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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
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2000 WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENTS OF UNEP

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE FUND SECRETARIAT

1. UNEP is requesting approval from the Executive Committee for US \$2,073,413 as amendments to its 2000 Work Programme (approved at the 29th Meeting) with agency support costs of US \$269,544.

2. The activities proposed in the UNEP 2000 Work Programme Amendments are presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1
UNEP 2000 Work Programme Amendments

Country	Activity/Project	Amount Requested US \$	Amount Recommended US \$
I. Preparation of country programmes:			
Angola	Preparation of country programme	60,000	60,000
Haiti	Preparation of country programme	60,000	60,000
II. Institutional strengthening projects:			
Comoros	Renewal of institutional strengthening	18,533	18,533
Congo	Renewal of institutional strengthening	47,400	47,400
Congo, DR	Renewal of institutional strengthening	88,620	64,540
El Salvador	Renewal of institutional strengthening	66,900	66,900
Gabon	Renewal of institutional strengthening	30,400	30,400
Georgia	Renewal of institutional strengthening: Phase II	46,700	46,700
Honduras	Renewal of institutional strengthening	72,820	44,000
Korea DPR	Renewal of institutional strengthening – Phase III	95,040	95,040
Paraguay	Renewal of institutional strengthening	44,200	44,200
III. Activities related to RMPs:			
Argentina	Training in refrigeration servicing sector (Phase III)	300,000	<i>Issue</i>
Argentina	Customs Training	175,000	<i>Issue</i>
Congo	RMP: Assistance for information-sharing	26,000	16,000
Congo	RMP: Custom training	80,000	69,400
Congo, DR	RMP: project preparation	60,000	60,000
Jamaica	Complement to customs training programmes	29,000	(*)
Mongolia	RMP: Train the trainer programme	70,500	65,970
Mongolia	RMP: Training of custom officers, ODS inspectorate and NOU staff	80,500	77,200
Peru	Complement to customs training programmes	29,000	(*)
Togo	RMP: Project preparation	60,000	<i>Defer</i>
Western Samoa	RMP: Training of refrigeration technicians	48,800	44,500
Western Samoa	RMP: Training of customs officials and NOU staff	46,500	44,500
IV. Regional/global activities:			
French-speaking Africa	Sub-regional project on harmonization of legislative and regulatory mechanisms to improve monitoring and control of ODS consumption	200,000	<i>Issue</i>
West Asia	Regional technology workshop	100,000	<i>Issue</i>
Global	Enabling activities for customs training	137,500	165,400
Sub-total:		2,073,413	Pending
Agency support costs:		269,544	Pending
Total:		2,342,957	Pending

(*) These two projects have been incorporated into the global project on enabling activities for customs training.

I. Preparation of country programmes

- (a) Angola (US \$60,000)
- (b) Haiti (US \$60,000).

3. UNEP is proposing to assist the Governments of Angola and Haiti in the preparation of their country programmes. In accordance with Decision 22/24, the country programmes will include components of a refrigerant management plan (RMP).

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

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

II. Institutional strengthening projects

- | | | |
|-----|-------------|----------------|
| (a) | Comoros | (US \$18,533) |
| (b) | Congo | (US \$47,400) |
| (c) | Congo, DR | (US \$88,620) |
| (d) | El Salvador | (US \$44,600) |
| (e) | Gabon | (US \$30,400) |
| (f) | Georgia | (US \$46,700) |
| (g) | Honduras | (US \$72,820) |
| (h) | Korea, DPR | (US \$95,040) |
| (i) | Paraguay | (US \$44,200). |

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

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

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

III. Activities related to RMPs

Argentina: Two activities related to RMP (US \$475,000)

- (a) Training for the refrigeration servicing sector (Phase III) (US \$300,000)
- (b) Customs training (US \$175,000).

Background

7. UNEP has included the above two training programmes which are normally part of an RMP project proposal. The two projects were submitted for consideration by the Executive

Committee at its 30th Meeting. The Committee, at that time, decided to defer the project proposals pending a decision on RMPs (decision 30/32). Subsequently, at its 31st Meeting, the Executive Committee took a decision on RMP projects (decision 31/48). For large consuming countries the Committee agreed, *inter alia*, to consider requests for funding the development of long-term strategies for the refrigeration sector; that future decisions on funding the implementation of the elements of such RMP strategies should take into account the relative priority of a national government's planning of CFC reduction in the refrigeration sector and the availability of other methods for meeting the country's control obligations; and that, in that context, the Committee may consider whether certain activities often considered to be part of an RMP (such as training of customs officers) could be initiated before an RMP had been developed.

