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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF  
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
Forty-seventh Meeting  
Montreal, 21-25 November 2005

**AMENDMENTS TO WORK PROGRAMME FOR 2005 OF UNEP**

Pre-session documents of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol are without prejudice to any decision that the Executive Committee might take following issue of the document.

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## COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FUND SECRETARIAT

1. UNEP is requesting approval from the Executive Committee for US \$5,551,695 as amendments to its 2005 Work Programme, plus agency support costs of US \$503,035.
2. The activities proposed in UNEP's Work Programme Amendments are presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1: UNEP's Work Programme Amendments

Country	Activity/Project	Amount Requested US \$	Amount Recommended US \$
<b>SECTION A: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR BLANKET APPROVAL</b>			
<b>A1. Project preparation:</b>			
Burkina Faso	Project preparation for a terminal phase out management plan	20,000	20,000
Comoros	Project preparation for a terminal phase out management plan	30,000	30,000
Eritrea	Development of a country programme/refrigerant management plan	40,000	40,000
Sub-total for project preparation:		90,000	90,000
<b>A2. New institutional strengthening projects:</b>			
		<b>ODP tonnes</b>	
Afghanistan	Institutional strengthening project, phase I	12	150,000
Eritrea	Institutional strengthening project, phase I (start-up)	n/a	40,000
Sub-total for new institutional strengthening projects:		190,000	190,000
<b>A3. Renewal of institutional strengthening projects:</b>			
		<b>ODP tonnes</b>	
Bahrain	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase IV	n/a	60,000
Bolivia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase V	n/a	78,867
Cambodia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase III	n/a	112,667
Cameroon	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase V	n/a	139,532
Croatia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase V	n/a	87,707
Jamaica	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase V	n/a	60,000
Korea D.P.R.	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase IV	n/a	123,552
Kuwait	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase II	n/a	105,320
Malawi	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase V	n/a	66,733
Namibia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase IV	n/a	60,000
Niger	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase V	n/a	64,827
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase III	n/a	60,000
Senegal	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase VI	n/a	152,100
Yemen	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase IV	13.6	104,000
Sub-total for institutional strengthening projects:		1,275,305	1,171,305

Country	Activity/Project		Amount Requested US \$	Amount Recommended US \$
<b>A4. Other activities:</b>				
Sierra Leone	Methyl bromide communication programme		50,000	50,000
Sub-total for other activities:			50,000	50,000
<b>SECTION B: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR INDIVIDUAL CONSIDERATION</b>				
<b>B1. Renewal of institutional strengthening projects:</b>				
			<b>ODP tonnes</b>	
Fiji	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase IV (year 2)	n/a	30,000	
Micronesia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase II (one year)	n/a	15,000	
Tonga	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase II (one year)	n/a	15,000	
Samoa	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase III	n/a	60,000	
Sierra Leone	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase II	n/a	96,890	
Sub-total for renewal of institutional strengthening projects:			216,890	
<b>B2. Other activities:</b>				
Burkina Faso	Methyl bromide communication programme		15,000	
Rwanda	Methyl bromide communication programme		15,000	
Seychelles	Methyl bromide communication programme		15,000	
Tanzania	Methyl bromide communication programme		15,000	
Kyrgyzstan	Compliance assistance in halons in the military sector		46,000	
Nepal	Compliance assistance in the CTC management		40,000	
Regional: Africa	Training and capacity building through farmer field school for sustaining methyl bromide phase out achievements in Africa		1,796,700	
Global	Update for customs training manual		200,000	
Sub-total for other activities:			2,142,700	
<b>SECTION C: ACTIVITIES IN NATIONAL PHASE-OUT PLANS OR OTHER INVESTMENT PROJECTS</b>				
Afghanistan	Implementation of the refrigerant management plan: customs training		75,000	[1]
Afghanistan	Implementation of the refrigerant management plan: monitoring and evaluation policy component		100,000	[1]
Afghanistan	Implementation of the refrigerant management plan: training in good practices in refrigeration		150,000	[1]
China	Refrigeration servicing sector CFC phase-out plan		230,000	[2]
Fiji	Implementation of the terminal phase-out management plan: enforcement component		151,000	[3]
Fiji	Implementation of the terminal phase-out management plan: monitoring component		101,200	[3]
Fiji	Implementation of the terminal phase-out management plan: public awareness for end-users		22,000	[3]
Fiji	Implementation of the terminal phase-out management plan: training component		50,600	[3]
Fiji	Technical assistance project to phase out methyl bromide		65,000	[3]

<b>Country</b>	<b>Activity/Project</b>	<b>Amount Requested US \$</b>	<b>Amount Recommended US \$</b>
Korea, DPR	Implementation of the terminal phase-out management plan: development and enforcement measures for laws and regulations of ODS phase-out and awareness raising	46,000	[4]
Korea, DPR	Implementation of the terminal phase-out management plan: enforcement centre for CFC import control	204,000	[4]
Korea, DPR	Implementation of the terminal phase-out management plan: monitoring and evaluation of the TPMP activities	100,000	[4]
Korea, DPR	Implementation of the terminal phase-out management plan: preparation of halon management plan	40,000	[4]
Korea, DPR	Implementation of the terminal phase-out management plan: train the trainer programme for refrigeration service technicians	138,000	[4]
Madagascar	Implementation of the refrigerant management plan: training for customs officers	22,000	[5]
Madagascar	Implementation of the refrigerant management plan: training for refrigeration service technicians	25,000	[5]
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Implementation of the terminal phase-out management plan	67,000	[6]
Sub-total for activities in national phase-out plans or other investment projects:		1,586,800	
Subtotal		5,551,695	
Agency support costs (nil for institutional strengthening and 13 per cent for other activities):		503,035	
Total:		6,054,730	

[1] Considered under document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/22

[2] Considered under document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/25

[3] Considered under document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/27

[4] Considered under document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/31

[5] Considered under document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/34

[6] Considered under document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/42

**SECTION A: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR BLANKET APPROVAL**

**A1: Project preparation**

Preparation of a Terminal Phase-out Management Plan for:

Burkina Faso (US \$20,000 plus support costs)

Comoros US (\$30,000 plus support costs)

3. Both Burkina Faso and Comoros have received funding for refrigerant management plans under decision 31/48. Consistent with decision 45/54 UNEP has requested funding for each country for preparation of a terminal phase-out management plan (TPMP). For Burkina Faso, total project preparation funds of US \$30,000 are being shared with the Government of Canada which has requested funding of US \$10,000 for this purpose at the 47<sup>th</sup> Meeting (document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/13). Comoros has confirmed that its TPMP will consist solely of non-investment activities. Consequently, the total available project preparation funding of US \$30,000 is being requested by UNEP.

Fund Secretariat’s recommendations

4. The Secretariat recommends blanket approval of each activity at the level of funding indicated in Table 1.

Eritrea: Preparation of a country programme/RMP (US \$40,000 plus support costs)

5. Eritrea is a new Party having ratified the Montreal Protocol in March 2005 and all the amendments in July 2005. In view of the urgency of commencing activities to support compliance, UNEP is requesting funding of US \$40,000 for preparation of a combined country programme/ refrigerant management plan update. UNDP has requested complementary funding of US \$20,000 in its work programme amendment for the investment part (document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/15). The level of funding requested is consistent with previous approvals.

Fund Secretariat’s recommendations

6. The Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the activity at the level of funding indicated in Table 1.

**A2: New institutional strengthening projects**

(a)	Afghanistan	US \$150,000
(b)	Eritrea	US \$40,000

7. The Government of Afghanistan has submitted its country programme/refrigerant management plan (RMP) for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 47<sup>th</sup> Meeting (UNEP/ZoLPro/ExCom/47/48). The country programme included a request for additional funding for this project at US \$300,000 for a three-year period, and an RMP project proposal

(the Secretariat's comments and recommendations on this request are presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/22).

8. At its 43rd Meeting the Executive Committee approved US \$40,000 as start-up costs for the establishment of the Ozone Unit and to assist the Government in data collection and preparation of the country programme/RMP; and an additional US \$20,000 in start-up costs was approved on an exceptional basis by the Executive Committee at its 46<sup>th</sup> Meeting.

9. A National Ozone Unit was established in October 2004, under National Environmental Protection Agency. The Ozone unit assisted in the preparation and coordination of the country programme RMP and drafting legislation to control and regulate the imports of ODS and ODS based equipment, under current review.

10. The main responsibilities of the Ozone Unit include: to provide information on the Montreal Protocol, phase-out schedules, regulations and general information to enable Afghanistan to achieve the phase-out goals as presented in the country programme; to develop and implement specific capacity building and awareness programmes; to submit annual reports on the ODS consumption to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats as per relevant decisions by the Parties and the Executive Committee; assisting in the development of legislative system to control ODS and ODS-based equipment including a licensing and quota system, and facilitating implementation of regulations on ODSs; and to monitor implementation of the RMP and other phase-out activities.

#### Fund Secretariat's comments

11. The Secretariat noted that the Ozone Unit established in late 2004, was instrumental in collecting and analyzing ODS consumption data. The Secretariat was aware of the complexity of the task since, as it was stated in the country programme document, "no data on imports of ODS was available from the official records".

12. The Secretariat pointed out that the request for US \$300,000 for a three year period was too high compared to other countries with similar CFC baselines (i.e., in the order to 380 to 420 ODP tonnes). On the basis of the funds approved for these countries, UNEP agreed to adjust the request to US \$150,000 for a two-year period.

#### Fund Secretariat's recommendations

13. The Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the activity at the level of funding indicated in Table 1.

#### Eritrea: Start up funding for setting up an NOU (US \$40,000 plus support costs)

14. Consistent with recent start up procedures for new parties, in addition to funding to prepare a CP/RMP (discussed in paragraph 5 above) UNEP is also seeking start-up funding to enable an ozone office to commence operation to assist with data collection and country programme preparation activities. The requested level of funding, US \$40,000 was approved in similar circumstance for Afghanistan and Bhutan.

Fund Secretariat's recommendations

15. The Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the activity at the level of funding indicated in Table 1.

**A3: Renewal of institutional strengthening projects**

(c)	Bahrain (phase IV)	US \$60,000
(d)	Bolivia (phase V)	US \$78,867
(e)	Cambodia (phase II)	US \$112,667
(f)	Cameroon (phase V)	US \$139,532
(g)	Croatia (phase V)	US \$87,707
(h)	Jamaica (phase V)	US \$60,000
(i)	D.P.R. Korea (phase IV)	US \$123,552
(j)	Kuwait (phase II)	US \$105,320
(k)	Malawi (phase V)	US \$66,733
(l)	Namibia (phase IV)	US \$60,000
(m)	Niger (phase V)	US \$64,827
(n)	Saint Kitts and Nevis (phase III)	US \$60,000
(o)	Senegal (phase VI)	US \$152,100
(p)	Yemen (phase IV)	US \$104,000

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

Fund Secretariat's recommendations

17. 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 Bahrain, Bolivia, Cambodia, Cameroon, Croatia, Jamaica, D.P.R. Korea, Kuwait, Malawi, Namibia, Niger, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Senegal and Yemen the comments which appear in Annex II to this document.

**A4: Other activities**Sierra Leone: Methyl Bromide Communication Programme (US \$50,000 plus support costs)

18. On behalf of the Government of Sierra Leone, UNEP has submitted a request for funding of US \$50,000 for a methyl bromide (MB) communication programme.

19. The 2004 MB consumption reported by the Government of Sierra Leone under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol was 0.4 ODP tonnes. The MB baseline of Sierra Leone is 2.6 ODP tonnes.

20. MB is used in Sierra Leone mainly for post harvest applications and, to a lesser extent, as a soil fumigant in the tobacco sector. The Crop Protection Department under the Ministry of

Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security has identified phosphine as an MB alternative technology.

21. The objectives of the projects are: to sensitize key stakeholders; to encourage adoption of viable MB alternatives; to provide training to customs officers to combat future illegal trading of MB; and to assist the countries to coordinate efforts with other related multilateral environmental agreements. By implementing this project, Sierra Leone will completely phase-out its MB consumption.

22. The activities proposed in the field are a training programme for farmers in good fumigation practices using phosphine, a training programme for customs officers and a policy workshop for decision makers and relevant authorities.

23. The Secretariat noted that the letter submitted by the Government of Sierra Leone only related to agreeing to the submission of the project by UNEP. However UNEP indicated that the Government of Sierra Leone was fully aware of the commitment to achieve the complete phase-out of MB without seeking additional support from the Multilateral Fund to phase out any future consumption of MB for controlled uses.

Fund Secretariat’s recommendations

24. The Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the project proposal for the MB communication programme in Sierra Leone at the level of funding indicated in Table 1, on the understanding that the Government of Sierra Leone would not seek additional funding from the Multilateral Fund for the phase-out of controlled uses of MB.

**SECTION B: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR INDIVIDUAL CONSIDERATION**

**B1: Renewal of institutional strengthening projects**

(a)	Fiji (phase IV year 2 )	US \$30,000
(b)	Micronesia (phase II)	US \$15,000
(c)	Tonga (phase II)	US \$15,000
(d)	Samoa (phase III)	US \$60,000
(e)	Sierra Leone (phase II)	US \$96,890

Fiji (phase IV year 2): renewal of institutional strengthening

Background information

25. The request for approval of the renewal of Phase IV of Fiji’s institutional strengthening project was first considered at the 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee. Phase IV was approved at the 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting for one year only, without prejudice to the operation of the Protocol’s non-compliance mechanism.



26. According to Article 7 data received by the Ozone Secretariat, Fiji reported a consumption of 2.1 ODP tonnes of MB in 2004. This amount exceeds the Montreal Protocol baseline consumption level (0.7 ODP tonnes).

### **Fiji: renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>		
Implementing Agency		UNEP
Amounts previously received for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Mar. 1994	65,890
	Phase II: Nov. 1999	43,930
	Phase III: Jul. 2002	57,000
	Phase IV: Dec. 2004 (year 1)	30,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>196,820</b>
Amount requested for renewal (Phase IV year 2) (US \$):		30,000
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)		30,000
Agency support costs (US \$)		-
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV year 2, to the Multilateral Fund		30,000
Date of approval of country programme		Jun. 1993
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)		1998
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1991), (ODP tonnes)		46.5
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2004) (ODP tonnes)		3.41
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) Average (1995-1997)		33.4
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) Average (1995-1997)		-
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) Average (1998-2000)		-
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) Average (1998-2000)		-
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) Average (1995-1998)		0.7
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2004) (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)		0.5
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)		-
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)		-
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)		-
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)		0.81
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)		2.1
Amount approved for projects (US \$)		512,223
Amount disbursed (as at September 2005) (US \$):		357,722
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)		5.2
ODS phased out (as at September 2005) (ODP tonnes)		5.0

### Fund Secretariat's comments

27. The 34<sup>th</sup> Implementation Committee noted with appreciation the submission of a plan of action for MB phase-out and agreed to forward to the 17<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Parties a draft decision incorporating the plan of action, provided that Fiji does not in the interim advise of its desire to revise the plan's benchmarks in light of the finalization of its MB phase out project (recommendation 34/15). At its 45<sup>th</sup> Meeting, the Executive Committee approved funds to assist Fiji to develop a National ODS Phase-out Plan (submitted to the present meeting). Fiji's representative to the 34<sup>th</sup> Implementation Committee advised that, as a result of the broad

consultations that had taken place, the benchmarks which had been included in the draft plan of action were realistic and the best which Fiji could achieve at that time.

Fund Secretariat's recommendations

28. In light of the information provided in the Secretariat's comments above, the Executive Committee may wish to consider approving the second year of the institutional strengthening project for Fiji at the level of funding of US \$30,000 without prejudice to the operation of the Montreal Protocol's mechanism on non-compliance.

Micronesia (phase II): renewal of institutional strengthening

Tonga (phase II): renewal of institutional strengthening

29. UNEP has submitted requests for extension of institutional strengthening projects for Micronesia and Tonga for a one-year period. Each country is requesting US \$15,000 for its extension. The requests were submitted using the approved formats for progress reports and requests for extensions of institutional strengthening projects.

30. The two countries have not yet received stand-alone institutional strengthening projects. The Governments of Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of Micronesia), Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu submitted a Regional Strategy to comply with the Montreal Protocol (PIC Strategy) for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 36<sup>th</sup> Meeting. (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/19).

31. Through the PIC Strategy, the Governments of the eight island countries were requesting technical assistance to achieve the complete phase-out of their ODS consumption by the end of 2005. In regard to capacity building, the requests included assistance for the establishment of one National Compliance Centre in each island country (amounting to an institutional strengthening component), to implement regulations to control consumption of CFCs and CFC-based equipment; implement awareness-raising activities; co-ordinate the training programmes for refrigeration technicians and customs officers; and report data on consumption to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats. Technical assistance and training programmes were also requested at the national and regional levels.

32. Subsequently, the Executive Committee decided, *inter alia*, to approve the PIC Strategy at a level of funding of US \$788,700, on the understanding that the Governments of the countries concerned would achieve complete phase-out of ODS by 2005 and would have flexibility in the use of the funding approved. It also requested the relevant governments to present information to the Executive Committee annually on progress being made in the implementation of the national compliance strategies (decision 36/27).

33. At the 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting, UNEP submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee a proposal to expand the PIC Strategy to include three additional island countries: Cook Islands, Nauru and Niue. The three countries had little, if any, current consumption and their Governments were committed to permanently phase-out CFC consumption by the end of 2005. Subsequently, the Executive Committee decided to approve the extension of the regional strategy

for Pacific Island countries and provided funding for activities in the three countries, including capacity building (decision 44/22).

