Implementation of the RMP for Nicaragua: Programme for preventing of illegal trade in CFCs*
- Background:** This project is part of UNEP's 2005 Business Plan.
- Objectives:** To enforce the control function of illegal traffic of CFCs and of the ODS imports quotas:
1. Meetings with the authorities of customs, in order to increase commitment with the national obligations under the Protocol of Montreal, and to formalize cooperation agreements;
  2. Creation of a virtual center of storing and distribution of information on ODS within the customs structure, and
  3. Planning meetings and revision of results of annual work plan to control illegal traffic with the customs personnel, including the update of knowledge and techniques on this subject.
- Description:** See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 7 February 2005.
- Time Frame:** 36 months
- Cost:** US\$15,000 (excluding agency support cost)
- Project Milestones:** See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 7 February 2005.
- 17 Title:** *Implementation of the RMP Update for Nicaragua: Programme of monitoring and control of the activities in the RMP Update.*
- Background** This project is part of UNEP's 2005 Business Plan.
- Objectives:** The RMP Update monitoring programme has the objective of ensuring the effectiveness of all the projects proposed within the RMP Update for Nicaragua, through the establishment of a monitoring system.
- The project entails design and implementation of such monitoring and control system, and periodic verification of project results, analysis of problems encountered and application of corrective measures.
- Description:** See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund



Secretariat on 7 February 2005.

*Time Frame:* 36 months

*Cost:* US\$30,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project  
Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Project document and obtaining signature	1-3
Establishment of monitoring team	4-6
Monitoring	1-36
Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

**18 Title:** *Sub-regional project on Harmonisation of legislative and regulatory mechanisms to improve monitoring control of ODS consumption in English-speaking Africa.*

*Background* This project is part of UNEP’s 2005 Business Plan.

*Objectives:* The goal of the project is to foster an on-going programme of cooperation amongst the national regulatory and customs authorities of Eastern and Southern English-speaking African countries, the EAC and the SADC (SACU) with a view to supporting the implementation of regional solutions through the adoption of harmonised legislative and regulatory mechanisms for ODS imports. Building upon existing inter-regional economic and trade ties, such a project will encourage the development and adoption of coordinated sub-regional codes of practice for ODS monitoring and control activities, as well as harmonised on-going and future customs training programmes. This will serve to enhance national compliance measures implemented or underway in participating countries, as well as support the efforts of the sub-regional associations to implement standardised control policies across the board.

The project proposes to expand upon earlier training received, as well as that on-going under the auspices of RMPs, by furthering the enforcement of national monitoring and control systems, and thereby overall compliance with the objectives of the Montreal Protocol, through sub-regional cooperation.

Issues of common interest to be addressed will include, inter alia:

- confirming the status of legislative/regulatory regimes in the member states;
- identifying procedures to initiate and adopt harmonised legislative and regulatory mechanisms for ODS imports within the context of the mandates of the two sub-regional associations;
- instituting coordinated systems for monitoring and control of ODS imports/exports; and,
- managing national consumption requirements within the sub-regional market context.

*Target group:* ODS Officers and Customs officials, legal experts involved in the formulation of legislation and regulations, representatives from other Ministries involved in the control of imports and exports as per each country's national circumstances (e.g. Ministries of Commerce and Trade, Ministries of Health).

*Description:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 7 February 2005.

*Time Frame:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 7 February 2005.

*Cost:* US\$140,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Project document and obtaining signature	1-3
Phase 1-2	4-12
Phase 3	13-20
Monitoring	1-24
Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

**19 Title:** *Institutional Strengthening Renewals for Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo Brazzaville, Dominica, Georgia, Honduras, Lesotho, Mauritius, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa*

*Background:* This project is part of UNEP's 2005 Business Plan.

*Objectives:* Assist the Governments of the above-mentioned countries through renewals of their existing Institutional Strengthening projects, in accordance with the approved Executive Committee guidelines (including Decision 43/37 (a) referring to funding threshold for LVCs and VLVCs).

*Description:* UNEP sent separate proposals for these projects to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat between 24 January and 7 February 2005.

*Time Frame:* See separate Terminal reports and Action plans.

*Cost:*

Country	Cost (US\$)
Central African Republic, phase 4	US\$ 60 000
Comoros, phase 4	US\$ 60 000
Congo Brazzaville, phase 4	US\$ 60 000
Dominica, phase 2 (year 2)	US\$ 13 000

Georgia, phase 4	US\$ 60 667
Honduras, phase 4	US\$ 60 000
Lesotho, phase 3	US\$ 26 000
Mauritius, phase 2	US\$ 60 000
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, phase 2 (year 2)	US\$ 30 000

(the above does not entail agency support costs)

*Project  
Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Finalisation of IS renewal which includes budget allocation and activity plan under the new phase with the country.	2
First disbursement of funds	3
Submission of Progress reports	Every June and December
Submission of Terminal Report and Plan of Action for renewal.	1-2 months before the completion of respective phase

**20 Title:**

***Development of a total ODS Phase out Plan for Fiji***

*Background*

This project is part of UNEP's 2005 Business Plan.

UNEP and UNDP will work jointly to assist the Party to develop a National ODS Phase-out Plan. UNDP will take care of the investment part of the project, while UNEP will look after the policy and other non-investment components. UNEP is an implementing agency for the Institutional Strengthening project.