Objectives of proposed training programmes

8. The objectives of the training programme for technicians in the refrigeration servicing sector are training in good service practices of approximately 3,000 technicians (working in over 120 workshops) servicing different types of refrigeration equipment (domestic, commercial - including supermarkets, industrial units for the food and agricultural sector), and establishing a certification and qualification system for trained technicians to guarantee the application of good practices learned during training. Specific activities include: establishment of a qualification and certification programme for servicing and management of ODS; further adjustment of existing training materials to suit local requirements; development and implementation of a regulatory framework to support CFC phase-out in the refrigeration sector; and monitoring and reporting on the effectiveness of the programme.

9. The objectives of the customs training programme are the establishment of an ODS import/export licensing system and training to customs officers (inspectors, controllers and customs policemen) to enable them to identify ODSs and ODS-based equipment. CFC-detection equipment will be provided. The project is to be implemented in the following three phases: (i) two train-the-trainers' workshops (60 participants) once the national ODS licensing system is ready to be put in place; (ii) twelve workshops (for 360 participants) to be carried out by the trainers (duration of eight months); and (iii) evaluation of the results of the training programmes (duration of six months).

Activities so far approved in the refrigeration servicing sector

10. So far the Executive Committee has approved the following projects in Argentina:

- (a) Training in leak reduction, emission control and recycling and management of non-CFC refrigerants in domestic and commercial refrigeration and air conditioning, at a cost of US \$40,000, as bilateral cooperation from the Government of Australia (17th Meeting). This project was aimed at development of a training programme in emission control and recycled refrigeration equipment excluding MAC units; and identification of current knowledge on ODS replacement technologies, policy support options and priority areas for implementation of pilot training programmes.

- (b) Technical assistance and training on safe designs of hydrocarbon based domestic and commercial refrigeration appliances, at a cost of US \$242,600, as bilateral cooperation from the Government of Switzerland (19th Meeting), to implement pilot projects, involving the safe and cost-effective design of domestic and commercial refrigeration appliances and adoption of safety standards for foam blowing installations based on cyclopentane.
- (c) National “train the trainers” programme on good practices in refrigeration at a cost of US \$215,000 under UNEP’s work programme (21st Meeting). This project aimed to conduct pilot instruction workshops for a core group of industries/organizations (240 trainees); providing recycling and leak detection equipment to them, adjusting existing training materials; monitoring and reporting on the core group’s experience for design of the next phase; discussing policies towards the development of a management plan for disposal of CFC refrigerants; and promoting initiatives between Government and industrial sectors to establish a qualification and certification programme for service technicians.

Comments

11. The Secretariat sought clarification from UNEP on how the two training programmes were to be integrated within the RMP project for Argentina. It is expected that through this project, no more training activities for refrigeration technicians and customs officers would be needed in the country. UNEP informed the Secretariat that these activities will be fully integrated within a future RMP project for Argentina. After the implementation of the training programme for refrigeration technicians, the Government will assess the need for further training. It is expected that no further training will be needed for customs officers since the training will be institutionalised within the work of the customs authorities.

12. The Secretariat raised a concern on the usefulness of the recovery and recycling machines for training programmes taking into consideration that by the time the recovery and recycling project (as part of a future RMP project) arrives into the country (possibly after 3 to 4 years), the knowledge acquired by the service technicians on recovery and recycling practices through the training programme is lost. The Secretariat suggested that training programmes should concentrate more on leak detection and reduction rather than recovery and recycling practices. UNEP informed the Secretariat that the training programme covers operations related to evacuation and recycling of refrigerants which will require equipment to demonstrate these techniques to the refrigeration technicians. Recycling equipment is needed to provide the knowledge to the technicians on the operation of these machines (if the market conditions are right, the technicians might be interested in starting their own recycling operations).