34. Together with the request for the extension of the PIC Strategy, UNEP submitted to the 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting a progress report on the implementation of the original strategy approved at the 36<sup>th</sup> Meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/18). The overall status of main activities that were being undertaken included, *inter alia*:

- (a) ODS regulations in five countries were undergoing final review before submission to respective Governments, and initial work had been commenced on ODS regulations in three countries;
- (b) Improvement of data reporting requirements and continued follow-up in core countries on compliance with reporting to SPREP;
- (c) Implementation of training workshops on good refrigeration practices, and continued provision of advice on purchasing refrigeration servicing equipment and tools as identified after technician training; and
- (d) Continued public awareness-raising.

35. Specifically,

- (a) For Micronesia, at the 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting, it was reported that drafting of ODS regulations had recently commenced. Additional information provided in the submission of the current request for extension of the institutional strengthening project indicates that the ODS regulations were to be submitted to Congress through the President for approval in October 2005; and
- (b) For Tonga, at the 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting it was reported that the ODS Act had been reviewed and was being translated into the local language for distribution. In the progress report submitted to the 47<sup>th</sup> Meeting, it was reported that the ODS Act was under review and was now ready to be submitted to the Legal Committee and subsequently to the Parliament for adoption.

#### Fund Secretariat's comments

36. The Secretariat reviewed the requests for the extension of the institutional strengthening projects for Micronesia and Tonga in light of:

- (a) The original (36<sup>th</sup> Meeting) and expanded (44<sup>th</sup> Meeting) PIC strategy,
- (b) The progress report on the implementation of the PIC strategy submitted by UNEP at the 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting, and
- (c) ODS consumption data reported by the Governments concerned under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol.

37. In the review of these requests, the Secretariat noted that:

- (a) Except for a report submitted at the 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee, no other progress reports on the implementation of the PIC strategy have been submitted, notwithstanding the request by the Committee for annual reporting;
- (b) Of the eight countries in the original PIC strategy, only Micronesia and Tonga submitted a request for additional funding for the extension of the institutional strengthening project;
- (c) No rationale was provided for the level of funding being requested (i.e., US \$15,000) or for the one-year duration of the projects; UNEP subsequently indicated that since neither country has completed their regulations, they were not eligible for full finding of US \$30,000 as per decision 42/37. The regulations would be completed within one year;
- (d) According to Article 7 data, since 2002 Micronesia has been in potential non-compliance with the CFC freeze because its consumption has been over the CFC baseline (1.2 ODP tonnes). Tonga reduced its CFC consumption from its baseline of 1.3 ODP tonnes to 0 ODP tonnes in 2004;
- (e) Neither Micronesia nor Tonga appear to have completed the implementation of the activities proposed in the PIC strategy, in particular, the enactment of ODS legislation;
- (f) For 2006, Micronesia is proposing to follow-up on the ODS regulations and to implement the training programmes for customs officials and refrigeration technicians; more recovery and recycling equipment will be procured; and awareness activities will be further enhanced. Most of these activities should have already been completed;
- (g) For 2006, Tonga is proposing to continue developing and implementing the ODS legislation and regulations; continue activities related to training of customs officers and refrigeration technicians; and to control illegal trade through the licensing system. Most of these activities should have already been completed; and
- (h) As of September 2005, of the total direct funding approved for Micronesia of US \$74,680, only US \$44,466 has been disbursed. Similarly, for Tonga only US \$34,883 has been disbursed out of a total direct approval of US \$62,640.

Fund Secretariat's recommendations

38. Taking into consideration the above observations, the Executive Committee may wish to consider:

- (a) Requesting the Government of Australia and UNEP to submit to the 48<sup>th</sup> Meeting a comprehensive report on the implementation of the PIC strategy (covering all the countries concerned), indicating whether or not the complete phase-out of CFCs has been achieved;
- (b) Requesting UNEP to submit a proposal for the potential extension of the institutional strengthening projects in the countries within the PIC strategy in light of the particular circumstances of these countries and relevant decisions and guidelines on institutional strengthening;
- (c) Deferring consideration of the institutional strengthening requests for Micronesia and Tonga pending the submission of the progress report on the status of implementation of the PIC Strategy and a proposal for the potential extension of the institutional strengthening projects in the countries within the PIC strategy.

Samoa (phase III): renewal of institutional strengthening

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

Background

40. Information received from the Ozone Secretariat indicated that Samoa had not reported its 2004 ODS consumption to the Ozone Secretariat in accordance with Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol as at 24 October 2005. Samoa has also not reported data on the progress of implementation of its country programme to the Fund Secretariat.

Fund Secretariat's comments

41. Data reporting under Article 7 of the Protocol is one of the key obligations of the contracting Parties to the Montreal Protocol since compliance with the control measures of the Protocol by Parties is determined based on the data reported by the Parties. According to the terminal report submitted with the institutional strengthening request Samoa has received technical advice from the Asia Pacific Regional Network Coordinator concerning reporting requirements.

Fund Secretariat's recommendations

42. In light of the information provided in the Secretariat's comments above, the Executive Committee may wish to consider approving funding for the first year of Phase III of the institutional strengthening project for Samoa at the level of US \$30,000 without prejudice to the operation of the Montreal Protocol's mechanism on non-compliance. If approved, the Executive

Committee may wish to express to the Government of Samoa the comments which appear in Annex II to this document.

Sierra Leone (phase II): renewal of institutional strengthening

43. The description of the institutional strengthening project for Sierra Leone is presented in Annex I of this document.

Background information

44. In the context of the progress report for 2004 on the implementation of its country programme, Sierra Leone reported to the Fund Secretariat the consumption of 18.45 ODP tonnes of halon in 2004. This amount exceeds the Montreal Protocol baseline consumption level (16.0 ODP tonnes) and places Sierra Leone in potential non-compliance with the halon control measures.

Fund Secretariat's comments

45. The Secretariat requested UNEP to provide advice on the measures being taken by Sierra Leone to address its halon consumption. UNEP reported that preparation of an action plan for Sierra Leone is under way to enable Sierra Leone to return to compliance. The CAP team will continue monitoring the country's compliance status and provide any additional assistance required, in cooperation with UNDP which is preparing the halon phase-out plan.

Fund Secretariat's recommendations

46. In light of the information provided in the Secretariat's comments above, the Executive Committee may wish to consider approving funding for the first year of Phase II of the institutional strengthening project for Sierra Leone at the level of US \$48,445 without prejudice to the operation of the Montreal Protocol's mechanism on non-compliance. If approved, the Executive Committee may wish to express to the Government of Sierra Leone the comments which appear in Annex II to this document.

**B2: Other activities**

Burkina Faso, Rwanda, Seychelles, Tanzania: Methyl bromide communication programme (US \$15,000 for each country)

Project description

47. On behalf of the Governments of Burkina Faso, Rwanda, Seychelles and Tanzania, UNEP has submitted four separate methyl bromide (MB) communication programmes, each at a cost of US \$15,000.

48. The objectives of the projects are: to provide information on viable MB alternatives and promote the adoption of MB alternatives by providing easy-to-use technical information materials for the MB users, and increasing users' ability to manage pest control problems and

find their own solutions; to assist in prevention of illegal trade of MB by promoting involvement of local organizations and NGOs, and training of custom officers; to sustain the momentum of the phase-out process during the compliance period by securing involvement of the general public in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol; and to seek to create synergies with other projects of related MEAs.

49. The four countries have never imported MB. Therefore, they have a zero MB baseline and zero consumption.

#### Fund Secretariat's comments

50. At its 37<sup>th</sup> Meeting, the Executive Committee approved for UNDP a technical assistance programme for MB reductions and formulation of regional phase-out strategies for low-volume-consuming countries in Africa. This programme was to provide, among others, assistance to 24 countries that have no reported consumption of MB (among these countries were Burkina Faso, Rwanda, Seychelles and Tanzania). In this regard, the Secretariat sought a clarification on whether or not these countries were part of the UNDP MB technical assistance programme. Subsequently, the Secretariat was informed that these countries were not included in the UNDP's technical assistance programme (this issue is also discussed in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/10, report on implementation of approved projects with specific reporting requirements).

#### MB guidelines

51. The Secretariat noted that according to the approved guidelines for projects in the MB sector (decision 32/80), "countries that have not used any MB for controlled purposes during the 1995-1998 period will not be eligible for any investment project funding. However, consideration may be given for non-investment assistance to specifically put in place measures to disallow imports of MB in order to ensure compliance with the Protocol requirements". In this regard, the project proposals should be focused only on assisting these countries in putting in place specific measures (i.e., import bans, legislation, policy controls).

52. The Secretariat also noted that the objective of the project proposals "to provide information on viable MB alternatives and promote the adoption of alternatives by providing easy-to-use technical information materials for the MB users, and increasing users' ability to manage pest control problems and find their own solutions" appeared not to be relevant, since these countries have never consumed MB (MB baseline is zero). Furthermore, the proposed activities "to enhance the adoption of commercially available MB alternatives to ensure food security and environmental sustainability"; "sustain MB phase-out achievements..."; "to form partnership with other multilateral environmental agreements for optimization of the available resources for the provision of an efficient service to farmers, so as to promote output, growth and sustainable agricultural development...." also appeared not to be relevant to these countries (since they have never consumed MB) or not to be eligible as incremental costs.

53. Subsequently, UNEP indicated that the proposed communication programmes were to assist the countries in all aspects without further funding from the Multilateral Fund; therefore, it would be necessary to provide a package of policy measures to prevent future importation of

MB; to sensitize major stakeholders to assess their existing policies and, where necessary, impose a ban on importation of MB; and to build the capacity of customs officials to track illegal importations of MB. Furthermore, past experiences reveal that even where countries have never consumed MB, if appropriate measures are not put in place, MB consumption may commence.

54. When first submitted, UNEP sought US \$50,000 for each of the activities, which had the same objectives and programme elements. The Secretariat pointed out that the costs of the technical assistance projects as originally submitted could not be justified. On the basis of the level of funding that other African countries with zero consumption of MB will receive under the UNDP technical assistance programme, together with other related activities that have already been funded in these countries (i.e., customs training, harmonization of legislative and regulatory mechanisms to improve monitoring and control of ODS, regional workshop on the experiences of use of MB alternatives evaluated under the Multilateral Fund, regional training of trainer courses for extension workers), the maximum level of funding for UNEP's technical assistance programmes would be about US \$15,000 per country. Subsequently, UNEP agreed to adjust the cost of the programmes to US \$15,000 each.

#### Fund Secretariat's recommendations

55. The cost of the above MB communication programmes for Burkina Faso, Rwanda, Seychelles and Tanzania, have been agreed with UNEP. However the proposals are submitted for individual consideration on account of the zero baseline policy issue presented under the Overview of issues identified during project review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/12).

#### Kyrgyzstan halon management and compliance strategy (US \$46,000 plus agency support costs)

##### Project description

56. Kyrgyzstan has a zero baseline for halon and consistently reported zero halon consumption until 2004 when consumption was reported at a level of 2.4 ODP tonnes. The 2004 consumption was based on information provided by the Ministry of Defence and aviation companies—Military imports were not reported to Customs. This put Kyrgyzstan in potential non-compliance and an action plan has been submitted to the Implementation Committee for consideration at its next meeting.

57. The action plan prepared by UNEP includes the following elements: collection and analysis of halon consumption data, establishment of a halon steering committee, development of a detailed action plan for halon phase-out, review and improvement of halon legislation, training of halon users, training of customs officer, promotion of halon alternatives, public imports of equipment containing newly produced halons, ban on import of new produced halons, monitoring of the action plan and reporting. UNEP stated that the project proposal was synchronized and consistent with the activities described in Kyrgyzstan's action plan.

58. UNEP indicated that the amount of installed capacity was not known. It estimated that the amount was from 60-70 ODP tonnes. It stated that no data was available concerning halon stockpiles, contaminated halons and critical uses of halon, but that Kyrgyzstan had potential halon uses in addition to these for which halon would have been imported by the Ministry of



Defence including its national airlines, hydropower facilities, gold mines, oil and gas fields. The level of installed capacity was to be verified by the NOU as part of the institutional strengthening project.

59. This project is not in UNEP's business plan. However, the Executive Committee requested bilateral and implementing agencies to submit project proposals to the 47<sup>th</sup> Meeting or include them in their 2006 business plans to address the risk of non-compliance in, inter-alia, Kyrgyzstan (decision 46/4). Therefore, the proposal is eligible for consideration at this meeting.

60. UNEP initially submitted the project at a value of US \$91,000 as a project with funding in three tranches: the value of the first tranche being US \$46,000, the second tranche US \$24,000 and the third tranche US \$21,000. UNEP subsequently revised the proposal and requested US \$46,000. However, with the submission of the revised proposal, UNEP indicated that it advised Kyrgyzstan that it could request funding for 2007 and 2008 at a later date.

61. UNEP specified that, through the funds for institutional strengthening, the NOU would coordinate the collection of data and create a national clearinghouse that would match those with a supply of halon to those with a demand. The NOU would also monitor the project and provide project completion reports and progress reports. UNEP indicated that through its Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP), the West Asia halon officer would manage the project, attend steering committee meetings and provide coordination with countries in the region.

62. The revised proposal for 2006 includes funds for UNEP to hire experts to conduct training on halon management and alternatives (US \$6,000), an expert to review and improve halon legislation (US \$6,000), and an expert to assist in establishing a halon web site (US \$1,000). The proposed budget also includes US \$10,000 for stakeholder meetings/steering committee meetings, US \$4,000 for local travel and accommodation and US \$4,000 for awareness-raising. In addition, UNEP is requesting US \$5,000 to provide "incentives for the recovery and recycling and use of recycled halons including transport of recovered or recycled halons or equipment". It would also procure and maintain basic recovery and recycling equipment at a cost of US \$10,000. Moreover, in proposing this project, UNEP specified that the project budget would be adjusted based on the recommendations of the halon steering committee especially with regard to the purchase of equipment.

#### Fund Secretariat's comments

63. This would be UNEP's first halon banking project.

64. UNEP informed Kyrgyzstan that it could request US \$46,000 now and it could request additional funds for 2007 and 2008 at a later date. The Executive Committee has never approved a halon banking project with the provision that additional funds could be requested in the future. The Committee has allowed countries that have received less than US \$50,000 initially to request additional funding (decision 44/8), but that decision only addresses projects that have already been approved and not projects to be approved in the future.

65. The Executive Committee has not funded a stand-alone halon banking project for a country with a zero baseline that has only most recently reported any halon consumption. The

reported consumption for 2004 is 2.4 ODP tonnes, but it is unknown if this is at a maximum 240 kilograms of halon 1301, or at a minimum, 800 kilograms of halon 1211.

66. UNEP states that the reason the country had not reported halon consumption previously is due to the fact that the military does not report its imports through Customs. However, UNEP also stated that there were potential additional halon users such as the national airlines, hydropower facilities, gold mines, oil and gas fields, and in fact the 2004 data also included halon from the national airlines. These users would have most likely received halon reported to Customs.

67. UNEP's estimate of installed capacity amounting to 60-70 ODP tonnes could suggest a baseline of 6-7 ODP tonnes that is inconsistent with the information reported by Kyrgyzstan pursuant to Article 7. The NOU indicated that the current information was not reliable but that the information would be clarified in 2006. Since the approval of the halon guidelines at the 18<sup>th</sup> Meeting, installed capacity has been estimated as the sum of the last 10 years of Article 7 halon data received. On this basis, Kyrgyzstan might have a baseline of 6-7 ODP tonnes. If this were correct, Kyrgyzstan might be in compliance and well on its way to achieving the 50 per cent reduction in 2005 with a consumption of 2.4 ODP tonnes. The Secretariat suggested that the data issue should be resolved prior to any consideration of funding. However, UNEP indicated that it would address the data issue after the project was approved as part of the project, even though that part of the project would be funded by the institutional strengthening project instead of the proposed halon project.

68. The essential halon banking clearinghouse activity would match those with a supply to those with a demand. This function is proposed as an NOU activity financed from institutional strengthening resources. The NOU would also be involved in data collection. Moreover, CAP would provide the function on a regional and global basis. Therefore, there are no costs absorbed by the project for the essential components of the halon banking clearinghouse.

69. UNEP is requesting funds to provide incentive payments, which may be beyond its mandate to only provide non-investment activities. The Executive Committee has not approved funds for UNEP to provide incentive payments, but has done so for those agencies that have been engaged in investment projects.

70. UNEP has also included the purchase of halon recovery and recycling equipment in the budget. This may also be outside UNEP's mandate. In the past, UNEP has received funding for equipment, but only for that equipment to be used at a training facility as part of RMP training programmes. UNEP states that the equipment to be purchased through this project would also be used for training. However, in other halon projects the equipment, provided is not for the purposes of training, but for use as part of the halon bank. Those who are trained are those who will use the same equipment. Training might be needed if multiple recovery and recycling centres were to be established, but this would likely not be sustainable. Therefore, UNEP would be extending its mandate with the approval of this project to allow the purchase of equipment that is likely not to be for the sole purpose of training.

71. The provision of recovery and recycling equipment in the project document is being proposed in advance of information on what halon (type and volume) is to be recycled through

the equipment. Moreover, implementing agencies in other halon projects are submitting equipment specifications for the recovery and recycling equipment with the project. The minimum cost of recycling/recovery equipment currently rests at US \$25,000. UNEP has allocated US \$10,000 for this purpose but has already indicated that this cost may be adjusted, after approval, by the steering panel to be established by the project. The effective operation of halon recovery and recycling requires equipment that is not covered by the UNEP proposal. UNEP did not include other standard elements of halon banking such as: halon analysers (cost normally US \$5,000), storage tanks (US \$2,500), and vacuum pumps and scales (US \$2,500). The proposal has not been sufficiently developed to represent a sustainable halon recovery and recycling programme for which equipment might be needed.