Fiji has been declared in non-compliance with control measures for methyl bromide (decision XVI/23). Their consumption has increased for the past two years, 2002 and 2003. One of the main reasons for this increase is the lag time between the implementation of their ODS laws and the enforcement of control measures for MB in the country. Fiji's main concern is mostly in the area of policy enforcement. Although consumption is not very high, strengthening its existing permit system will immediately reduce MB imports into the country.

UNEP will also explore the possibility to involve Australia in the implementation of this National Plan since Australia is a direct trade partner of Fiji.

*Objectives:*

The main objective of this project preparation is to develop a comprehensive strategy for ODS phase out in Fiji in order to assist the country in meeting Montreal Protocol's 2005 and 2007 compliance targets. This will be done jointly with UNDP.

*Expected results and outcome:* The proposed project is expected to result in a strategic approach for Fiji to meet ODS compliance under the Montreal Protocol and eventually phase out its use.

*Description:* Project proposal will be submitted when completed.

*Time Frame:* 12 months

*Cost:* US\$15,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Project preparation mission	1-2
Proposal development (First draft) Consultation with stakeholders	3-6
Final Draft	7-11
Proposal submission	12

**21 Title:** *Assistance for regional awareness raising 2000*

*Background:* The need to raise awareness about ozone protection remains one of the biggest challenges in ozone protection for numerous reasons, including changing the behaviour of citizens to avoid the use of ozone depleting products, encouraging business owners to adopt ozone friendly technology, mobilising political support for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol at the national level, and encouraging actions by industry that sustain the phase out successes already achieved. This has been emphasised in the *Communication Strategy for Global Compliance with the Montreal Protocol* developed under the Multilateral Fund.

Information, education and communication (IEC) activities targeted at specialised audiences (e.g. refrigeration servicing technicians) and at the general public are being undertaken at the country level by the National Ozone Units (NOUs) in developing countries (“Article 5 countries”) under their Institutional Strengthening projects. Additionally, UNEP through the DTIE OzonAction Programme clearinghouse has developed some common IEC “tools” including publications, videos and posters that it provides to NOUs for their adaptation, reproduction and dissemination in national IEC campaigns.

Through the Regional Networks, NOUs have expressed to UNEP the need for continued assistance with undertaking national awareness campaigns in 2005. This project responds to that need, and it is consistent with Decision 35/57 (a), which decided that “UNEP will...be provided with US \$200,000/year to support public awareness.”

*Objectives:* The objective of this project is to:

- Provide the 9 regional networks of ODS Officers with financial support to increase awareness raising in their respective regions;
- Assist them in gathering support for sustaining phase-out projects by making stakeholders understand the importance of ozone protection;
- Targeting specific sectors in ODS phase out and raising their awareness in these sectors; and
- Developing materials that can be used on a regional basis to communicate the ozone issue.

*Description:* UNEP will provide funds to specific member countries of the Regional Networks so that they may develop awareness materials. The Network members as a group, with inputs and advice from UNEP, will agree on the final choice of projects for their region, including which country should undertake the project and the timeframe. Once developed, the country that developed the material will share them with the other Network members in the region so that the latter may adapt, translate or otherwise use the materials in their own national IEC campaigns.

The exact type of awareness activity to be undertaken is not specified: it is left to the Network members themselves to decide on the specific projects that most suits their regional conditions.

*Time Frame:* April 2005 – April 2006

*Cost:* US\$ 200,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Sub-allotment of funds to UNEP regional offices	2
Projects decided by Network members	6
Awareness materials developed	10
Awareness materials shared with other Network members	12
Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

**22 Title** *Effective awareness materials*

*Background* The need to raise awareness about ozone protection remains one of the biggest challenges in the future. Information, education and communication (IEC) activities targeted at the general public are being undertaken at the

- country level by the National Ozone Units (NOUs) in developing countries (“Article 5 countries”) under their Institutional Strengthening projects. UNEP, through the Information Clearinghouse, has also developed IEC tools including publications, videos and posters that it provides to NOUs for their adaptation, reproduction and dissemination in their national IEC campaigns.
- Objectives* The objective of this project is to:
- Develop awareness materials that can be adapted locally to communicate the ozone issue to the general public through television, radio and printed materials;
  - Provide the NOUs with materials that they can use to increase awareness raising in their respective countries;
  - Raise awareness among children their teachers and parents globally about the cause and effects of ozone depletion.
- Expected Outcomes* The expected outcomes of this project are:
- Interest and awareness raised in the general public and especially in children, their teachers and parents;
  - Increased support for national Montreal Protocol implementation activities.
- Description* UNEP will develop awareness materials based on success of the project “Develop materials to educate children on ozone layer protection”] (GLO/SEV/30/TAS/210). This is a follow up action to produce video spots, radio spots and didactic materials for children (i.e. video booklet, teacher’s guide and colouring book about Ozzy). This will be first shown for the International Children’s Summit on the Environment , Aichi, Japan, 26-29 July 2005. The National Ozone Units may adapt, translate or otherwise use the materials in their own national IEC campaigns on the International Ozone Day on 16 September 2005.
- Time Frame* April 2005 –April 2006
- Cost* US\$ 120,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project Milestones*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Hiring graphic designer	1
Awareness materials developed	3
Awareness materials printed	6
Awareness materials shared	2
Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

**23 Title:** *China Refrigeration Servicing Project*

*Background* The proposal is fully described in the revised Annual Implementation Programme submitted by UNIDO

*Objectives:*

*Expected results*

*and outcome:*

*Description:*

*Time Frame:*

*Cost:* US\$ 450,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project  
Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)

**Attachments:**

1. Government request letter for RMP Update (Fiji)