13. Taking into consideration the economic and trade agreements between the countries of the Mercosur (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay), the Secretariat considered that it would be more effective and sustainable to have a sub-regional training programme for customs officers from these four countries, instead of separate training programmes for each. UNEP informed the Secretariat that the sub-regional project would be a good solution for co-ordinating control of trade in ODS (UNEP has included a regional project to harmonise customs legislation and

practices in its 2001 Business Plan). However, the sub-regional project would not be effective in enforcing national legislation, which is specific to each country.

14. The Secretariat and UNEP also discussed cost issues related to local organization (US \$50,000 for each of the training programmes); international consultants and the outcome of the assessment and co-ordination of technical and policy related issues included in the training programmes (US \$60,000 including contingency). In this regard, UNEP provided the following explanation:

- (a) The request for local organization includes all the costs related to the logistics of implementing the training projects, namely, costs for organisation of workshops (120 for the refrigeration technicians and 14 for customs officers), communication costs and travel costs;
- (b) Refrigeration technicians are trained through vocational institutes (like INTI that was already used for the training in Phase II). The customs officers could be trained through their own training school. The two training projects will take into consideration the existing local training institutions and will use their expertise and facilities to implement them;
- (c) The international consultant (at US \$20,000) will be responsible for conducting two of the “train the trainers” workshops given the high numbers of trainers that need to be covered. The costs are therefore higher than for similar projects for smaller countries;
- (d) The request for assessment and co-ordination of policy and technology-related issues represents UNEP’s substantive work in the implementation and follow-up of the project. This includes, namely, a detailed definition of responsibilities for each stakeholder; definition of characteristics for the products and deliverables; guidance to local governments and experts on the work carried out at the national level; review and comments on products and deliverables; preparation and delivery of targeted presentations at workshops; and follow up and assistance on activities to be implemented after the workshops and preparation of project completion reports. All of these activities need to be carried out for a period of three years.
- (e) The contingency costs are to cover possible unpredicted situations where the funds under other items do not cover them. However, UNEP agreed not to claim these costs.

Fund Secretariat’s recommendation

15. The Executive Committee may wish to consider the above two project proposals in light of decision 31/48 and take into consideration the comments provided by the Fund Secretariat.

Congo: Implementation of the RMP project (US \$106,000)

- (a) Assistance for information-sharing (US \$26,000)
- (b) Customs' training (US \$80,000).

Background

16. In 1999, annual consumption of CFCs in the refrigeration servicing sector was estimated at about 8.8 tonnes for servicing domestic refrigerators (5.5 tonnes), commercial and industrial equipment (2.7 tonnes) and MAC units (0.6 tonnes). Additionally, a further 0.5 tonnes of CFC-11 were consumed. It is expected that the consumption of CFCs in the country will increase to 17.1 tonnes in 2000, mainly due to the reactivation of the economy after the civil unrest in the country in 1997 and 1998 (people are starting to repair refrigeration equipment damaged during the war; also the market in Congo has started to be inundated with second hand refrigeration and air conditioning equipment).

17. There are nearly 2,400 refrigeration technicians in the country working in 243 service workshops of different sizes, mainly located in the capital city and in Pointe Noire. These workshops carry out maintenance and repair of domestic, commercial and industrial refrigeration equipment. Only 30 workshops are specialised.

18. The majority of the domestic refrigerators imported into the country are new. Also, about 30 per cent of vehicles imported have a MAC unit using HFC-134a refrigerants. The official price of CFC-12 is US \$11.00/kg and US \$8.00/kg in the informal sector; the price of R-502 or HFC-134a refrigerants is US \$28.00/kg (official and informal).

Policy and legislation

19. A ban on ODS in the production of refrigeration equipment has been in place since 22 March 2000 (609/MIME/CAB). A draft decree that includes control of ODS imports and equipment using ODS has also been drafted by an Inter-ministerial group co-ordinated by the Ozone Unit. The decree is currently under review.

Projects already approved in the refrigeration servicing sector

20. The Executive Committee approved at its 20th Meeting a refrigerant recovery and recycling project, including a training programme on recovery/recycling practices and allocated US \$201,200 to UNDP for its implementation. The project included a network of 79 recovery units and 2 recycling centres, 5 training workshops for service technicians in refrigeration and air conditioning equipment and a monitoring system to check the amount of CFC being recovered and recycled by each piece of recovery equipment and to assure the quality of the recycled refrigerant. Through a preliminary survey carried out by the Ozone Officer to a few number of workshops with a recovery machine, up until September 2000 a total of 100 kg of CFC 12 have been recovered.