72. The Fund Secretariat asked UNEP how the project would be sustained. UNEP indicated that the project would be sustained through the services provided under the institutional strengthening project, CAP, and a global halon project that was submitted at a value of US \$680,000 to the 47<sup>th</sup> Meeting but subsequently withdrawn. UNEP did not address how the equipment purchased through the proposed project would be sustainable.

73. UNEP has provided assistance to countries with zero baselines that have reported some recent consumption through its CAP programme, in particular with regard to CTC and TCA. The Executive Committee has agreed to fund some technical assistance to countries with zero methyl bromide to encourage those countries not to begin using methyl bromide. However, this is not comparable in the case of halon since typically countries do not appear to be starting new consumption of halon. In this case, it appears that consumption may have occurred in previous years and there may be a data reporting problem. UNEP's CAP programme includes a position for a halon expert to provide assistance in the halon sector.

74. As most of the essential halon clearinghouse function is already covered by other approvals, some small scale specific activities that might facilitate the NOU's efforts to manage halon would include: a workshop on halon management and alternatives (US \$6,000), an expert to assist in establishing a halon web site (US \$1,000) to further enhance the clearinghouse function, and funds for a steering committee meeting and travel amounting to around (US \$5,000 to US \$8,000). Other activities such as assistance with legislation and public awareness would be part of an overall ODS legislation assistance package that is normally included in an RMP and public awareness and information dissemination is normally included in institutional strengthening projects. No funds could be approved for equipment or incentives as a UNEP project without a plan for how the equipment would be sustained and utilized. If the Executive Committee were to consider that assistance additional to the CAP programme was justified in this case, bearing in mind the zero baseline, then it would appear that a programme of small-scale, specific activities with a value of some US \$15,000 could be substantiated.

#### Fund Secretariat's recommendations

75. The Executive Committee may wish to consider this project in the context of comments above and the policy issue raised in the Overview of Issues Identified during Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/12) and the comments above.

Technical assistance in CTC management Nepal (US \$40,000 plus agency support costs)

Project description

76. Nepal has reported baseline CTC consumption of 0.89 ODP tonnes and 2004 consumption of 0.88 ODP tonnes. Nepal has not received assistance from the Fund for CTC phase-out. Consistent with decision 45/14, UNEP proposes to provide technical assistance in the form of information, awareness, and access to relevant experts. The cost proposed is US \$40,000, which is the upper limit of the funding range in decision 45/14.

77. At the time of preparation of this document, UNEP had not provided a letter from Nepal as required in decision 45/14, acknowledging that Nepal would not seek additional assistance from the Fund for phase-out of CTC.

Fund Secretariat's recommendations

78. Upon conformation from the Secretariat that UNEP has provided the required letter from the Government of Nepal, approval of the project at a cost of US \$40,000 plus support costs for UNEP is recommended.

Training and capacity building through farmer field school in promoting methyl bromide alternatives and sustaining compliance in Africa (US \$1,796,700)

79. UNEP has submitted a project proposal for training and capacity building through Farmer Field Schools in promoting methyl bromide (MB) alternatives and sustaining compliance in Africa, at a total cost of US \$1,796,700, for consideration by the Executive Committee.

80. The main objective of the project is to enable sustained compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The following activities are proposed:

- (a) Developing an information sharing infrastructure to adopt sustainable and economically viable MB alternatives and environmentally-friendly agricultural practices through the Farmer Field School approach for reducing dependency on fumigant alternatives and sustaining MB phase-out; and
- (b) Providing training and building capacity of farmers at the national level.

81. The project will join together with UNEP CAP activities in the region to build the capacity of decision makers and relevant authorities to develop appropriate regulations for control of future MB importation. It will provide training for custom officers to combat future illegal trading of MB. The project also proposes to build the capacity of the countries concerned to coordinate effort, promote interaction and synergy with other related multilateral environmental agreements so as to benefit the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and for enhancing sustainable agriculture.

82. The project will be implemented as a pilot phase in ten countries (i.e., Botswana, Cameroon, Egypt, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe)

by existing organizations which will continue to function after its completion namely, the national ozone units, agricultural institutes and growers organizations.

83. UNEP CAP will carry out training activities jointly with the FAO and other national and regional agricultural institutes in order to utilize the agricultural capacity and extension programmes that already exist within the countries. The project will adopt a partnership approach with the FAO and make use of its existing infrastructure. It will also closely link with ongoing MB activities funded through the Multilateral Fund, particularly those implemented by UNIDO and UNDP.

#### Fund Secretariat's comments

84. UNEP included in its original work programme amendment submission a proposal amounting to US \$1,600,000 for promoting organic agriculture as a sustainable practice for preventing new uses of MB. The project was not included in UNEP's 2005 business plan.

85. The objective of the original project, as submitted, was to contribute to sustainable agricultural production, environmental protection, food security and poverty reduction in ten African countries by promoting organic agriculture practices as an alternative to the use of agrochemicals especially MB. The Secretariat noted that the proposal, as submitted, did not have compliance implications for the specific countries that might justify submission without having been included in UNEP's 2005 business plan. It also noted that the proposal appeared to duplicate other MB activities that had already received funding. Therefore, the activity would need to be deferred for consideration by the Executive Committee in the normal business planning process.

86. Being aware of the challenges that a number of Article 5 countries are currently addressing to phase-out MB, the Secretariat suggested that UNEP might, alternatively, investigate the feasibility of preparing a revised technical assistance programme on the basis of experience gained, and the positive result achieved on the implementation of the national farmer's training and establishment of Farmer's Field School project that was approved by the Executive Committee for UNEP at its 27<sup>th</sup> Meeting. The Secretariat further suggested that it would be essential to ensure that any alternative proposal was developed in close coordination and cooperation with UNDP and UNIDO, as the two implementing agencies with MB phase-out projects in Africa, and should also build on the FAO agreement. On the basis of the discussions with the other agencies, UNEP would be in a better position to select the countries with potential risks of being in non-compliance and design the activities according to the specific needs.

87. Further to the Secretariat's comments, on 21 October 2005 UNEP resubmitted a project proposal on training and capacity building through Farmer Field Schools in promoting MB alternatives and sustaining compliance in Africa. The Secretariat was not in a position to complete a review or discuss the revised proposal with UNEP prior to the dispatch of the meeting documents to the Executive Committee.

88. The Secretariat will further discuss the proposal with UNEP. The results of the discussion will be presented to the Executive Committee prior to its 47<sup>th</sup> Meeting.

Fund Secretariat's recommendations

89. Pending.

Updating UNEP's customs training manual (US \$200,000 plus support costs)

Project description

90. UNEP is requesting funding of US \$200,000 plus support costs to update UNEP's existing standard customs training manual. The standard training manual currently utilized by CAP teams was produced in 2001, and does not cover several areas which have emerged only over the past few years, especially illegal trade and import/export license systems.

91. UNEP has indicated that, after extensive communication with the CAP regional networks and a careful analysis of the customs training workshop recommendations, as well as discussions at the CAP Advisory Group meetings, several areas have been identified for the update of the existing manual. The update will consist mainly of including certain new areas which have arisen in recent years and which have not been considered in the past. These areas include the following: materials for crime prosecution, introduction of methyl bromide in import/export licensing systems and building capacity to enforce regulations.

92. The expected outcome of this project is an updated Customs training manual that will be used as a supplement to the existing manual. The project will be coordinated by UNEP in consultation with well known experts in the matter, as well as in close consultations with stakeholders at the country level. Regular expert group consultations will be part of the approach for the update exercise.

Fund Secretariat's comments

93. At its 27<sup>th</sup> Meeting, the Executive Committee approved US \$60,000 for UNEP for the preparation of the first customs training manual. The manual was to be aimed at familiarizing customs officials with the provisions and phase-out schedules of the Montreal Protocol and its amendments; overview of customs codes, ODS trade names and labelling practices for ODS; license systems; examination of customs systems in selected countries; provision of information related to the chemical composition of ODS, and identification of ODS equipment for refrigerants.

94. Further funding was subsequently provided to UNEP for translation of the manual into UN languages, including Russian. The Committee has also approved 102 training programmes in 89 countries and allocated over US \$7 million for their implementation. As of December 2004, 42 of these programmes have been completed. At its 30<sup>th</sup> Meeting the Committee approved a project for adapting existing audiovisual materials to promote control of illegal trade in ODS, in order to help customs officers and Ozone Units with enforcement, especially to combat illegal trade, in countries that already have ODS control policies/licensing systems in place. The project included adapting existing videos and training materials produced by other agencies to meet Article 5 country needs. In the light of these activities the Secretariat requested UNEP to comment on the proposition that minimal additional work might be needed to update

the current manual. More detail was sought about the new subject areas to be added and the breakdown of the project costs, which appear to be higher than the cost of the original manual. The Secretariat specifically asked what consideration had been given to the production of a supplementary document at a more modest cost, possibly coupled with distribution by electronic means.

95. UNEP advised that the additional areas to be covered included;

- Information on refrigerants other than CFCs
- Updating of 6-year old information on CFCs
- More detailed coverage of customs control information such as the harmonised system, and detection of illegal trade
- Trade names including their ratification status
- Model presentations
- Information on other trade related MEAs

96. Although the project description refers to a supplement, UNEP clarified that the intention was to produce a complete, updated manual. UNEP indicated that electronic distribution will be used but cannot replace hard copies because of the lack of relevant infrastructure in customs offices. The funding for the first manual was insufficient to cover production costs and production had to be co-sponsored in terms of staff time. The new manual will be written by CAP staff and the full project costs are assigned to: review and editing (US \$11,000); translation (US \$44,000); layout in six languages (US \$100,000); printing of 1,000 copies (US \$45,000).

#### Fund Secretariat's recommendations

97. The Executive Committee might wish to consider the proposal in the light of the information provided above, and in particular whether to request UNEP to revise the proposal on the basis that the new document would be a supplement to the original manual rather than a replacement for it.

Proposals not included in UNEP's 2005 business plan

98. In its original submission to the 47<sup>th</sup> Meeting UNEP included eight requests for funding for activities that were not included in its endorsed business plan for 2005. The activities were:

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Proposed cost US\$</b>
Promoting organic agriculture as sustainable practise for preventing new uses of methyl bromide	1,600,000
Global HCFC management strategy (based on 60 country requests for national surveys in HCFC)	3,600,000
Development of long-term strategy for HCFC management in selected countries of the ECA region (Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Turkey)	224,000
Regional enforcement networking	1,720,000
Integrated enforcement training - Green Customs Initiative	2,475,000
HCFC Helpdesk	420,000
Banking on the future: integrated support for long-term management of halon banks	680,000
Technical assistance project in MDIs	360,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,079,000</b>

99. Following discussions concerning the business planning process and the eligibility of content, UNEP agreed to defer seven of the proposals. The first proposal, concerning methyl bromide, was revised and is referred to in paragraphs 79 to 88 above.



**Annex I**

**INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSAL**

**Bahrain: renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>		
Implementing Agency		UNEP
Amounts previously received for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Oct. 1996	66,000
	Phase II: Jul. 2000	44,000
	Phase III: Dec. 2003	57,200
	<b>Total</b>	<b>167,200</b>
Amount requested for renewal (Phase IV) (US \$):		60,000
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)		60,000
Agency support costs (US \$)		-
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV, to the Multilateral Fund		60,000
Date of approval of country programme		Oct. 1996
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)		2000
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1994), (ODP tonnes)		181.80
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2004) (ODP tonnes)		86.22
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) Average (1995-1997)		135.40
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) Average (1995-1997)		38.90
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) Average (1998-2000)		0.70
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) Average (1998-2000)		22.70
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) Average (1995-1998)		-
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2004) (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)		64.80
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)		-
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)		0.12
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)		0.61
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)		19.78
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)		-
Amount approved for projects (US \$)		1,207,735
Amount disbursed (as at September 2005) (US \$):		973,306
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)		39.2
ODS phased out (as at September 2005) (ODP tonnes)		37.0

Progress report

1. The activities carried out in Phase III of the institutional strengthening project in Bahrain were satisfactory. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) was involved in ensuring the proper enforcement of regulations on the ODS import/export licensing and quota system. Close cooperation in the field of customs control of ODS was also maintained. ODS consumption as well as import and export data were collected and analysed. The approved phase-out projects were prepared, managed and monitored. Specific public awareness campaigns and seminars were organised and managed and lectures on how to protect the ozone layer were given in

schools. A good relationship was maintained with commerce, industry and customs authorities to reject any consignment of ODS-based equipment.

2. The National Ozone Unit is located under the General Directorate of Environment & Wildlife Protection. There is good cooperation between the authorities to control ODS.

#### Plan of action

3. For the next two years the main goals will be to control import and export of ODS, raise public awareness to encourage the choice of ozone-friendly products and to reduce ODS consumption. In particular, the NOU will be further involved in implementing the national plan for phasing out ODS and in ensuring proper enforcement of regulations on ODS. It will also plan, organise and manage public and industry awareness campaigns and seminars and maintain cooperation and information exchange with other countries.

#### **Bolivia: renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>		
Implementing Agency		UNEP
Amounts previously received for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Nov. 1995	91,000
	Phase II: Nov. 1998	60,670
	Phase III: Jul. 2001	60,670
	Phase IV: Jul. 2003	100,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>312,340</b>
Amount requested for renewal (Phase V) (US \$):		78,867
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)		78,867
Agency support costs (US \$)		-
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase V, to the Multilateral Fund		78,867
Date of approval of country programme		Nov. 1995
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)		1999
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1994), (ODP tonnes)		75.70
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2004) (ODP tonnes)		46.75
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) Average (1995-1997)		75.7
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) Average (1995-1997)		-
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) Average (1998-2000)		0.3
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) Average (1998-2000)		-
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) Average (1995-1998)		0.6
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2004) (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)		42.37
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)		-
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)		-
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)		-
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)		3.36
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)		1.02
Amount approved for projects (US \$)		1,846,302
Amount disbursed (as at September 2005) (US \$):		1,229,121
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)		45.0
ODS phased out (as at September 2005) (ODP tonnes)		21.0

Progress report

4. The activities carried out in the two-year period of the institutional strengthening project in Bolivia were satisfactory. The national ODS imports and control licensing system is in force, ODS-importing companies are registered, and the CFC-12 recovery and recycling database was established. The national ODS phase-out strategy guidelines were drafted and the environmental management regulations for ODS are now in force. Two new foaming machines using CFC-free technologies were made operational and the phase-out of methyl bromide is being implemented pending a final survey. 230 customs officers and 265 refrigerant technicians were trained, and three technical training institutes were provided with newly equipped laboratories. Specific awareness activities were undertaken: six educational videos have been produced and TV spots were produced and broadcast in four television channels for one month.

5. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) reports directly to the Natural Resources and Environment Vice-Ministry of the Sustainable Development Ministry. The NOU has excellent connections to the other ministries, the private sector, the Industry National Chamber and Trade National Chamber.

Plan of action

6. For the next two years the main objective is the consolidation of national actions geared towards the 85 per cent reduction of CFCs. Ground rules for environmental management of ODS will be evaluated. The recovery and recycling of CFC 12 will be strengthened and good practices and maintenance of cooling systems emphasised. Workshops on refrigeration will be carried out throughout the country. Records of companies that import ODS will be monitored. Activities to achieve the eventual complete elimination of CFC consumption are underway.

**Cambodia: renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>	
Implementing Agency	UNEP
Amounts previously received for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Mar. 2002 (year 1)	30,000
Phase I: Dec. 2003 (year 2 and 3)	100,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>130,000</b>
Amount requested for renewal (Phase II) (US \$):	112,667
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	112,667
Agency support costs (US \$)	-
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase II, to the Multilateral Fund	112,667
Date of approval of country programme	Dec. 2003
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	-
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (2002), (ODP tonnes)	94.70
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2004) (ODP tonnes)	74.66

## Annex I

Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) Average (1995-1997)	94.2
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) Average (1995-1997)	-
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) Average (1998-2000)	-
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) Average (1998-2000)	0.5
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) Average (1995-1998)	-
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2004) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	70.42
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	-
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	-
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	-
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	4.24
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	-
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	1,226,837
Amount disbursed (as at September 2005) (US \$):	463,860
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	20.0
ODS phased out (as at September 2005) (ODP tonnes)	0.00

Progress report

7. The activities carried out in Phase I (year 2 and 3) of the Institutional Strengthening Project in Cambodia were satisfactory. The newly established National Ozone Unit (NOU) was involved in the review of the existing legislation on ODS and in increasing public awareness of ozone protection. The country programme and refrigerant management plan were developed. A draft of an ODS management plan was accepted by the Council of Ministers. A sub-decree on ODS management was approved by the Government of Cambodia on 17 March 2005. Data collection is ongoing and Cambodia is involved in the implementation of the mobile air conditioning awareness and incentive project. Training courses for refrigerant technicians and customs officers are under way and will be continued.

8. The National Ozone Unit is located within the Ministry of Environment under the Department of Pollution Control. The NOU is responsible for coordinating the various institutional strengthening projects and implementing ODS phase-out measures.

Plan of action

9. For the next period the main goals are to ensure the effective implementation of the sub-decree on ODS management; to monitor the various stages of the Country Programme; and to coordinate the prohibition of import of CFC-based equipment into the country. The NOU will also liaise with industry, stakeholders, Ministries and government agencies for better coordination of specific activities and will develop and implement environmental education and awareness programmes. In particular, regular training workshops and seminars for refrigerant technicians and customs officers will be organised and the exchange of information and experiences with the other countries of the South-east Asia and Pacific region will be intensified.