Sub-projects within the RMP

21. The RMP project proposes the following ODS phase out schedule:

CFC 11:	Total phase out by 2005
CFC 12:	25 per cent reduction by 2001
	Additional 25 per cent by 2004
	Additional 35 per cent by 2007
	Total phase out by 2010

22. The RMP includes a training programme for customs officers for the establishment of an import/export licensing system which will include familiarisation with ODS legislation and identification and reporting of ODS and ODS-based equipment. This project also includes a request for ODS identification kits.

23. The RMP also includes a technical assistance programme for awareness and information to assist in the finalization of regulations related to ODSs, namely, import quotas, tax on ODS and ODS-based equipment and incentives for use of non-ODS refrigeration equipment, which is currently under review.

24. The RMP proposal has also identified a complementary project for the recovery and recycling programme under current implementation by UNDP, at an estimated cost of US \$157,400. The project will be submitted to a future meeting of the Executive Committee.

25. The RMP proposal also identified a project preparation request for the end-user sector, which will be submitted to a future meeting of the Executive Committee, at an estimated cost of US \$30,000.

Comments

26. Upon a request by the Secretariat regarding the commitments and responsibilities of the Government of Congo to achieve the 50 per cent reduction of CFC baseline by 2005 and 85 per cent reduction by 2007, as required by decision 31/48, as well as the financial implications, UNEP indicated that the Government of Congo has committed to the following ODS phase out schedule: total phase out of CFC-11 by 2005; 50 percent of CFC-12 consumption by 2004 and additional 35 per cent by 2007); it is responsible for the overall implementation of the RMP and its contribution to the overall achievement of the phase out required in the RMP. As UNEP had lead the development of the RMP in Congo and is managing the institutional strengthening project, UNEP will undertake to monitor and report to the executive Committee on the implementation of the RMP.

27. Based on the current level of consumption in the servicing sector and its sub-sectoral distribution (mainly for domestic refrigeration) and in the light of the recovery/recycling equipment already distributed in the country, the Secretariat pointed out that a complementary request for the recovery and recycling project was not justifiable. UNEP indicated that the focus of the complementary project for recovery and recycling would be more on good quality training

addressed to a larger number of technicians and the establishment of a Training Centre with basic equipment, rather than on additional recovery and/or recycling machines. The need for additional recovery and recycling equipment would be assessed once the current recovery and recycling project is fully operational.

28. The Secretariat and UNEP also discussed cost issues related to local organization for customs workshops (US \$30,000); international consultants and the outcome of the assessment and co-ordination of technical and policy related issues included in the training programme (US \$60,000). Subsequently, it was agreed to adjust the costs for the programmes accordingly (customs training from US \$80,000 to US \$69,400 and the technical assistance programme for awareness and information from US \$26,000 to US \$16,000).

29. UNEP also informed the Secretariat that the request for assistance and coordination of policy and technical issues represents UNEP's substantive management work (which is not covered under the agency's support cost), which includes: detailed definition of responsibilities of each stake-holder; definition of characteristics of the products and deliverables; guidance to local governments and experts on the work carried out at national level; review and comments on products and deliverables; preparation and delivery of targeted presentations at the workshops; follow-up and assistance on activities to be implemented after the workshop.

Fund Secretariat's recommendations

30. The Fund Secretariat, having taken into consideration the commitment by the Government of Congo that through the RMP project the country will be able to achieve 50 per cent reduction of the CFC baseline by 2005 and 85 per cent reduction by 2007 without further assistance from the Multilateral Fund (as stipulated in decision 31/48), recommends blanket approval of the above projects with associated support costs at the funding level shown in Table 1 above.

Congo DR: Assistance for the preparation of the RMP project (US \$60,000)

31. The Government of Congo DR submitted its country programme including a request for the preparation of an RMP project for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 27th Meeting. The Committee, noting that, due to the situation in the country, it had been impossible to gather 1995-1997 baseline data to determine compliance with the Montreal Protocol and that CFC consumption in the country was high, decided to approve the country programme of Congo DR provisionally, on the understanding that the baseline data on ODS consumption would be presented and the matter reviewed within one year by the Executive Committee (decision 27/81). The Committee also decided to defer consideration of the proposal for the preparation of an RMP, until final approval of the country programme for Congo DR (Decision 27/39).

32. According to decision 27/81, the Government of Congo, DR has submitted its revised country programme for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 32nd Meeting. The Government of Congo, DR is also requesting approval of the preparation of the RMP project proposal.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

33. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the request for the preparation of the RMP project proposal with associated support costs at the funding level shown in Table 1 above.

Mongolia Implementation of the RMP project (US \$151,000)

- (a) Train the trainer programme
- (b) Training of custom officers, ODS inspectorate and NOU staff

Background

34. Refrigeration and air-conditioning play a significant role in the economy of Mongolia: the main economic activity is agriculture and livestock. Most of the refrigeration equipment is based on CFC-12 or HCFC-22 refrigerants. Any disruption in the supply of refrigerant would have a detrimental effect on these industries and would ultimately impact the country's economy. It is essential that relevant industries plan their phase out of ODS in their refrigeration systems through a co-ordinated and timely manner. Therefore, support for the refrigeration servicing sector through refrigerant containment operations, efficient use of ODS and good maintenance practices is essential. For this, refrigeration equipment is critical.

35. In 1999, the total ODS consumption in the refrigeration sector in the country was estimated at 20.6 ODP tonnes for servicing domestic, commercial and industrial refrigeration equipment and MAC units.

36. There are 37 refrigeration service and repair workshops (mainly located in the central region), with approximately 225 technicians. Large service workshops have technicians who have gained knowledge on the job and received some formal training in Russia or China. Smaller shops generally have less qualified technicians, which comprise about 50 per cent of the technicians in the country.

37. The need for the RMP stems from a strategy to: contain, recover and recycle refrigerant; make provisions for critical stocks for the 'service tail' through internal conservation techniques; train the technicians on good service practices and ODS-alternative technology; and implement legislation in the refrigeration sector.

Policy and legislation

38. The Government of Mongolia has enacted Regulation No. 104 (23 June 1999) related to import, sale and use of ODSs. The policies already implemented for phase out of ODS are: harmonised code for customs; and a license system for imports of ODSs and ODS-based equipment (effective 1 January, 2000).

39. The Government has also identified the need for issuing new policies on limiting import and disposal of ODS-based refrigeration equipment; a waiver on import duties for CFC and HCFC recycling equipment; and economic incentives to promote use of ODS alternatives.

Projects already approved in the refrigeration servicing sector

40. The Executive Committee approved at its 22nd Meeting a refrigerant recovery and recycling project, including a training programme on recovery/recycling practices, in Mongolia and allocated US \$68,000 to UNIDO for its implementation. The training programme has been implemented and recovery machines and service kits have been delivered. However, due to budget limitations, the number of equipment items delivered were less than those included in the original project (25 recovery machines and 25 servicing kits at a cost of US \$46,000).

Sub-projects within the RMP

41. The RMP proposal includes a training programme for customs officers and environmental inspectors to ensure a proper enforcement of the ban on imports of CFC based equipment in the country, and to provide customs officers with practical hands-on demonstrations to enhance surveillance of ODSs and ODS-based equipment at the port of entry for accurate compilation of ODS data and to prevent illegal trade (to be implemented by UNEP).

42. The RMP also includes a “train the trainers” programme for refrigeration technicians in good management practices, aimed at improving service practices to prevent release of CFCs into the atmosphere, and developing a network for information sharing throughout the servicing sector (to be implemented UNEP).

43. The RMP has also a sub-project for recovery and recycling equipment in addition to the equipment already delivered through the UNIDO project. This sub-project is currently under preparation and will be submitted to the consideration of the Executive Committee at a future meeting (the project has been included in the 2001 UNDP Business Plan).

Monitoring

44. Mongolia’s Ozone Unit will be responsible for the monitoring, co-ordination and implementation of proposed phase-out activities in the RMP.