## Cameroon: renewal of institutional strengthening

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>		
Implementing Agency		UNEP
Amounts previously received for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Nov. 1993	161,000
	Phase II: May 1997	107,000
	Phase III: Jul. 1999	107,000
	Phase IV: Dec. 2003 (year 1)	69,766
	Phase IV: Dec. 2004 (year 2)	69,766
	<b>Total</b>	<b>514,532</b>
Amount requested for renewal (Phase V) (US \$):		139,532
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)		139,532
Agency support costs (US \$)		-
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase V, to the Multilateral Fund		139,532
Date of approval of country programme		Mar. 1993
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)		1999
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1991), (ODP tonnes)		297.80
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2004) (ODP tonnes)		159.97
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) Average (1995-1997)		256.9
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) Average (1995-1997)		2.4
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) Average (1998-2000)		-
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) Average (1998-2000)		8.2
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) Average (1995-1998)		18.1
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2004) (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)		148.50
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)		1.18
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)		-
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)		-
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)		1.29
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)		9.00
Amount approved for projects (US \$)		6,372,181
Amount disbursed (as at September 2005) (US \$):		5,956,654
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)		539.6
ODS phased out (as at September 2005) (ODP tonnes)		473.1

### Progress report

10. The activities carried out in Phase IV (year 2) of the Institutional Strengthening Project in Cameroon were satisfactory. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) was focused on the implementation of the country programme for the phase-out of ODS that will permit Cameroon to meet its compliance commitments under the Montreal Protocol. In particular, the NOU followed up on the now-completed investment projects in the refrigeration sector and the halon bank project. The NOU also organised training programmes for customs officers and refrigeration technicians as well as for end-users of methyl bromide. Another important area was awareness-raising through television, radio and newsletters, and the dissemination of information on new technologies to various stakeholders.

11. The National Ozone Unit is located within the Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection. The NOU coordinates the implementation of investment and non-investment activities nation-wide. The ozone office cooperates with all departments in the Ministry, industry and NGOs.

#### Plan of action

12. For the next two years the main goal is to reduce and phase out the use of CFCs, halons, methyl chloroform and methyl bromide so as to enable Cameroon to meet its Montreal Protocol obligations. The Montreal and Beijing Amendments will be ratified and implemented. The NOU will be involved in updating the licensing system, controlling ODS imports and in the development of a data bank for halons. Another focus for the NOU will be the phasing out of halons, of CFCs in the refrigeration sector and of methyl chloroform, as well as the recovery and recycling of CFCs and the reduction of CFC imports to meet the 2007 reduction target.

#### **Croatia: renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>		
Implementing Agency		UNEP
Amounts previously received for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Oct. 1996	101,200
	Phase II: Nov. 1999	67,000
	Phase III: Mar. 2002	87,900
	Phase IV: Dec. 2003	87,707
	<b>Total</b>	<b>343,807</b>
Amount requested for renewal (Phase V) (US \$):		87,707
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)		87,707
Agency support costs (US \$)		-
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase V, to the Multilateral Fund		87,707
Date of approval of country programme		Oct. 1996
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)		2000
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1995), (ODP tonnes)		239.5
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2004) (ODP tonnes)		87.28
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) Average (1995-1997)		219.3
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) Average (1995-1997)		30.1
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) Average (1998-2000)		3.9
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) Average (1998-2000)		-
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) Average (1995-1998)		15.7
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2004) (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)		78.16
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)		0.84
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)		0.56
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)		-
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)		7.72
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)		-

Amount approved for projects (US \$)	2,544,116
Amount disbursed (as at September 2005) (US \$):	1,902,943
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	102.1
ODS phased out (as at September 2005) (ODP tonnes)	63.2

### Progress report

13. The activities carried out in Phase IV of the institutional strengthening project in Croatia were satisfactory. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) was mainly involved in drafting the new by-law on improving the licensing system which was submitted to the Government for approval. The new by-law also prescribes licensing of service technicians, their periodical renewal and the withdrawal of licences in case of non-compliance with the Code of Good Practice, which was distributed to service technicians. The by-law will also enable the control of equipment containing ODS; ban the flushing of refrigeration and air-conditioning systems with ODS, and prescribe that work with refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment be conducted in compliance with the Code of Practice. Three regional R&R centres have been established and demonstration equipment for eight vocational schools has been distributed. More than 900 technicians have been trained and more than 600 permits have been issued to service technicians. New educational programmes for technicians are being prepared.

14. Montreal Protocol implementation is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction. Within the Ministry, the Department for Atmosphere Protection, has two officers engaged on ozone issues, one of whom is employed through the institutional strengthening project. The Head of Department also acts as National Coordinator for Country Programme implementation.

### Plan of action

15. The main tasks for next two year period are to update the existing monitoring system for ODS import/export and consumption in order to comply with reporting requirements of the Montreal Protocol, track progress of ODS phase-out, and support the licensing systems. Another important task is the coordination, monitoring and implementation of on-going projects. The NOU will continue its involvement in amending and adjusting the By-Law on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. The public awareness campaign will be further implemented by development of publications, articles and information notes for newspapers, magazines, television and radio, and developing the web-page on "Ozone Layer Protection in Croatia".

**Democratic People's Republic of Korea: renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>		
Implementing Agency:	UNEP	
Amount originally approved:		
Phase I: Feb. 1997	142,560	
Phase II: Dec. 2000	95,040	
Phase III: Dec. 2003	123,552	
<b>Total</b>	<b>361,152</b>	
Amount requested for renewal (Phase IV) (US \$):	123,552	
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	123,552	
Agency support costs (US \$)	-	
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV to the Multilateral Fund	123,552	
Date of approval of country programme	Feb. 1997	
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	1999	
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1995), (ODP tonnes)	2,008.0	
Total ODS production reported in country programme (1995), (ODP tonnes)		
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2004) (ODP tonnes)	1,334.9	
Latest reported total ODS production (2004) (ODP tonnes)	2,198.9	
Baseline production and consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	Production	Consumption
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	403.3	441.77
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	-	-
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	1,285.2	1,285.2
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	7.7	7.7
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	30.0	30.3
Latest production and consumption of controlled substances (2003) (ODP tonnes):	Production	Consumption
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	-	230.5
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	-	-
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	2,198.9	1,104.4
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	-	-
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	-	-
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	-	-
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	18,419,670	
Amount disbursed (as at September 2005) (US \$):	9,893,745	
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	2,642.2	
ODS phased out (as at December 2005) (ODP tonnes)	1,733.6	

Progress report

16. The activities carried out in Phase III of the institutional strengthening project in D.P.R. Korea were satisfactory. The main objective was to improve the existing legislation and as such orders to ban the installation, import and production of ODS-based equipment were enforced and a licensing system for importation of ODS was established, as well as a licensing system for technicians. A database for import and export of ODS was established. Regular meetings on ODS phase-out activities with ministries were conducted and alternative technologies discussed. 140 refrigerant technicians and 100 customs officers were trained, 13 recovery and recycling machines and 8 ODS identifiers were provided and implementation of the national CTC phase-out plan continued. Awareness raising documentation was distributed to the printed media and to television channels.



17. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) is located within the National Coordinating Committee for Environment (NCCE). The NOU is responsible for coordinating all ozone activities. Regular meetings between NCCE and NOU are held.

#### Plan of action

18. For the next two years the main objectives are the improvement of the licensing system for ODS import and export and implementation of training sessions for refrigerant technicians and customs officers. The phase-out plan for CTC used in solvents, processing agent and fumigation will be also pursued. The CTC production facility will be closed. A study tour to neighbouring countries to learn from their experience will be organised and the dissemination of the latest information on ozone issues will continue.

#### **Jamaica: renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>	
Implementing Agency	UNEP
Amounts previously received for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Oct. 1996	66,000
Phase II: Nov. 1999	44,000
Phase III: Dec. 2001	44,000
Phase IV: Jul. 2003	57,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>211,200</b>
Amount requested for renewal (Phase V) (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	-
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase V, to the Multilateral Fund	60,000
Date of approval of country programme	Oct. 1996
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	2000
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1994), (ODP tonnes)	151.9
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2003) (ODP tonnes)	23.07
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) Average (1995-1997)	93.2
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) Average (1995-1997)	1.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) Average (1998-2000)	2.8
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) Average (1998-2000)	1.4
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) Average (1995-1998)	4.9
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2003) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	16.20
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	-
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	-
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	-
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	5.40
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	1.47
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	1,976,649
Amount disbursed (as at September 2005) (US \$):	1,677,500
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	167.7
ODS phased out (as at September 2005) (ODP tonnes)	99.0

Progress report

19. The activities carried out in Phase IV of the institutional strengthening project in Jamaica were satisfactory. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) was involved in particular in the preservation of the Ozone Layer Act and drafting regulations and a Code of Practice for the refrigerant industry. The Refrigerant Management Plan was reviewed and implementation was commenced and the Terminal Phase-out Management Plan was updated. The NOU participated in the regional halon project. The phase-out programme for CFCs was monitored and a programme to phase-out OD solvents was initiated. Specific training activities represented another focus and as such 150 refrigerant technicians were trained and a training programme related to the use of methyl bromide alternatives was conducted. A public awareness programme was developed and an incentive programme for end users was implemented.

20. The National Ozone Unit is located within the Strategic Planning, Policies and Projects Division of the National Environment and Planning Agency. The National Ozone Commission meets every quarter and reviews the work undertaken and provides advice where necessary.

Plan of action

21. For the next period the main goal is to complete implementation of the Terminal Phase-out Management Plan and to phase out OD solvents. A phase-out of methyl bromide is also envisaged. Furthermore, data will be compiled from the Statistical Institute of Jamaica and reports submitted. These were delayed due to the introduction of new systems for data processing. The public awareness programme will continue to be carried out through press releases, exhibitions, media interviews and school programmes. Phase-out of CFCs will be achieved by January 2006.

**Kuwait: renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>		
Implementing Agency		UNEP
Amounts previously received for institutional strengthening (US \$):	Phase I: Jul. 2002	121,520
	<b>Total</b>	<b>121,520</b>
Amount requested for renewal (Phase II) (US \$):		105,320
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)		105,320
Agency support costs (US \$)		-
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase II, to the Multilateral Fund		105,320
Date of approval of country programme		Jul. 2002
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)		-
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (2000), (ODP tonnes)		420.0
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2004) (ODP tonnes)		690.44
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) Average (1995-1997)		480.4
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) Average (1995-1997)		3.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) Average (1998-2000)		-
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) Average (1998-2000)		-
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) Average (1995-1998)		-

Latest consumption of controlled substances (2004) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	233.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	-
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	-
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	-
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	457.44
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	-
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	888,077
Amount disbursed (as at September 2005) (US \$):	216,483
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	64.0
ODS phased out (as at September 2005) (ODP tonnes)	0

### Progress report

22. The activities carried out in Phase I of the institutional strengthening project in Kuwait were satisfactory. The main objectives were to assist the policy makers on ozone related issues. Due to the banning of CFC-based equipment, the consumption of CFCs had been reduced. Training sessions for customs officers and refrigerant technicians were organised and the training programme on good practices in refrigeration is ongoing. Data on ODS consumption was collected and processed. National awareness on the dangers of ODS was increased and information on new technologies and alternatives was disseminated. The NOU also shared information on illegal trade with other neighbouring countries.

23. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) is located within the Environment Public Authority (EPA). The work is supervised by a higher official in the EPA, the chairman of National ozone Committee and the Director of Air & Noise Monitoring Department.

### Plan of Action

24. For the next two years the main objectives are to coordinate the phase-out of ODS as stated in the country programme and to complete the implementation of the refrigerant management plan. The collection and processing of information on ODS consumption will continue. The NOU will also organise a seminar on hydrocarbons and other specific awareness raising activities.

### **Malawi: renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>	
Implementing Agency	UNEP
Amounts previously received for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Mar. 1994	77,000
Phase II: Jul. 1998	51,350
Phase III: Jul. 2000	51,300
Phase IV: Dec. 2003	66,733
<b>Total</b>	<b>246,433</b>
Amount requested for renewal (Phase V) (US \$):	66,733
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	66,733
Agency support costs (US \$)	-
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase V, to the Multilateral Fund	66,733

## Annex I

Date of approval of country programme	Mar. 1994
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	1998
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1992), (ODP tonnes)	60.0
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2004) (ODP tonnes)	32.54
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) Average (1995-1997)	57.7
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) Average (1995-1997)	-
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) Average (1998-2000)	-
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) Average (1998-2000)	-
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) Average (1995-1998)	112.7
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2004) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	11.42
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	-
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	-
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	-
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.72
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	20.40
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	4,172,075
Amount disbursed (as at September 2005) (US \$):	3,072,003
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	151.2
ODS phased out (as at September 2005) (ODP tonnes)	121.0

Progress report

25. The activities carried out in Phase IV of the Institutional Strengthening Project in Malawi were satisfactory. The main objective was to achieve compliance with the Montreal Protocol control measures. The Montreal and Beijing amendments were ratified. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) was involved in strengthening the enforcement of the ODS regulations, which have been gazetted and are in force. Malawi expects to be in compliance with the Montreal Protocol control targets. Malawi is also implementing a methyl bromide phase-out project and 111 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide in the tobacco sector were phased out. Customs officers and refrigeration technicians were trained. ODS data was collected and reported. A public awareness and information campaign was also conducted.

26. The National Ozone Unit is located within the Ministry of Mines, Natural Resources and the Environment. The Action Plan is part of the development programme (public sector investment project) and the Institutional Strengthening project is included in the strategic plan of the Department of Environmental Affairs.

Plan of action

27. For the next period the main goal is to maintain compliance with the control measures for ODS and achieve future reductions. All activities of the Ozone Unit will be maintained, and the public awareness campaign will be continued. Broader cooperation with local organizations to assist in protecting the ozone layer is foreseen. Data on consumption of ODS will be further collected and reported.

## Micronesia: renewal of institutional strengthening

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>		
Implementing Agency		UNEP
Amounts previously received for institutional strengthening (US \$):	Phase I: Mar. 2002	34,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>34,000</b>
Amount requested for renewal (Phase II) (US \$):		15,000
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)		15,000
Agency support costs (US \$)		-
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase II, to the Multilateral Fund		15,000
Date of approval of country programme		Mar. 2002
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)		-
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1999), (ODP tonnes)		1.2
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2004) (ODP tonnes)		1.81
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) Average (1995-1997)		1.2
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) Average (1995-1997)		-
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) Average (1998-2000)		-
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) Average (1998-2000)		-
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) Average (1995-1998)		-
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2004) (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)		1.44
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)		-
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)		-
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)		-
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)		0.37
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)		-
Amount approved for projects (US \$)		74,680
Amount disbursed (as at September 2005) (US \$):		44,466
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)		-
ODS phased out (as at September 2005) (ODP tonnes)		-

### Progress report

28. The activities carried out in Phase I of the institutional strengthening project in the Federated States of Micronesia were satisfactory. The National Compliance Center (NCC) was established. The main focus was on reviewing the existing legislation to develop and implement national regulations in order to control ODS consumption. The ODS regulations will be submitted to Congress through the President for approval at their next meeting in October 2005. The main success was the T3 programme within the framework of which training courses were held. Awareness has been also increased.

29. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) is based in the Department of Economic Affairs, Environment and Sustainable Development, which is the Secretariat for the Presidential Council on Sustainable Development, an advisory committee at the ministerial level.

Plan of action

30. For the next period the main objective is to follow-up on the ODS regulations and to implement the training programmes for the customs officials and refrigeration technicians. More recovery and recycling equipment will be acquired. Awareness activities on ODS will be further enhanced through meetings with policy makers, visits to schools and the development of an ODS newsletter.

**Namibia: renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>	
Implementing Agency	UNEP
Amounts previously received for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Nov. 1995	61,765
Phase II: Jul. 2000	41,177
Phase III: Dec. 2003	53,530
<b>Total</b>	<b>156,472</b>
Amount requested for renewal (Phase IV) (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	-
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV, to the Multilateral Fund	60,000
Date of approval of country programme	Nov. 1995
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	2000
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1994), (ODP tonnes)	41.5
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2004) (ODP tonnes)	7.7
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) Average (1995-1997)	21.9
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) Average (1995-1997)	8.3
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) Average (1998-2000)	-
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) Average (1998-2000)	-
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) Average (1995-1998)	0.8
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2004) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	7.7
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	-
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	-
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	-
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	-
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	-
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	640,233
Amount disbursed (as at September 2005) (US \$):	463,244
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	15.9
ODS phased out (as at September 2005) (ODP tonnes)	5.4

Progress report

31. The activities carried out in the two year period of the institutional strengthening project in Namibia were satisfactory. The main objectives were related to drafting and implementing of the ODS regulation, which was gazetted and entered into force on 1 January 2005. With the adoption of the ODS regulation at least five cases of illegal trading were detected and a

substantial reduction in ODS has been achieved. Nine refrigeration technicians and 138 customs officers were trained. Public awareness programmes were carried out, with thousands of posters and booklets being distributed.

32. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) is located within the Ministry of Trade and Industry. The NOU operates under the direct supervision of the Deputy Director for Industrial Planning and the NOU coordinator acts as an advisor to the government on ozone matters.

### Plan of Action

33. For the following period the main goals are to strictly enforce the ODS regulation through the licensing system and quota allocation and to ratify the Montreal and Beijing Amendments to the Montreal Protocol. The recovery and recycling system will continue, as well as data collection and processing. End user programs, especially incentives to retrofit installations that are running on CFCs will be developed. The public awareness campaign will be intensified.

### **Niger: renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>		
Implementing Agency		UNEP
Amounts previously received for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Dec. 1994	74,800
	Phase II: Nov. 1998	50,000
	Phase III: Mar. 2001	50,000
	Phase IV: Dec. 2003	64,827
	<b>Total</b>	<b>239,627</b>
Amount requested for renewal (Phase V) (US \$):		64,827
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)		64,827
Agency support costs (US \$)		-
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase V, to the Multilateral Fund		64,827
Date of approval of country programme		Dec. 1994
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)		1999
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1993), (ODP tonnes)		18.30
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2004) (ODP tonnes)		23.79
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) Average (1995-1997)		32.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) Average (1995-1997)		-
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) Average (1998-2000)		-
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) Average (1998-2000)		-
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) Average (1995-1998)		-
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2004) (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)		22.99
(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)		0.80
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)		0

Amount approved for projects (US \$)	666,223
Amount disbursed (as at September 2005) (US \$):	496,884
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	5.8
ODS phased out (as at September 2005) (ODP tonnes)	6.0

### Progress report

34. The activities carried out in Phase IV of the institutional strengthening project in Niger were satisfactory. The main objectives of the project were to put in place the related legislation and a licensing system for the control of ODS. The ratification of the Beijing Amendment was submitted to the Government. An ODS import licensing system concerning was harmonised and a refrigeration association was established. Training programs under Phase II of the Refrigerant Management Plan for customs officers and refrigeration technicians were carried out in which 20 customs officers and 25 refrigerant technicians were trained. Recovery and recycling units were established in three regional centres and recovery and recycling of R12 took place. Information about ozone was published in journals and other awareness activities were conducted, such as the celebration of Ozone Day and broadcasting of radio interviews.

35. The head of the National Ozone Unit (NOU) has a high position in the central administration and is able to influence decision-making regarding protection of the ozone layer. The head of the NOU accompanies the Minister to the National Assembly to defend legal texts concerning the ratification of agreements on ozone protection.

### Plan of action

36. For the next two years the main objectives are to implement the ODS regulations at the regional level and to respect the freeze on ODS until the complete elimination of ODS is achieved. The execution of the project on Methyl Bromide as well as of the Refrigerant Management Plan is another priority. It is envisaged that training programmes will be conducted for 70 customs officers and 200 refrigerant technicians, and an additional regional recycling unit will be established.

### **Saint Kitts and Nevis: renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>		
Implementing Agency		UNEP
Amounts previously received for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Feb. 1997	30,000
	Phase II: Apr. 2004	13,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>43,000</b>
Amount requested for renewal (Phase III) (US \$):		60,000
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)		60,000
Agency support costs (US \$)		-
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III, to the Multilateral Fund		60,000
Date of approval of country programme		Feb. 1997
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)		1998
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1995), (ODP tonnes)		5.00
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2004) (ODP tonnes)		3.87



Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) Average (1995-1997)	3.70
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) Average (1995-1997)	-
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) Average (1998-2000)	-
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) Average (1998-2000)	-
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) Average (1995-1998)	0.3
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2004) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	3.33
(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)	0.49
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.05
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	247,475
Amount disbursed (as at September 2005) (US \$):	187,125
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	2.0
ODS phased out (as at September 2005) (ODP tonnes)	0.0

### Progress report

37. The activities carried out in Phase II of the institutional strengthening project in Saint Kitts and Nevis were satisfactory. The main objective was to implement the related policy and legislation, the customs training programme and the recovery and recycling project. Actions to expedite phase-out of ODS were coordinated, promoted and monitored. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) provided the liaison between the Federation and other parties and bodies established under the Protocol. Information on ozone layer protection issues was collected, analysed and disseminated.

38. The National Ozone Unit is located within the Department of Physical Planning and Environment in the Ministry of Sustainable Development. The National Ozone Officer (NOU) is the focal point for all ozone-related issues. An assistant to the NOU is assigned.

### Plan of Action

39. For the next period the main goal is related to the establishment and enforcement of an ODS licensing system. A Terminal Phase-out Management Plan will be prepared, submitted and implemented. Customs and refrigerant technicians training programmes will be conducted. It is envisaged that 30 customs officers and 20 refrigerant technicians will be trained. Public awareness and educational activities will also continue to be carried out.

**Samoa: renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>		
Implementing Agency		UNEP
Amounts previously received for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: May 1997	30,000
	Phase II: Apr. 2003	26,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>56,000</b>
Amount requested for renewal (Phase III) (US \$):		60,000
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)		60,000
Agency support costs (US \$)		-
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III, to the Multilateral Fund		60,000
Date of approval of country programme		May 1997
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)		1998
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1995), (ODP tonnes)		4.4
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2003) (ODP tonnes)		0.2
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) Average (1995-1997)		4.5
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) Average (1995-1997)		-
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) Average (1998-2000)		-
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) Average (1998-2000)		-
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) Average (1995-1998)		-
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2003) (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)		-
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)		-
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)		-
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)		-
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)		0.2
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)		-
Amount approved for projects (US \$)		226,136
Amount disbursed (as at September 2005) (US \$):		218,107
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)		-
ODS phased out (as at September 2005) (ODP tonnes)		-

Progress report

40. The activities carried out in Phase II of the Institutional Strengthening Project in Samoa were satisfactory. The main objectives were to reduce and phase out ODS by controlling ODS imports, and hence the consumption and use of ODS by end-users, through the use of a licensing system. The development of legal instruments to control and monitor ODS imports and consumption assisted the phasing out of CFCs. The licensing system was endorsed and the Ozone Layer Protection Regulations have been passed by the Cabinet. The content of a database for ODS has been finalised but the database is not yet complete. Awareness programmes to enhance public knowledge were continued and there were ongoing activities to inform importers, end-users and the general public on ozone issues.

41. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) is located within the local administration. The NOU plays a leading role in coordinating and implementing all activities required under the Country Programme including the institutional strengthening, and refrigerant management plan projects.

## Plan of action

42. For the next period the main objectives are to implement legal actions and measures to achieve compliance with the phase-out schedule. The legal actions will control imports and the licensing system will ensure efficiency of the legal framework. Another focus is related to reviewing the RMP and National Compliance Action Plan, which will ensure a sustainable and well coordinated phase-out of CFCs. Public awareness will be enhanced and Ozone Day will be celebrated.

### **Senegal: renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>		
Implementing Agency		UNEP
Amounts previously received for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Nov. 1993	175,000
	Phase II: Nov. 1997	117,000
	Phase III: Nov. 1999	117,000
	Phase IV: Mar. 2002	152,100
	Phase V: Dec. 2003	152,100
	<b>Total</b>	<b>713,200</b>
Amount requested for renewal (Phase VI) (US \$):		152,100
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)		152,100
Agency support costs (US \$)		-
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase VI, to the Multilateral Fund		152,100
Date of approval of country programme		Nov. 1993
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)		2000
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1991), (ODP tonnes)		101.50
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2004) (ODP tonnes)		49.37
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) Average (1995-1997)		155.8
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) Average (1995-1997)		-
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) Average (1998-2000)		-
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) Average (1998-2000)		-
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) Average (1995-1998)		53.2
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2004) (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)		40.00
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)		-
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)		-
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)		-
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)		9.37
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)		-
Amount approved for projects (US \$)		1,432,819
Amount disbursed (as at September 2005) (US \$):		1,353,692
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)		41.8
ODS phased out (as at September 2005) (ODP tonnes)		41.8

## Progress report

43. The activities carried out in Phase V of the institutional strengthening project in Senegal were satisfactory. Regulations concerning ODS imports were applied. Inquiries and relevant

case studies regarding the efficiency of ODS import regulations were also undertaken. Specific training activities were implemented for refrigerant technicians and customs officers. The project for retrofitting of hydrocarbons was initiated in 2003 and retrofitting is well advanced. In this context four training courses were held throughout the country. The continuation of the awareness campaign involved distribution of information material for the public and periodic talks on radio and television.

44. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) is located in the Ministry of Environment and Sanitation. The coordinator of the NOU is also the Deputy Director of Environment, which facilitates access to decision-makers.

#### Plan of action

45. For the next period the main goals for the NOU are to continue working with refrigerant technicians and industries as well as with the information sector. The retrofitting of installations will be pursued. Ozone-friendly alternatives are being developed and implemented. The programme to phase-out methyl bromide will continue as well as the hydrocarbon retrofitting project being undertaken with the assistance of the Swiss government. A campaign about awareness-raising related to methyl bromide is also planned.

#### **Sierra Leone: renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>	
Implementing Agency	UNEP
Amounts previously received for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Mar. 2002 (one year)	26,000
Phase II: Dec. 2003	85,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>111,800</b>
Amount requested for renewal (Phase III) (US \$):	96,890
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	96,890
Agency support costs (US \$)	-
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III, to the Multilateral Fund	96,890
Date of approval of country programme	Dec. 2003
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	-
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (2002), (ODP tonnes)	75.00
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2004) (ODP tonnes)	87.42
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) Average (1995-1997)	78.6
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) Average (1995-1997)	16.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) Average (1998-2000)	2.6
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) Average (1998-2000)	-
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) Average (1995-1998)	2.6

Latest consumption of controlled substances (2004) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	64.53
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	18.45
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	2.44
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	1.64
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.36
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	660,021
Amount disbursed (as at September 2005) (US \$):	49,200
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	13.9
ODS phased out (as at September 2005) (ODP tonnes)	0

### Progress report

46. The activities carried out in Phase II of the institutional strengthening project in Sierra Leone were satisfactory. One of the main objectives of the National Ozone Office (NOO) was to involve decision makers and policy makers in the development and implementation of ODS regulations, which were successfully drafted and approved by the Cabinet. The NOO implemented the training programmes for customs officers and for refrigeration technicians. Associations of refrigeration technicians were established and networks were created. Twenty technicians were trained on retrofit technology. Compilation and processing of annual data on ODS consumption were instituted. The NOO has succeeded in increasing awareness on ozone issues which has resulted in reduction of imports of ODS and improvement in refrigeration maintenance practices.

47. The NOO is located within the Environment Protection Department in the Ministry of Lands, Country Planning and the Environment. The Head of Environment Protection Department is the immediate supervisor of the Ozone Office. The Environment Protection Department and the Forestry Department have now been converted into the National Commission on Environment and Forestry. The Commissioner reports directly to the President of Sierra Leone. The National Ozone Advisory Committee is comprised of representatives from various Ministries, Universities, Research Institutions and other agencies, whose inputs are important to achievement of realization of the national ODS phase-out schedule.

### Plan of action

48. The NOU aims to maintain compliance with the Montreal Protocol control measures and to achieve future reductions through activities such as implementation of the end-user sector programme on retrofitting and accelerating implementation of ODS phase-out projects. More awareness-raising activities and implementation of incentive programmes are also planned in the refrigeration, halon and methyl bromide sectors among stakeholders, end-users and the general public. Use of alternatives to ODS will be promoted intensively through information campaigns for effective phase out of these substances. Constant monitoring and collection of data on ODS consumption will continue to be conducted.

**Tonga: renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>		
Implementing Agency		UNEP
Amounts previously received for institutional strengthening (US \$):	Phase I: Mar. 2002	19,700
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19,700</b>
Amount requested for renewal (Phase II) (US \$):		15,000
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)		15,000
Agency support costs (US \$)		-
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase II, to the Multilateral Fund		15,000
Date of approval of country programme		Mar. 2002
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)		-
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1999), (ODP tonnes)		0.8
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2004) (ODP tonnes)		0.09
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) Average (1995-1997)		1.3
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) Average (1995-1997)		-
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) Average (1998-2000)		-
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) Average (1998-2000)		-
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) Average (1995-1998)		0.2
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2004) (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)		-
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)		-
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)		-
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)		-
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)		0.09
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)		-
Amount approved for projects (US \$)		62,640
Amount disbursed (as at September 2005) (US \$):		34,883
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)		-
ODS phased out (as at September 2005) (ODP tonnes)		-

Progress report

49. The activities carried out in Phase I of the Institutional Strengthening Project in Tonga were satisfactory. The National Compliance Centre (NCC) was established. The immediate objectives were to review the existing legislation and to draft national regulations for the control of ODS. The ODS bill was reviewed and is now ready to be submitted to the Legal Committee and subsequently to the Parliament for adoption. A train-the-trainers workshop was conducted in September 2003. Training programmes for refrigerant technicians and customs officers were also initiated.

50. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) is within the national administration. Its key role is to implement the national compliance action plan according to the programme and activities approved by the National Ozone Advisory Committee.

## Plan of action

51. For the next period the main goals are to continue involvement in developing and implementing the ODS legislation and regulations. The activities related to the training of customs officers and of local technicians on good practices in refrigeration will be continued. Furthermore, it is planned to introduce new alternatives to ODS, to eliminate R12, and to control illegal trade through the licensing system.

### **Yemen: renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>		
Implementing Agency		UNEP
Amounts previously received for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Jul. 1998	120,000
	Phase II: Dec. 2001	118,000
	Phase III: Dec. 2003	104,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>342,000</b>
Amount requested for renewal (Phase IV) (US \$):		104,000
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)		104,000
Agency support costs (US \$)		-
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV, to the Multilateral Fund		104,000
Date of approval of country programme		Jul. 1998
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)		2000
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1996), (ODP tonnes)		332.1
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2004) (ODP tonnes)		855.98
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) Average (1995-1997)		1,796.1
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) Average (1995-1997)		140.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) Average (1998-2000)		-
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) Average (1998-2000)		0.9
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) Average (1995-1998)		54.5
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2004) (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)		746.24
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)		4.60
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)		-
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)		0.44
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)		62.70
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)		42.00
Amount approved for projects (US \$)		3,797,652
Amount disbursed (as at September 2005) (US \$):		2,632,865
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)		422.0
ODS phased out (as at September 2005) (ODP tonnes)		192.7

## Progress report

52. The activities carried out in Phase III of the Institutional Strengthening Project in Yemen were satisfactory. Legislation for control of import/export of ODS was drafted and discussed with various stakeholders and the report for changing the baseline for CFCs, halons and methyl bromide was finalised. Two customs officers participated in the training courses held in Kuwait

and Syria, and refrigerant technicians participated in a workshop in Lebanon and Jordan. Several meetings took place to coordinate trainings in refrigeration and customs. Training on alternatives to methyl bromide was undertaken. Several issues of the Ozone bulletin were produced and distributed to Government bodies, NGOs and ODS-using sectors. A one-day workshop on halons for military officers was held and lectures for students were also given. Other awareness activities were carried out, such as an Ozone Day press conference at the Ministry of Water and Environment and a workshop on ozone issues in Northern Yemen.

53. The National Ozone Unit is located in the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) and has a direct relation with local authorities, NGOs, private institutions and companies, as well as with international and regional institutions and organisations.

#### Plan of action

54. For the next two years the main goal will be the effective application of the ODS regulatory system. All necessary steps will be taken for the adoption of the Beijing Amendment. Other planned activities are related to the laying out of the quota system in cooperation with the Ministry of Water and Environment, as well as with the implementation of the licensing system. A training programmes for custom officers will be developed and implemented and training sessions will be organised for technicians servicing the refrigeration and the air-conditioning sectors, as well as for the farmers on methyl bromide alternatives. A training workshop will be organised on phase-out of CTC and CTA. Public awareness activities will continue, such as production and distribution of awareness materials.



## **Annex II**

### **VIEWS EXPRESSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON RENEWALS OF INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS SUBMITTED TO THE 47<sup>TH</sup> MEETING**

#### *Bahrain*

1. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Bahrain and notes with appreciation that Bahrain has reported 2004 data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that Bahrain has completely phased out its halon consumption. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Bahrain has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, close cooperation in the field of customs control of ODS was maintained, ODS import and export data were collected and analysed. The approved phase-out projects were managed and monitored and specific public awareness campaigns and seminars were organised. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Bahrain will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of its current CFC consumption.

#### *Bolivia*

2. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Bolivia and notes with appreciation that Bolivia reported 2004 data to the Ozone Secretariat (on time) which showed progress towards achieving the 50 per cent CFC consumption reduction in 2005. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Bolivia has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, the national ODS phase-out strategy guidelines were drafted and the environmental management regulations for ODS are now in force. Two new foaming machines using CFC-free technologies were commissioned, while 230 customs officers and 265 refrigerant technicians were trained and specific awareness activities were undertaken. Three technical training institutes were equipped with new technology laboratories. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Bolivia will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current CFC consumption levels.

#### *Cambodia*

3. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Cambodia and notes with appreciation that Cambodia reported 2004 data to the Ozone Secretariat which showed that Cambodia continued to maintain the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project Cambodia has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, Cambodia has passed a sub-decree on ODS management and put in

place mechanisms to ensure its ability to control and monitor the import of ODS and to report accurate ODS consumption data. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Cambodia will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of its current CFC consumption levels.

*Cameroon*

4. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Cameroon and notes with appreciation that Cameroon has reported 2004 data to the Ozone Secretariat which showed that Cameroon continued to maintain the CFC consumption freeze and reported significant reductions in its methyl bromide consumption. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Cameroon has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, the NOU monitored the completed refrigeration and foam projects as well as the halon bank project. The NOU also organised training programmes for customs officers and refrigeration technicians as well as for end-users of methyl bromide, and public awareness activities were undertaken. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Cameroon will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of its current CFC consumption.

*Croatia*

5. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Croatia and notes with appreciation that Croatia has reported 2004 data to the Ozone Secretariat, which shows considerable progress in Croatia's ODS phase-out programme, having achieved an 85 per cent reduction in CFC consumption and complete phase-out in halon consumption. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Croatia has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, the new by-law on improving the licensing system was drafted and submitted to the Government for approval. Three regional recovery and recycling centres have been established and demonstration equipment for 8 vocational schools was distributed. More than 900 technicians in refrigeration and air-conditioning have been trained, while more than 600 permits have been issued to service technicians. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful, that in the next two years, Croatia will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of its current CFC consumption.