Comments

45. UNEP informed the Secretariat that the Government of Mongolia has been briefed on the implication of decision 31/48 and has indicated that a commitment by the Government to achieve, without further requests for funding for the RMP, at least a 50 per cent reduction in 2005 and an 85 per cent reduction in 2007; and that adequate monitoring and reporting provisions have also been considered (these commitments have been included in the project document). UNEP also indicated that it is likely that the financial viability of any refrigeration equipment retrofit project will depend on the relative prices of CFCs and alternatives prevailing at the time.

46. UNEP also informed the Secretariat that the request for assistance and coordination of policy and technical issues (at a total cost of US \$30,000) represents UNEP's substantive management work (which is not covered under the agency's support cost), which includes: detailed definition of responsibilities of each stake-holder; definition of characteristics of the products and deliverables; guidance to local governments and experts on the work carried out at national level; review and comments on products and deliverables; preparation and delivery of targeted presentations at the workshops; follow-up and assistance on activities to be implemented after the workshop.

47. Upon a request by the Secretariat regarding the responsibilities of the implementing agencies in the overall implementation of the RMP, UNEP indicated that the Government of Mongolia has giving its commitment on compliance with the phase out schedules and therefore it is responsible for the overall implementation of the RMP and its contribution to achieving the phase out required. As UNEP had lead the development of the RMP in Mongolia and is managing the institutional strengthening project, UNEP will undertake to monitor and report on the implementation of the RMP.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

48. The Fund Secretariat, having taken into consideration the commitment by the Government of Mongolia that through the RMP project the country will be able to achieve the 50 per cent reduction of the CFC baseline by 2005 and 85 per cent reduction by 2007 without further assistance from the Multilateral Fund (as stipulated in decision 31/48), recommends blanket approval of the above project proposals with associated support costs at the funding level shown in Table 1 above.

49. The Executive Committee may also wish to consider requesting UNDP to co-ordinate with UNIDO (which implemented the first recovery and recycling project in Mongolia) for the preparation of the new recovery and recycling project in order to maximize efficiency and pre-empt double-counting.

Togo: Assistance for the preparation of the RMP project (US \$60,000)

50. The Government of Togo has submitted a request for the preparation of an RMP project for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 29th Meeting. The Committee decided that the issue (regarding RMP project proposals) could be discussed by the contact group on RMPs and that in the light of their conclusions, the project would be deferred to a future Meeting of the Executive Committee, subject to determination that Togo's Ozone Unit was actually functional (decision 29/43).

51. The Secretariat pointed out that the 2000 UNEP work programme amendment stated that the request was subject to the receipt of the country programme implementation report by the Fund Secretariat which, as of the end of October 2000, had not been received. Therefore, it appears that the Ozone Unit is not yet fully operational. Subsequently UNEP agreed to defer the project proposal.

Western Samoa: Implementation of the RMP project (US \$95,300)

- (a) Training of refrigeration technicians
- (b) Training of customs officials and NOU staff.

Background

52. Refrigeration and air-conditioning play a significant role in the economy of Western Samoa: the predominant sectors in the economy are tourism and fisheries. Any disruption in the supply of refrigerant would have a negative impact on these industries and on the country's earning capacity. Therefore, it is necessary that these sectors plan their ODS phase out in a coordinated and timely fashion.

53. In 1999, the total ODS consumption in the refrigeration sector in the country was estimated at one tonne of CFC-12 and 4.9 tonnes of HCFC-22 for servicing domestic, commercial and industrial refrigeration equipment and MAC units. Consumption of HCFC-22 increased from 3.0 tonnes in 1998 to 4.9 tonnes in 1999 since this refrigerant has been used to retrofit equipment based on R-502 refrigerant.

54. There are approximately 80 refrigeration technicians in the country. Some technicians have received formal training but most of them have gained their knowledge through on-the-job training. In 1995 and 1996, the Australian Assistance Institutional Development Agency (AUSAID) and in 1998 the Australian Expert Services Overseas Programme Limited (AESOP) provided training programmes for refrigeration technicians. Most of the technicians who received training, expressed the need for technical and practical courses on recovery, recycling and retrofitting procedures.