*Democratic People's Republic of Korea*

6. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Democratic People's Republic of Korea (D.P.R. Korea) and notes that D.P.R. Korea reported 2004 CFC consumption that is below its CFC baseline and that D.P.R. Korea moved towards achieving the 50 per cent reduction target in 2005. Nevertheless the Committee views with concern the fact that D.P.R. Korea has reported in 2004

CTC consumption which is only 15 per cent less than its baseline consumption and as a consequence D.P.R. Korea may have challenges in meeting the 85 per cent reduction target in 2005. The Executive Committee, however, notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, D.P.R. Korea has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, the existing legislation was improved and a licensing system for importation of ODS was established, as well as a licensing system for technicians. Specific training activities were carried out and, 140 refrigerant technicians and 100 customs officers were trained. Awareness raising material was distributed to the printed media and to TV channels for publication. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, D.P.R. Korea will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current ODS consumption, in particular its CTC consumption.

#### *Jamaica*

7. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the Institutional Strengthening Project renewal request for Jamaica and notes with appreciation that Jamaica has reported 2004 data to the Ozone Secretariat showing outstanding progress in its ODS phase-out programme having almost achieved the 2007 CFC reduction target and completely phased out consumption of halon, CTC and TCA. Jamaica has also achieved 70 per cent reduction in its methyl bromide consumption. These are significant steps that Jamaica has taken within the framework of the institutional strengthening project to phase out its ODS consumption. The Executive Committee notes particularly that Jamaica has enacted the Preservation of the Ozone Layer Act and is drafting regulations and a Code of Practice for the refrigeration industry, the refrigerant management plan was reviewed and started to be implemented, and the Terminal Phase-out Management Plan was updated. Targeted training activities, public awareness programmes and an incentive programme for end users were undertaken. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Jamaica will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success and achieve further progress in the phase-out of its CFC consumption.

#### *Kuwait*

8. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Kuwait and notes with appreciation that Kuwait has reported 2004 data to the Ozone Secretariat which shows that Kuwait has met its 2005 CFC consumption reduction level. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Kuwait has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption, and has phased out its halon consumption. Specifically training sessions for customs officers and refrigerant technicians were organised and the training programme on good practices in refrigeration continued. Data on ODS consumption was collected and processed. The national awareness of ODS was enhanced and information on new technologies and alternatives was disseminated. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Kuwait will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of its current CFC consumption.

*Malawi*

9. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Malawi and notes with appreciation that Malawi reported 2004 data to the Ozone Secretariat which shows that Malawi is on its way to achieving the 85 per cent CFC reduction target CFC consumption having achieved an 80 per cent reduction in 2004. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Malawi has taken significant steps to phase out its methyl bromide consumption having reduced the consumption by over 80 per cent. The enforcement of the ODS regulations was strengthened, while customs officers and refrigeration technicians were trained and a public awareness and information campaign was undertaken. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Malawi will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success toward complete phase-out of its ODS consumption.

*Namibia*

10. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Namibia and notes with appreciation that Namibia reported 2004 data to the Ozone Secretariat which shows significant progress in the phase-out of its ODS consumption having achieved 65 per cent reduction in its CFC consumption and complete phase-out of halon and methyl bromide consumption. The Executive Committee notes that Namibia has taken the significant steps within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, the ODS regulation entered into force on 1 January 2005. With the adoption of the ODS regulation at least five cases of illegal trading were detected and a substantial reduction in ODS has been achieved. Nine refrigeration technicians and 138 customs officers were trained. Public awareness programmes were carried out and thousands of posters and booklets were distributed. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Namibia will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success towards complete phase-out of its current CFC consumption.

*Niger*

11. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Niger and notes with appreciation that Niger reported 2004 data to the Ozone Secretariat which shows that Niger continued to maintain the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee notes that Niger has taken significant steps within the framework of the institutional strengthening project to phase out its CFC consumption, specifically, the related legislation and a licensing system for the control of ODS were put into place. Procedures for ratification of the Beijing Amendment were begun by the Government. Training programmes for customs officers and refrigeration technicians were also carried out. The recovery and recycling of CFC-12 and the establishment of the recovery and recycling unit with centres in Niamey, Maradi and Zinder took place. Information about ozone was published in journals and other awareness activities were conducted. The Executive Committee is hopeful, that in the next two years, Niger will continue with the implementation of

its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of its current CFC consumption levels.

*Saint Kitts and Nevis*

12. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Saint Kitts and Nevis and notes that Saint Kitts and Nevis has reported 2004 data to the Ozone Secretariat which shows that Saint Kitts and Nevis maintained its freeze of CFC consumption. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Saint Kitts and Nevis has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, related policy and legislation, the customs training programme and the recovery and recycling project were implemented. The actions initiated to expedite phase-out of ODS were coordinated, promoted and monitored. Information on ozone layer protection issues was collected, analysed and disseminated. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Saint Kitts and Nevis will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of its current CFC consumption.

*Samoa*

13. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Samoa and notes with concern that as of October 2005 Samoa had not reported its ODS consumption data for 2004. The Executive Committee nevertheless notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Samoa has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, Samoa undertook the development of legal instruments to control and monitor ODS imports and consumption assisted the phasing out of CFCs. The licensing system was endorsed and the Ozone Layer Protection Regulations have been passed by the Cabinet. A database for ODS has not yet been formulated, but the content is finalized. The awareness programmes to enhance public knowledge were continued and there were ongoing activities to inform importers, end-users and the general public on ozone issues. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Samoa will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current CFC consumption.

*Senegal*

14. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Senegal and notes with appreciation that Senegal reported 2004 data to the Ozone Secretariat which shows that Senegal has made significant progress in the phase-out of ODS consumption. Senegal has reduced its CFC consumption by 75 per cent and completely phased out methyl bromide consumption. The Executive Committee also notes the significant steps taken by Senegal, including the application of regulations on ODS imports. Inquiries and case studies on the efficiency of ODS import regulations and training of refrigeration technicians and customs officers were undertaken, while the awareness campaign involving distribution of information material for the public and periodic talks on radio and TV

continued. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Senegal will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in its advance towards total phase-out of its current CFC consumption.

#### *Sierra Leone*

15. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the Institutional Strengthening Project renewal request for Sierra Leone and notes with concern that Sierra Leone has reported in 2004 halon consumption which exceeds its baseline. As a consequence Sierra Leone may be in potential non-compliance with the Protocol's halon control measures. The Executive Committee, however, notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Sierra Leone has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption and the reported data shows that Sierra Leone was able to maintain its freeze in CFC consumption. Specifically, ODS regulations were successfully drafted and approved by the Cabinet. The National Ozone Office (NOO) implemented training programmes for customs officers and training in good refrigeration practices. Associations of refrigeration personnel were created and networked, and 20 technicians were trained on retrofit technology. The NOO has succeeded in increasing awareness on ozone issues which has resulted in reduction in importation of ODS. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful, that in the next two years, Sierra Leone will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of its current CFC consumption.

#### *Yemen*

16. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the Institutional Strengthening Project renewal request for Yemen and notes with concern that as of 30 September 2005 Yemen had not reported 2004 data to the Ozone Secretariat. However, the Executive Committee notes that based on data reported to the Fund Secretariat on the progress of implementation of its country programme Yemen appears to have made significant progress in its ODS phase-out. Yemen appears to have almost completely phased out its halon consumption and nearly 70 per cent of its CFC consumption, surpassing the 50 per cent reduction required in 2005. Yemen has, within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Legislation for control of import/export of ODS was drafted and discussed by various stakeholders and the report for changing the baseline for CFCs, halons and methyl bromide was finalised. Training on alternatives to methyl bromide was held and specialised awareness activities were carried out. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful, that in the next two years, Yemen will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success and achieve further rapid reductions in its consumption of CFCs and methyl bromide.

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**UNEP**  
**2005 WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT**

PRESENTED TO THE  
47TH MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION  
OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

SEPTEMBER 2005

## UNEP 2005 WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT

September 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 47<sup>th</sup> meeting. This amendment includes the following projects:

No	Project Title	Reference	Funding Requested (US\$)*
1	Afghanistan: Implementation of the NPP - Institutional strengthening project phase 1 (2 years)	BP 2005	150,000
2	Afghanistan: Implementation of the NPP - Customs training	BP 2005	75,000
3	Afghanistan: Implementation of the NPP - Training in good practices in refrigeration	BP 2005	150,000
4	Afghanistan: Implementation of the NPP – Monitoring and evaluation policy component	BP 2005	100,000
5	Implementation of the NPP DPR Korea: Preparation of halon management plan	BP 2005	40,000
6	Implementation of the NPP DPR Korea: Development of enforcement measures for laws and regulations of ODS phase-out and awareness raising	BP 2005	46,000
7	Implementation of the NPP DPR Korea: Train the trainer programme for refrigeration service technicians	BP 2005	138,000
8	Implementation of the NPP DPR Korea: Enforcement centre for CFC import control	BP 2005	204,000
9	Implementation of the NPP DPR Korea: Monitoring and evaluation of the TPMP activities	BP 2005	100,000
10	Implementation of the TPMP Fiji: Enforcement component	BP 2005	151,000
11	Implementation of the TPMP Fiji: Training component	BP 2005	50,600
12	Implementation of the TPMP Fiji: Public awareness for end-users	BP 2005	22,000
13	Implementation of the TPMP Fiji: Monitoring component	BP 2005	101,200
14	Implementation of the RMP Update Madagascar: Training for customs officers.	BP 2005	22,000



15	Implementation of the RMP Update for Madagascar: Training for refrigeration servicing technicians.	BP 2005	25,000
16	Implementation of the TPMP Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	BP 2005	67,000
17	Methyl bromide communication programme: Sierra Leone	BP 2005	50,000
18	Methyl bromide communication programme: Burkina Faso, Rwanda, Seychelles, Tanzania	BP 2005	60,000
19	Kyrgyzstan compliance assistance in Halons in the military sector	BP 2005	46,000
20	Technical assistance in CTC management: Nepal	BP 2005	40,000
21	Eritrea: Institutional strengthening project (Start-up funding for setting up NOU)	BP2005	40,000
22	Eritrea: CP/RMP preparation	BP 2005	40,000
23	TPMP preparation requests for Burkina Faso, Comoros	BP2005	50,000
24	Updating UNEP's customs training manual	BP 2005	200,000
25	Institutional strengthening renewals for Bahrain, Bolivia, Cambodia, Cameroon, Croatia, DPR Korea, Fiji, Jamaica, Kuwait, Malawi, Micronesia, Namibia, Niger, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tonga, Yemen (19).	BP 2005	1,492,195
26	Methyl Bromide project for Fiji	BP 2005	65,000
27	Training and Capacity Building through Farmer Field School for Sustaining Methyl Bromide Phase out Achievements in Africa	BP 2005	1,796,700
28	China Servicing Sector Phaseout Plan 2 <sup>nd</sup> tranche	BP 2005	230,000
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>5,551,695</b>

\*All amounts exclude project support costs.

\*\* This amount is being requested only for start-up activities for this project.

II. There are 7 additional activities for UNEP at this time which are included in the projects being presented to the Executive Committee by other Implementing or Bilateral Agency.

No	Project Title	Submitting Agency	Funding level (US\$)*
1	Technical assistance to support the methyl bromide phase out in Honduras using grafting as alternative.	Spain	64,071
2	Technical assistance to support the methyl bromide phase out in Guatemala using grafting as alternative.	Spain	64,071

3	Technical assistance to phase out the use of methyl bromide in Paraguay	Spain	40,000
4	Mongolia TPMP UNEP components	Japan	50,000
5	Policy assistance to Portuguese-speaking countries	Portugal	90,000
	<b>Total</b>		<b>308,142</b>

\*All amounts exclude project support costs.

The activities proposed in this Amendment follow the latest applicable guidelines approved by the Executive Committee including relevant decisions taken at the 46<sup>th</sup> meeting.

**1 Title:** *Afghanistan: Implementation of the NPP - Institutional strengthening project phase 1 (for 2 years)*

*Background*

This project is part of UNEP's 2005 Business Plan. The National Ozone Unit has been established through MLF funding of US\$60,000 and will be further strengthened under the NEPA for the purpose of overseeing the activities relating to the implementation of the country program to enable the country to meet its 2007 commitments and prepare for a total phase out in 2010. The NOU will have teams, which will carryout the necessary activities for overseeing the implementation of the Country Programme and Refrigerant Management Plan.

*Objectives:*

National Ozone Unit will inter-alia undertake the following activities:

*Information exchange related*

- Provide information on the Montreal Protocol phase-out schedules regulations and general information to enable Afghanistan to achieve its goals as outlined in the Country Programme and Refrigerant Management Plan as part of the expedited assistance approach for a new Party.
- Provide the public with information on new developments under the Montreal Protocol as well as alternatives to ODS substances in conjunction with various key ministries and organizations.
- Develop and implement specific capacity building and awareness program including networking with the countries in the region.
- Develop information sharing mechanisms on non-ODS technologies in Afghanistan including Annual Trade fair on ozone friendly products. This needs to be done with particular emphasis on technology transfer from India.

*Monitoring and reporting*

- Submit annual reports on the ODS consumption to the Ozone Secretariat of UNEP as per the requirements of the Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol and subsequent MOP decisions on voluntary submissions by 30 June every year.
- Submit annual reports on progress of implementation of Country Programme to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat. as per the decision of the tenth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund.
- Submit Institutional Strengthening project related reports to UNEP ROAP as per the requirements of the Institutional Strengthening MOU.
- Facilitating implementation of regulations on ODSs.
- Monitor implementation of CP and RMP in Afghanistan.

*Development and implementation of regulations*

- Ensure the legislative framework is in place and enforced;

- Development of legislative system to control both ODS and ODS using products including licensing and quota system.

*Interministerial and industry coordination*

- Liaise with industry, stakeholders, Ministries and government agencies as necessary.

*Project monitoring and control*

- Monitor the various elements of implementation of the Country Program and Refrigerant Management Plan.
- Develop any other projects required for implementing the Country Programme. in co-operation with implementing/funding agencies and prepare required reports.

*Description:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 26 September 2005.

*Time Frame:* 24 months (January 2006 – December 2007)

*Cost:* US\$150,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Establishing an MOU	1-3
Monitoring activities related to reporting and implementation	4-24
Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

**2 Title:** *Afghanistan: Implementation of the NPP – Customs training*

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

*Objectives:* The main objective of the project is to provide training and necessary equipment to customs officers in the following areas:

- 1 Ozone Depletion and Montreal Protocol.
- 2 Identification methods for ODS. mixtures and ODS based equipment.
- 3 Policy and regulations in respect of ODS
- 4 Illegal trade and methods of tracking and controlling
- 5 Recording Imports of ODS and ODS based Equipment
- 6 Enforcement of licensing system for ODS
- 7 Coordination with national and international agencies to control and regulate the imports of ODS and ODS based equipment.

*Expected results and outcome:* It is expected that 320 Customs and trade related officers will be trained enabling the country to effectively implement and monitor the imports and trade of ODS and ODS based equipment.

*Description:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 26 September 2005.

*Time Frame:* 24 months (January 2006 – December 2007)

*Cost:* US\$75,000 (excluding agency support costs)

<i>Project Milestones:</i>	Task	Date (Months after approval)
	Establishing an MOU	1-3
	Phase 1 training	4-12
	Phase 2 training	12-24
	Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

**3 Title:** *Afghanistan: Implementation of the NPP – Training in good practices in refrigeration*

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

*Objectives:* The main objectives of the project are to provide training in good refrigeration practices to 400 technicians in the following areas:

- 8 Good servicing and maintenance practices for reducing wastage of refrigerants.
- 9 Learning new techniques for working on Non-ODS based systems.
- 10Recovery and recycling methods
- 11Retrofitting of ODS based systems.
- 12Understanding the policy and regulatory issues.
- 13Understanding the Montreal Protocol, controlled refrigerants and their effects.

*Expected results and outcome:* It is expected that 800 technicians will be trained through this project which in turn will allow permanent use of good refrigeration service and maintenance practices for systems using ODS as well as non-ODS and the correct handling of new replacement refrigerants.

*Description:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 26 September 2005.

*Time Frame:* 24 months (January 2006 – December 2007)

*Cost:* US\$150,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project  
Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Establishing an MOU	1-3
Phase 1 training	4-12
Phase 2 training	12-24
Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

**4 Title:** *Afghanistan: Implementation of the NPP – Monitoring and evaluation policy component*

*Background*

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

*Activities and approach:*

The project will assist the Country in implementation of the Montreal Protocol and the CP/RMP. The project focuses on development of ODS regulations and codes of good practice in refrigeration and their enforcement and monitoring. As per the CP/RMP document there is a significant amount of ODS consumption in Afghanistan. At present there are no ODS regulations to control the imports /consumption of ODS in the country. The project proposes to provide support to the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan through technical support from UNEP. At present there are no controls on imports of ODS and ODS based equipment in the country and there is a danger that in the absence of any regulatory framework obsolete ODS equipment may enter the country. In this regard the project would also support regional interaction between Afghanistan and its neighbours to develop joint strategy and regulations to control the borders.

The regulations will be developed through interaction with various stakeholders such as the Customs department as well as the Ministries of Trade etc. The project envisages the establishment of an enforcement centre that will collect data on the imports and use of ODS as well as ensure compliance of ODS rules and regulations in the country.

Under this project, a further study to control and phase-out halon and CTC use will also be explored.

*Description:*

See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 26 September 2005.

*Time Frame:*

24 months (January 2005 – December 2007)

*Cost:*

US\$100,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project*

Task	Date
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*Milestones:*

	(Months after approval)
Establishing an MOU	1-3
Drafting ODS legislation	4-12
Monitoring	13-17
Final report	22-24
Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

**5 Title:** *Implementation of the NPP DPR Korea : Preparation of halon management plan*

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

*Objectives:* To develop a Halon Management Plan that will phase out halon applications and maintain the fire safety of the country.

*Expected results and outcome:* The Halon Management Plan will contain following components:

- 1) Halon application inventory of the country;
- 2) Halon application related fire safety code;
- 3) Good practices in handling of halons;
- 4) Feasibility report on halon bank for the country;
- 5) Halon extinguish system disposal plan
- 6) Ban on application of halon extinguishers and extinguishing system
- 7) Ban on import of halon and halon extinguishing system and extinguishers

*Description:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 26 September 2005.

*Time Frame:* 12 months (January – December 2005)

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

*Project Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Establishment of MOU	1-3
Establishment of halon inventory	4-12
Stakeholder workshop	4-12
Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

**6 Title:** *Implementation of the NPP DPR Korea: Development of enforcement measures for laws and regulations of ODS phase-out and awareness raising*

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

*Objectives:* The main objective of this component is to ensure close monitoring and management of CFC import and export through development of enforcement measures and public awareness.

*Planned activities:* During the preparation of TPMP, it was noted that some servicing personnel in the department stores in Pyongyang had little idea of ODS and ozone issues. Awareness and education campaigns should be continued and strengthened to notify the public of the shortage of the CFC supply in the next few years and the complete phase-out of CFC in 2010 and also to mobilize the support for the phase-out programme.

In order to attain the objectives of the each one of these Projects, a National consultant trained in refrigeration and who have been involved in the implementation of Phase I of RMP will be mandated to collect the data from all the workshops that are included in the Recovery and Recycling Project as well as the other activities in the TPMP Project. As the R&R workshop and the other installations are located all over the country, the budget below includes funds for transportation and logistical arrangements for this activity.

As there are many un-registered small refrigeration repairs shops in the country, untrained servicing personnel should be educated through general awareness outreach program. Through the Halon Management Plan, awareness of fire officials be carried out, and general public would be educated on ozone protection. Therefore, public education campaigning are deemed to be of great importance.

Pursuing the recommendations made by customs officers and refrigeration service technicians who participated in the relevant training workshops for good practice of refrigeration servicing and customs officer training that TV documentary is a very useful tool for education and awareness raising campaign. Almost every urban and many rural household has one TV set. TV program last few hours a day, and TV show time is important for local people for entertainment and education.

With the promulgation of new laws and regulations, the enforcement measures to be developed and mandated during the implementation of TPMP, it is planned to produce a TV series or short programs (15 minutes) to publicize the TPMP implementation and enforcement of related laws and regulations, so that the general public of DPR Korea understands DPR Korea's international commitments and responsibilities of ODS phase out program.

*Description:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 26 September 2005.

*Time Frame:* 24 months (January 2006 – December 2007)



*Cost:* US\$ 46,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project  
Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Establishment of MOU	1-3
National stakeholder workshops	4-12
Development of enforcement measures	13-24
Public awareness	4-24
Monitoring of activities	4-24
Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

**7 Title:** *Implementation of the NPP DPR Korea: Train the trainer programme for refrigeration service technicians*

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

*Objectives:* This training course aims at enabling refrigeration and air conditioning workers to avoid unnecessary losses of CFC during the maintenance, servicing and repair of existing CFC based systems and master the technical skills to service and repair non-CFC systems and strengthening the existing skills of the trainers in the country.

*Activities:* This components foresees the following activities:

- Strategies and practices to be implemented in order to minimize emissions of ODS, including during storage, handling, reclaiming and decanting;
- Reduction of CFC consumption due to leaks and poor practices;
- Demonstration of ODS recovery and recycling as well as instructions on the use of such equipment;
- Training in procedures to decommission old units;
- Awareness of new refrigerants and their characteristics;
- Training of refrigeration technicians on good practices;
- Procedures necessary for the conversion of existing systems to non ODS refrigerants including performance testing, oil testing, leak detection, evacuation and servicing will be explained.
- Practical activities to converting and retrofitting existing ODS-based refrigeration and air conditioning systems to non-ODS systems.

*Expected outcomes:* The training course will have the following outcomes:

- 1) 476 technicians and 100 skilled workers will be trained for good practice of refrigeration servicing; environmental awareness of technicians will be increased, direct emission of CFCs during the servicing will be reduced;
- 2) Equipment for 5 training centers is provided, and such training centers are part of vocational training entities and schools of General Bureau

of External Services, will play an important role for teaching and training of refrigeration technicians and students, thereby sustaining the training efforts in the long term.

*Description:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 26 September 2005.

*Time Frame:* 36 months (January 2006 – December 2008)

*Cost:* US\$ 138,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Establishment of MOU	1-3
Equipment procurement	4-10
Phase 1 training workshops	11-18
Phase 2 training workshops	19-36
Monitoring of activities	4-36
Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

**8 Title:** *Implementation of the NPP DPR Korea: Enforcement centre for CFC import control*

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

*Objectives:* To provide training to 600 customs officers for a strict control of imports and exports of all CFCs and CFC based equipment and establishment of a functional quota system.

*Activities:*

*Expected outcomes and criteria for success:* The component will have the following main outcome:  
 - more efficient implementation of the ODS import/export regulations including licensing system and more efficient control of CFCs and CFCs-using equipment upon entrance to the country and also inside the country. This will be done through training and supply of identification equipment to at least 35 entry points into DPR Korea.

The criteria for success will be the import/export permits and quotas to licensed importers are correctly handled and recorded by customs and the percentage of targeted random checks performed on suspect imports/stocks by customs officers.

*Description:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 26 September 2005.

*Time Frame:* 36 months (January 2006 – December 2008)

*Cost:* US\$ 204,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project  
Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Establishment of MOU	1-3
Equipment procurement	4-10
Phase 1 training workshops	11-18
Phase 2 training workshops	19-30
Enforcement Center and refreshment training	30-36
Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

**9 Title:** *Implementation of the NPP DPR Korea: Monitoring and evaluation of the TPMP activities*

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

*Objectives:* To effectively manage and monitor the smooth implementation of TPMP.

*Activities:*

- 1) Manage the implementation of the TPMP on a daily basis;
- 2) Prepare Annual Implementation Program;
- 3) Conduct annual performance audit;
- 4) Prepare Annual Progress report
- 5) Assist UNEP/UNIDO to conduct the verification of the CFC consumption.
- 6) Program Implementation Report (PIR) will be prepared and submitted before the end of 2010.

*Expected outcomes:* Project management unit (PMU) operating with day to day activities to perform the duties to achieve the objectives as specified above.

*Description:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 26 September 2005.

*Time Frame:* 60 months (January 2006 – December 2010)

*Cost:* US\$ 100,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project  
Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Establishment of PMU	1-3

Monitoring of activities	1-60
Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

**10 Title:** *Implementation of the TPMP Fiji: Enforcement component*

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

*Objectives:* See TPMP Fiji proposal submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 26 September 2005.

*Activities:* See TPMP Fiji proposal submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 26 September 2005.

*Expected outcome:* See TPMP Fiji proposal submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 26 September 2005.

*Description:* See TPMP Fiji proposal submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 26 September 2005.

*Time Frame:* 36 months (January 2006 – December 2008)

*Cost:* US\$ 151,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Policy review and initiatives	1-36
Certification	1-12
Refrigerant analysis lab	1-36
MDI transition strategy	7-24
Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

**11 Title:** *Implementation of the TPMP Fiji: Training component*

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

*Objectives:* See TPMP Fiji proposal submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 26 September 2005.

*Activities:* See TPMP Fiji proposal submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 26 September 2005.

*Expected outcome:* See TPMP Fiji proposal submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 26 September 2005.

*Description:* Training will consist of two projects, both supplementary to previous projects funded by Multilateral Fund:

- 1 Training for all air-conditioning and refrigeration service technicians, including MAC, building chillers, commercial refrigeration, and domestic refrigeration; and
- 2 Border Security Officers training designed to strengthen CFC and Methyl bromide import quota and control policy. This training will involve effective border measures for all controlled substances including methyl bromide.

The target audience for the training will be: 1) air-conditioning and refrigeration service industry, 2) Customs, Quarantine, Fiji Islands Maritime Safety Administration and Environmental Officers involved in Border control.

*Time Frame:* 24 months (January 2006 – December 2007)

*Cost:* US\$ 50,600 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project  
Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Training for refrigeration technicians	1-24
Training for customs officers	1-24
Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

**12 Title:** *Implementation of the TPMP Fiji: Public awareness for end-users*

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

*Objectives:* With the phase-out of CFCs since 2000, some of the end users have experienced difficulties in servicing their CFC based equipment. To minimize such impact to end users, especially one in vulnerable economic conditions, it is necessary to alert them the possible shortage of CFC supply and the alternatives that the Government could provide to them.

*Activities:* As part of the awareness programme, two brochures will be created for MAC and ships/fishing vessel containing CFC. The brochure will contain information on ozone depletion, the Montreal Protocol, the types of ozone depleting substances, the effects of ozone depletion and what can be done to monitor ships containing controlled substances. The brochure will also contain more technical information on the types of ozone depleting refrigerant and their alternatives as well as proper ozone friendly procedures for the mobile air conditioning and refrigeration sector.

*Time Frame:* 36 months (January 2006 – December 2008)

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

<i>Project Milestones:</i>	Task	Date (Months after approval)
	Awareness programme	1-24
	Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

**13 Title:** *Implementation of the TPMP Fiji: Monitoring component*

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

*Objectives:* To effectively manage and monitor the smooth implementation of the activities in the TPMP.

*Activities:*

- 1 Manage the implementation of the TPMP on a daily basis;
- 2 Prepare annual implementation programme;
- 3 Conduct annual performance audit;
- 4 Prepare annual progress report
- 5 Assist UNEP in conducting the verification of the CFC consumption.

*Expected outcome:* See TPMP Fiji proposal submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 26 September 2005.

*Description:* See TPMP Fiji proposal submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 26 September 2005.

*Time Frame:* 36 months (January 2006 – December 2008)

*Cost:* US\$ 101,200 (excluding agency support costs)

<i>Project Milestones:</i>	Task	Date (Months after approval)
	Establishment of PMU	1-3
	Monitoring of activities	1-60
	Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

**14 Title:** *Implementation of the RMP Update Madagascar: Training 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 training of the customs officers already trained under phase 1 and to ensure an efficient application of the ODS import regulations in Madagascar.

*Activities:* The RMP Update entail training workshops targeting all areas of Madagascar.

*Expected outcome:* The component will have the following main outcome:  
 -6 Better monitoring of imports/exports of ODS.  
 -7 Verified ODS consumption data

*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;

update the provisions and exchange the results with the neighbouring countries for a better harmonization of the procedures in the customs zone.

*Time Frame:* 12 months (January 2006 – December 2006)

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

*Project Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Establishment of MOU	1
Phase 1 training workshops	2-5
Phase 2 training workshops	6-12
Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

**15 Title: *Implementation of the RMP Update for Madagascar: 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

introduction in the curriculum cycles of formation of the various centers of formation

*Activities:* The training workshops will provide training in the following areas:

*Expected outcome:*

- 8 Good practices in refrigeration
- 9 Introduction of new techniques for replacement of CFC, HCFC and HFC
- 10 Techniques of refill of refrigerants
- 11 Establishment of contacts with existing associations

1. Trained technicians in good practices
2. Better management and a reduction of CFC use in refrigeration units

New methods in the training schemes of the technical training schools with regard to ozone

*Description:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 26 September 2005.

*Time Frame:* 12 months (January 2006 – December 2007)

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

*Project Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Establishment of MOU	1
Phase 1 training workshops	2-6
Phase 2 training workshops	7-12
Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

**16 Title:** *Implementation of the TPMP St Vincent and the Grenadines*

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

*Objectives:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 26 September 2005.

*Activities:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 26 September 2005.

*Expected outcome:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 26 September 2005.

*Description:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 26 September 2005.

*Time Frame:* 36 months (January 2006 – December 2008)

*Cost:* US\$ 67,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Establishment of MOU	1-3



Phase 1 training workshops	11-18
Phase 2 training workshops	19-36
Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

**17 Title:** *Methyl Bromide Communication Programmes: Sierra Leone*

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

*Objectives:* The programme's overall objectives are to:

1. Provide information on viable MB alternatives and promote the adoption of MB alternatives by providing easy-to-use technical information materials for the MB users, and increasing users' ability to manage pest control problems and find their own solutions;
2. Assist in prevention of illegal introduction of future methyl bromide use due to various factors, including methyl bromide dumping, illegal trading, by promoting active involvement of local organizations and NGOs and training of custom officers;
3. Sustain the momentum of the phase out process during the entire compliance period by securing broader involvement and support of the general public in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol; and
4. Seek to create synergies with other projects of related MEAs.

*Expected results and outcome:* Upon completion of the project, the participating countries will have the institutional capacity, policy and training measures in place to sustain efforts in controlling illegal importation of methyl bromide into the country. The stakeholders will have received various publications and videos and other methyl bromide phase out information, learned useful skills. These support activities will enable the participating countries' officers and their agricultural ministries to sustain methyl bromide phase-out achievements.

In addition, the following outputs are expected:

- Awareness-raising publications and activities to inform methyl bromide users and the public about the health and environmental effects of methyl bromide, requirements under the Montreal Protocol and the existence of effective alternatives;
- Enhanced capacity of custom officers to combat illegal trade on methyl bromide;
- Training programmes to implement alternatives that are effective and environmentally sustainable ; and
- Created synergies with related MEAs.

The project will provide the environmental benefits of allowing the participating countries to maintain methyl bromide phase out achievements. The countries will have the policy, technical and training assistance needed to

combat illegal trade on methyl bromide and implement safe and effective alternatives that meet local climatic conditions. Training activities to implement alternatives will be carried out jointly with regional agricultural institutes in order to utilize the agricultural capacity and extension programmes that already exists within the country. The project will also allow better understanding of key issues, improved data reporting, and adoption of environmentally sustainable pest management practices.

*Description:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 16 September 2005.

*Time Frame:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 16 September 2005.

*Cost:* Sierra Leone: US\$50,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Development of Methyl Bromide publications	1-3
National training workshops (Customs training, public awareness)	4-12
Final national workshop	13-17
Final report	18-24
Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

***18 Title:*** ***Methyl Bromide Communication Programmes: Burkina Faso, Rwanda, Seychelles, Tanzania***

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





*Objectives:* The programme's overall objectives are to:

1. Provide information on viable MB alternatives and promote the adoption of MB alternatives by providing easy-to-use technical information materials for the MB users, and increasing users' ability to manage pest control problems and find their own solutions;
2. Assist in prevention of illegal introduction of future methyl bromide use due to various factors, including methyl bromide dumping, illegal trading, by promoting active involvement of local organizations and NGOs and training of custom officers;
3. Sustain the momentum of the phase out process during the entire compliance period by securing broader involvement and support of the general public in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol; and
4. Seek to create synergies with other projects of related MEAs.

*Expected results and outcome:*

Upon completion of the project, the participating countries will have the institutional capacity, policy and training measures in place to sustain efforts in controlling illegal importation of methyl bromide into the country. The stakeholders will have received various publications and videos and other methyl bromide phase out information, learned useful skills. These support activities will enable the participating countries' officers and their agricultural ministries to sustain methyl bromide phase-out achievements.

In addition, the following outputs are expected:

-  Awareness-raising publications and activities to inform methyl bromide users and the public about the health and environmental effects of methyl bromide, requirements under the Montreal Protocol and the existence of effective alternatives;
-  Enhanced capacity of custom officers to combat illegal trade on methyl bromide;
-  Training programmes to implement alternatives that are effective and environmentally sustainable ; and
-  Created synergies with related MEAs.

The project will provide the environmental benefits of allowing the participating countries to maintain methyl bromide phase out achievements. The countries will have the policy, technical and training assistance needed to combat illegal trade on methyl bromide and implement safe and effective alternatives that meet local climatic conditions. Training activities to implement alternatives will be carried out jointly with regional agricultural institutes in order to utilize the agricultural capacity and extension programmes that already exists within the country. The project will also allow better understanding of key issues, improved data reporting, and adoption of environmentally sustainable pest management practices.

*Description:*

See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 16 September 2005.

*Time Frame:*

See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 16 September 2005.

*Cost:*

Burkina Faso: US\$15,000  
Rwanda: US\$15,000  
Seychelles: US\$15,000  
Tanzania: US\$15,000  
Total: US\$60,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project*

*Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Development of Methyl Bromide publications	1-3

National training workshops (Customs training, public awareness)	4-12
Final national workshop	13-17
Final report	18-24
Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

**19 Title:** *Kyrgyzstan halon compliance assistance in the military sector.*

*Background* Kyrgyzstan has a zero baseline for halon, which was based on the official data provided by the Customs Department, State Statistics Committee and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry of the country. However, during the Belgrade Halon Management Workshop (2004) organised under the Regional Ozone Network for Europe and Central Asia, Kyrgyz experts learned about working with the military sector and other potential halon users to identify actual consumption in the country. After the Belgrade workshop, the NOU approached the Ministry of Defence and aviation companies with request to provide halon consumption data. As a result, NOU was informed that halon for military purposes did not pass through customs and thus was not officially reported by the customs authorities. The Ministry of Defence reported that they use 750 kg of halon in Air Force and Tank Units in 2004. The NOU is conducting further research as it expects the halon consumption to be even higher than the reported 2004 consumption. These new data put Kyrgyzstan in potential non-compliance.