Policy and legislation

55. The Lands, Survey and Environment Act of 1989 provides for the protection of the environment, including the atmosphere. Regarding ODS issues, the Government is proposing the development of the following policies and regulations: ban on purchase of CFCs to individuals that have not been accredited; ban on import and export of CFC-based refrigeration equipment and MAC units; and reduction on import duties for recovery and recycling units to promote replacement of CFC-based equipment during service operations where feasible; establishment of economic incentives to promote the use of CFC alternatives.

56. The Government of Western Samoa is committed to ban import of ODSs by 31st December 2001. Therefore, the RMP will assist the Ozone Unit in phasing out ODS in the refrigeration servicing sector.

Sub-projects within the RMP

57. The RMP includes a training programme for customs officers and the Ozone Unit staff for acquiring necessary skills to administer ozone protection legislation, to identify ODS and ODS-based equipment imported into the country, understand the impact of ODS on the environment; and use codes of practice in the refrigeration sector (to be implemented by UNEP).

58. The RMP also includes a “train the trainers” programme for refrigeration technicians in good management practices, aimed at improving service practices to prevent release of CFCs into the atmosphere, and for retrofit of CFC-based equipment.

Monitoring

59. The Ozone Unit will be the lead agency responsible for the implementation of the RMP.

Comments

60. The Fund Secretariat sought clarification from UNEP on whether the Government of Western Samoa was made aware of the commitments, responsibilities and financial implications associated with decision 31/48 (i.e., 50 per cent reduction of CFC baseline by 2005 and 85 per cent reduction by 2007; that all refrigeration sub-sectors have been carefully assessed; and a system for monitoring and reporting on progress for delivering the phase out targets has been established).

61. The Fund Secretariat also requested an explanation for the request of two recovery units and ancillary equipment in light of the small amount of CFCs used in the country. Subsequently, UNEP agreed to request only one unit.

62. UNEP also informed the Secretariat that the request for assistance and coordination of policy and technical issues (at a total cost of US \$23,000) represents UNEP’s substantive management work (which is not covered under the agency’s support cost), includes: detailed definition of responsibilities of each stake-holder; definition of characteristics of the products and deliverables; guidance to local governments and experts on the work carried out at national level; review and comments on products and deliverables; preparation and delivery of targeted presentations at the workshops; follow-up and assistance on activities to be implemented after the workshop.

63. Upon a request by the Secretariat regarding the responsibilities of the implementing agencies in the overall implementation of the RMP, UNEP indicated that the Government of Mongolia has giving its commitment on compliance with the phase out schedules and therefore it is responsible for the overall implementation of the RMP and its contribution to achieving the phase out required. As UNEP had lead the development of the RMP in Western Samoa and is managing the institutional strengthening project, UNEP will undertake to monitor and report on the implementation of the RMP.

Fund Secretariat’s recommendation

64. The Fund Secretariat, having taken into consideration the commitment by the Government of Western Samoa that through the RMP project the country will be able to achieve the 50 per cent reduction of the CFC baseline by 2005 and 85 per cent reduction by 2007 without further assistance from the Multilateral Fund; that all refrigeration sub-sectors have been carefully assessed; and that the Government has established a system for monitoring and reporting progress for delivering the phaseout targets (as stipulated in decision 31/48),

recommends blanket approval of the above project proposals with associated support costs at the funding level shown in Table 1 above.

IV. Regional and global activities

French-speaking Africa: Sub-regional project on harmonization of legislative and regulatory mechanisms to improve monitoring and control of ODS consumption (US \$200,000)

65. This project proposes to assist French-speaking African countries in developing, adopting and implementing harmonised sub-regional legislative and regulatory mechanisms for ODS imports, as well as customs training curricula; fostering regional cooperation amongst national regulatory and customs authorities; encouraging the adoption of local solutions; and enhancing enforcement and compliance with the control measures contained in the Montreal Protocol.

66. The project will be implemented in cooperation with the sub-regional economic and trade organizations of Western and Central Africa, l'Union Économique et Monétaire de l'Ouest Afrique, and the Communauté Économique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale. This project emanates from a direct request received from Ozone Officers from the French-speaking African region during one of their Regional Network meetings.