*Objectives:* 1) Phase-out of the consumption of virgin halons in the military sector by June 2007 in order to sustain compliance in the sector

*Expected results and outcome:*

- 1) Availability of historical and today's halon consumption data for the military sector
- 2) National networking on halon issues i.e. through a Halon Steering Committee
- 3) Availability of halon strategy and action plan
- 4) Final report upon project completion

*Description:* The project aims to establish historical halon consumption data in the military sector which were not part of the country's customs statistics or A7 data reporting to the Ozone Secretariat. Based on these consumption data, a national Halon Steering Committee will be established with the relevant ministries, the military sector, the Ozone Secretariat, the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, the involved implementing agencies and additional resource persons to agree on the most appropriate strategy and action plan. The strategy should consider using existing halon banks in the region or elsewhere to procure recycled halon. It should also consider alternatives to the use of halons.

The National Ozone Unit (NOU) will be the focal point for this activity and arrange for the local organisation i.e. hiring a national ozone expert, organising meetings, negotiating the strategy and action plan, liaising between the relevant ministries, the military sector and other stakeholders involved, follow-up on the implementation of the action plan. The strategy and action plan, and upon completion of the project a final report, will be prepared by the NOU.

*Time Frame:* January 2006 - June 2007

*Cost:* US\$ 46,000 (excluding agency support costs)

<i>Project Milestones:</i>	Task	Date (Months after approval)
	Data collection	April 2006
	Halon Steering Committee	July 2006
	Adoption of strategy & action plan	October 2006
	Implementation of action plan	January 2007

***20 Title:*** ***Technical assistance in CTC management: Nepal***

*Background* As at 1 June 2005, 40 Article 5 countries reported 2004 data pursuant to Article 7 and 32 countries reported 2004 data only to the Fund Secretariat. All countries at risk of the 85% reduction of CTC control measure have received support from the Multilateral Fund with the exception of the 4 countries that do not have activities in the 2005 business plan of any Agency. These are Ecuador, Nepal, Sierra Leone, and Uganda. In the analysis, it should be noted that all data reported and used are those related to controlled use only, i.e., exclude feedstock. Nepal has ratified the London Amendment and is required to reduce their consumption by 85 per cent on 1 January 2005.

*Objectives:* The main objective of the projects activities is to assist Nepal in developing policies and management schemes aimed at reducing the use of CTCs.

*Planned activities:* Following activities being planned to support Nepal in achieving the above-mentioned objective:

- Through the regional CAP team in ROAP to provide technical assistance to Nepal in reducing its consumption of CTC. The assistance will include activities like inventorying the use of CTC, providing information on alternatives to the national stakeholders, providing access to STOC experts, holding roundtables of national stakeholders and conducting targeted awareness campaigns through supply chain. For these activities, UNEP is proposing a funding of US\$40,000 as per ExCom decision 45/14.

*Time Frame:* 24 months: January 2006 - December 2007

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

*Project Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Project document and obtaining signature	1-3
Establishing inventory	4-18
Stakeholder meeting	19-24
Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

**21 Title:** *Institutional strengthening project for Eritrea.*

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

*Objectives:* To provide support to the Government of Eritrea to meet its obligations under the Montreal Protocol.

*Description:* Under this project a National Ozone Office will be set up within the Ministry of Environment. This NOU will be the national coordinating body for the development of the Country Programme (CP) and the Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP). The funding is requested for the initial steps in the implementation of the Institutional Strengthening project activities, such as setting up a National Ozone Unit, purchase of equipment for the NOU, etc.

*Time Frame:* Up to 12 months.

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

*Project Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Project document and obtaining signature	1-2
Establishment of the NOU	2-6
Submission of terminal report	10-12

**22 Title:** *CP/RMP preparation for Eritrea.*

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

*Objectives:* To assist the Government of Eritrea in the development of a Country Programme /Refrigerant Management Plan (CP/RMP).

*Time Frame:* 12 months

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

*Project  
Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Project document and obtaining signature	1-3
First draft of CP/RMP	4-8
Final draft of CP/RMP	9-10
Submission of CP/RMP	12

**23 Title:** *TPMP preparation requests for Burkina Faso, Comoros*

*Background* These items are part of 2005 Business Plan of UNEP.

*Objectives:* To develop Terminal Phaseout Management Plans (TPMPs) for Burkina Faso and Comoros.

*Description:* See the official request letters submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 23 September 2005.

*Time Frame:* 12 months (January 2006 – December 2006)

*Cost:* US\$ 50,000: 30,000 for Comoros and 20,000 for Burkina Faso (excluding agency support costs)

*Project  
Milestones:*

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

**24 Title** *Update of Customs Training manual*

*Background* Providing support to Customs officers and other relevant stakeholders to prevent illegal trade has become increasingly important and will remain one of the biggest challenges in the future. ODS export/import licensing systems are key to achieving full phase-out of ODS. Although targeted assistance is being provided through UNEP's typical training activities designed 10 years ago, the training materials in use refer to issues developed also some time back. The standard training manual currently utilized by CAP teams was produced in 2001, and does not cover several areas which have emerged only over the past few years.

The scope of the training needs and that for training materials has changed tremendously over the past few years creating areas which have not been covered under the previously approved projects.

After extensive communication with the CAP regional networks and a careful analysis of the customs training workshop recommendations, as well as discussions at the CAP Advisory Group meetings, several areas have been identified for the update of the existing manual. The update will consist mainly of inclusion of certain **new** areas which have risen in the recent years and which have not been considered in the past. These areas include the following areas: materials for crime prosecution, introduction of Methyl Bromide in import/export licensing system, building capacity to enforce regulations.

*Objectives*

The objective of this project is to update the existing UNEP's standard training manual taking into account the new areas:

- 1 Develop training and awareness materials that will reflect latest development in illegal trade in ODS;
- 2 Provide the NOUs with materials that they can use to increase awareness raising in their respective countries on areas which have not been addressed;
- 3 Focus on the introduction of new areas such as import-export licensing systems for Methyl Bromide.

*Expected Outcomes*

The expected outcome of this project is an updated Customs training manual that will be used as a supplement to the existing manual.

*Description*

Project will be coordinated by UNEP in consultation with well known experts in the matter, as well as in close consultations with stakeholders at the country level. Regular expert group consultations will be part of the approach for the update exercise.

*Time Frame*

12 months

*Cost*

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

*Project Milestones*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Hiring consultant	1
First draft	6
Final draft	10
Manual printed and disseminated	12
Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion



**25 Title:** *Institutional Strengthening Renewals for Bahrain, Bolivia, Cambodia, Cameroon, Croatia, DPR Korea, Jamaica, Kuwait, Malawi, Namibia, Niger, Sainn Kitts and Nevis, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Yemen.*

**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 submitted individual documents for these projects to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat during 23-26 September 2005.

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

**Cost:**

Country	Cost (US\$)
Bahrain, phase 4	US\$ 60,000
Bolivia, phase 5	US\$ 78 867
Cambodia, phase 3	US\$ 112,667
Cameroon, phase 5	US\$ 139 532
Croatia, phase 5	US\$ 87,707
DPR Korea, phase 4	US\$ 123,552
Fiji, phase 4	US\$ 30,000
Jamaica, phase 5	US\$ 60 000
Kuwait, phase 2	US\$ 105 320
Malawi, phase 5	US\$ 66,733
Micronesia, phase 2 (one year)	US\$ 15 000
Namibia, phase 4	US\$ 60,000
Niger, phase 5	US\$ 64 827
Saint Kitts and Nevis, phase3	US\$ 60 000
Samoa, phase 3	US\$ 60 000
Senegal, phase 6	US\$ 152 100
Sierra Leone, phase 2	US\$ 96 890
Tonga, phase 2 (one year)	US\$ 15 000
Yemen, phase 4	US\$ 104,000

(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
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**26 Title:** *Technical assistance project to phase-out methyl bromide in Fiji*

*Background*

Fiji has an official baseline use of 0.67 ODP tonnes and reported in 1.51 ODP tonnes 2003 and 1.61 ODP tonnes in 2004. It was declared to be in non-compliance at the 16<sup>th</sup> MOP (Decision XVI/23). Fiji Government submitted oral and written information to the 34th Meeting of the Implementation Committee, providing reasons for the deviation in methyl bromide consumption for 2003, a revised consumption figure for 2004 of 1.609 ODP tonnes and a plan of action to return to compliance.

Project preparation assistance was provided to UNDP for the preparation of the phase out project in Fiji to be developed jointly with UNEP.

Methyl bromide is used for flour mill fumigation in Fiji and it also used in the fumigation of stored cereal grains and pulses, ships, buildings and artefacts.

*Objectives:* To develop a phase out action plan for methyl bromide in Fiji

*Expected results and outcome:* A strategic approach to methyl bromide phase out in Fiji

*Description:* The project aim is to phase-out all methyl bromide use in Fiji by 2009. The first stage will transfer successful alternatives from other countries, carry out pilots and some training. The second stage will complete the installation of alternatives and training for all MB users. This will be accompanied by the development of a policy package to ensure that the MB phase-out will be sustainable.

*Time Frame:* 48 months (January 2006 – December 2009)

*Cost* US\$ 65,000 (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

**27 Title:** *Training and Capacity Building through Farmer Field School for Sustaining Methyl Bromide Phase out Achievements in Africa*

## *Background*

Methyl bromide (MB) is a highly effective fumigant that has been used globally in agriculture to control a range of pests and for disinfestations of durables and perishable commodities. It has been identified as one of the chemicals that depletes the earth's protective ozone layer. Apart from being a toxic chemical fumigant, MB contributes significantly to the destruction of earth's stratospheric ozone layer, a protective shield that filters out harmful ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the sun. The ozone layer is vital to life on earth. Excessive exposure to UV-B radiation is linked to skin cancer and eye disease in humans, suppression of the immune system in living organisms, damage to proteins and DNA, and decreases in agricultural and marine productivity. United Nations Scientific Panel estimated Methyl bromide as being responsible for 5-10% of worldwide ozone depletion.

Methyl Bromide was listed under the Montreal Protocol as an ozone depleting substance in 1992 and global control schedules leading to its phase out were agreed in 1995 and 1997. Under this agreement, developing countries are required to freeze methyl bromide production and consumption by 2002 at average 1995-1998 levels. Furthermore, pending a review of the phase out schedule, developing countries are required to meet a 20% reduction in 2005, followed by a total phase out in 2015.

Although methyl bromide is used to control a wide range of pests, alternatives have been identified for the vast majority of uses, often combining several treatments to control the same range of pests as methyl bromide. Alternatives will have to be designed to meet local farming conditions. It is sometimes possible to take a different approach preventing the build-up of pests and thus avoiding having to use methyl bromide at all.

Organic agriculture (OA) offers an effective alternative for the use of wide range of agrochemicals in agricultural production including methyl bromide. It provides a range of environmental, social and economic benefits for developing countries especially in Africa where 95 percent of farmers are small, farming less than 5 hectares. Small-scale farms account for over 90 percent of agricultural production. Organic agriculture may provide a trading opportunity, with major markets for organic products growing at rates of 10-20 per cent per year and price premiums available for a number of goods. Moreover, it may also represent an opportunity for sustainable national development. Organic agriculture production is environmentally friendly and has been shown to have a very positive effect on the local environment, including biodiversity. Its use of multi-cropping instead of mono-cropping can enhance local nutrition and food security. It is well suited to small-scale farming, and can increase the yields and incomes of subsistence farmers in Africa, thus contributing to poverty reduction and sustainable rural development. In Africa, where 70 % of the farmers are women, it can have significant positive impact on women's income.

To reap these multifaceted benefits, the governments must create an enabling environment that fosters the development of this sector. Organic agriculture

producers and exporters must overcome a number of obstacles, including lack of information (on organic agriculture techniques, markets, etc), expensive certification systems, cumbersome import requirements in major markets and preferences for local food in major markets, and small domestic markets with few consumers who are aware of the benefits of Organic Agriculture.

*Objectives:*

The objective of this project is to contribute to sustainable agricultural production, environmental protection, food security and poverty reduction in African countries by promoting the organic agriculture practices as alternative to the use of agrochemicals especially methyl bromide. Subsequent objectives include to:

- Facilitate national multi-stakeholder dialogue among all relevant parties, including ministries of agriculture, environment and trade, farmers, exporters, NGOs, research institutions, academia to design holistic approach toward project implementation;
- Assessment of the potential contributions of organic farming to sustaining achievements made under methyl bromide phase out. Collection and dissemination of information about organic agriculture;
- Facilitate the development of policy options for promoting organic agriculture and assessing the potential impact from the implementation of these policies;
- Identify further capacity-building , technical cooperation and possible implementing agents;
- Demonstrate on community base through pilot projects practical economic and environmental value of organic agriculture practices as sustainable option to guide against new uses of methyl bromide; and
- Training and certification, establishing a national network of dedicated organic experiment stations, guided by local organic farmers.

*Expected outcome:*

The project aims to promote organic agriculture in 10 countries to contribute to the enhancement of sustainability and ozone layer protection. The project covers 10 African countries that are Parties to the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer. The main MB-consuming countries participating in this project – Botswana, Cameroon, Egypt, Kenya, Malawi, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe,– have previously participated in projects funded by the Multilateral Fund , which led to reductions in the use of methyl bromide. Others include Mozambique and Sierra Leone.

The following section below summarises UNEP activities associated with each immediate objectives, with extra details where necessary.

**1:** Facilitating national and regional multi-stakeholder dialogue among all relevant parties, including ministries of agriculture, environment and trade, farmers, exporter, NGOs, research institutions, academia to design holistic

approach toward project implementation.

Activity 1:1: The national ozone units in each participating country with support from the extension services of the Ministry of Agriculture will lead the coordination of multi-stakeholder dialogues in raising awareness on methyl bromide phase out and in designing holistic policies towards the implementation of the project, as well as generating government support.

A meeting will be convened involving policy makers and representatives of certification bodies, multi-stakeholders and other relevant institutions to identify significant role of organic agriculture in meeting the nation's agricultural, environmental, and economic development needs and to explore practical steps to support the project. Partnership will be formed around shared concerns. Farmer's priorities will be taken as the starting point in order to secure their interest and co-operation in implementation of the project.

The national ozone units will oversee the execution of the project and act as conduit between international requirements, experts and local needs. Coordinate local and international work for the benefit of multi-stakeholders. Ensure that the progress and impacts of the project will be monitored and evaluated.

UNEP, FAO and IFOAM will be responsible for technical implementation and awareness-raising aspects of the project.

**2:** Assessment of the potential contributions of organic farming to sustaining achievements made under methyl bromide phase out. Collection and dissemination of information about organic agriculture;

Activity 2:1 As part of its regular programme, UNEP will carry out assessment of the potential benefits of organic farming to sustaining methyl bromide phase out achievement and well as disseminate information about organic agriculture.

UNEP will work to develop appropriate questionnaires to obtain the information that is required to ensure the incorporation of organic agriculture concerns in the work of national ozone protection plans with linkage to biodiversity. UNEP will also serve as a clearinghouse for promoting exchanges of successful organic farming among multi-stakeholders.

**3:** Facilitate the development of policy options for promoting organic agriculture and assessing the potential impact from the implementation of these policies.

Activity 3:1. UNEP, in cooperation with IFOAM and FAO will facilitate national and regional processes to set in motion regarding standards and certifications (in particular on group certification) at the regional level, as well as identifying how to reduce certification costs.

**4:** Identify further capacity-building and technical cooperation needs and possible implementing agents.

Activity 4:1 UNEP in corporation with FAO will work to build on farmers knowledge of traditional agriculture practices and further improve such knowledge through appropriate training. UNEP and FAO have worked on pilot activities in Africa. Drawing from the past experiences, UNEP and FAO would assist in integrating organic and IPM techniques and will apply the Farmer Field School model in places where opportunity allows.

**5:** Demonstrate on community base through pilot projects practical economic and environmental value of organic agriculture practices as sustainable option to guide against new uses of methyl bromide.

Activity 5:1. UNEP in corporation with FAO will design strategies to support and energize the organic sector in particularly in the area of developing farmer field school. Assistance will be provided, especially to women for organic seed preparation, organic compost, bio-pesticides and bio-fertilizers.

**6:** Training and certification, eestablishing a national network of dedicated organic experiment station, guided by local organic farmers

Activity 6.1. UNEP in corporation with FAO and IFOAM will conduct trainings and facilitate the development of certification bodies

*Description:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 24 September 2005.

*Time Frame:* 36 months (January 2006 - December 2008)

*Cost:* US\$1,796,700 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Establishment of multi-stakeholder partnership	1-5
Conducting analysis of use of pesticides vis-à-vis organic agriculture	6-9
Development of policy options	9-12
Capacity building and technical cooperation	13-24
Training seminars	16-28
Publications and information materials	1-28
Monitoring	6-36
Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

<b>28 Title</b>	<b><i>The implementation of China Refrigeration Servicing Sector CFC Phaseout Plan</i></b>
<i>Background</i>	The China Refrigeration Servicing Sector CFC phase-out Plan was approved in the 44 <sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting. China requested UNEP to be a cooperating agency to implement some of the activities, such as training, public awareness, policy development and enforcement. This is the second tranche of the sector plan.
<i>Objectives</i>	To assist China in the implementation of the China refrigeration servicing sector CFC phase-out plan
<i>Expected Outcomes</i>	The training delivered for the targeted technicians; Adequate policies will be put in place enforcing the refrigeration servicing sector Increased awareness of the stakeholders on ozone issues
<i>Description</i>	UNEP would work closely with UNIDO and Japan to assist the country in the development of the annual programme for the implementation.
<i>Time Frame</i>	2006-2007
<i>Cost</i>	US\$ 230,000 (excluding agency support costs)