67. The Fund Secretariat pointed out that customs training programmes (as stand-alone projects or within RMP project proposals) have been approved, and in some cases implemented, in most of the French-speaking African countries. Therefore, in the view of the Secretariat, the proposed sub-regional workshop could constitute double counting. Subsequently, UNEP informed the Secretariat that it carefully prepared this project to ensure that there is no double counting and that it will contribute positively to better control of trade in ODS in the region. This project will not replicate customs training programmes that have been approved (or are pending approval) as those target control of ODS at the national level. National customs authorities in the region co-operate under the sub-regional trade organisations l'Union Économique et Monétaire de l'Ouest Afrique (UÉMOA) and the Communauté Économique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale (CEMAC). The project has been designed for regional implementation. It would harness the strong intra-regional economic and trade ties in French-speaking Africa to reinforce national efforts to implement effective monitoring and control systems for trade in ODS. In addition, UNEP has reduced costs associated with consultants, communications and other costs associated with logistical arrangements (from US \$200,000 to US \$151,500).

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

68. The Executive Committee might wish to consider the request by UNEP in light of the above comments and observations.

West Asia: Regional technology workshop (US \$100,000)

69. The project is to accelerate and enhance the phaseout of ODS in selected countries by engaging the private sector through industry representatives, with a view to ensuring greater

regional compliance with forthcoming control measures of the Montreal Protocol and encouraging regional and innovative approaches to achieving compliance. This project emanates from a direct request received from the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ICCI). Approximately 15 to 20 ICCI-member countries will attend the workshop. Other participants will be representatives of ODS consuming-industries and the private sector, Government agencies, implementing agencies, bilateral agencies, Ozone and Multilateral Fund Secretariats.

70. The Secretariat pointed out that this activity could constitute double counting, is not fully eligible, and may, in part, be redundant, in light of the following: (a) so far the Executive Committee has approved 44 activities for implementation of regional activities (including the regional networks) for promoting the Montreal Protocol; (b) ICCI-member countries are from Africa, Asia, Europe and American regions; and not all of them are Article 5 countries; (c) in a number of ICCI-Article 5 countries, total conversion of ODS-based industry has been achieved, the only remaining consumption is CFCs for the servicing sector (in some countries, an RMP or sub-project components of an RMP are under current implementation); and (d) a number of ICCI-Article 5 countries are LVCs with an RMP project under implementation.

71. Subsequently, UNEP informed the Secretariat it does not believe that the project would constitute double counting, given that the activities approved to date have targeted only ozone officers and government decision makers. The proposed workshop is among the first initiatives to involve private sector organisations in the global phase out effort. Further, the workshop would also bring together stakeholders from the oil sector, which is an important consumer of CFCs and halons in the region. Selection of the 15-20 countries that would attend the workshop, will be chosen on the basis of their compliance status. Non-Article 5 countries might be involved to provide technical and policy input. UNEP noted the Secretariat's comments concerning RMPs and remaining consumption and agreed to target the workshop appropriately. However, UNEP believes that there are many issues that remain to be solved in phasing out consumption in the refrigeration servicing sector, especially where SMEs are concerned. The input and ideas of the private sector could be useful in helping countries to plan phaseout of their remaining consumption in this sector.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

72. The Executive Committee might wish to consider the request by UNEP in light of the above comments and observations.

Global: Enabling activities for customs training (US \$137,500)

73. The objective of this project is to facilitate implementation of customs training programmes contained in RMPs that have been approved by the Executive Committee by providing CFC detection equipment required for effective initial and on-going training of customs officials (5 units per country). Without this equipment, there is a strong possibility that the approved customs training projects may be delayed or may not achieve all of the proposed objectives. Beneficiary countries include: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica, El Salvador, Gabon, Gambia, Guatemala, Guyana, Jamaica,

Niger, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint. Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago.

74. The Fund Secretariat pointed out that the proposed number of ODS identification kits should be based on the number of customs-entry points in each country; the price of the identification kits (US \$1,000/unit) was high compared to similar requests already approved (US \$600-US \$650); and the request for project management and technical assistance should be a component of the already approved customs training programmes in each of the countries. Subsequently, UNEP provided a list with the main ports of entry in each country where an identification kit will be provided (Antigua and Barbuda (3 units), Bahamas (4), Bahrain (4), Bangladesh (10), Burundi (5), Cote d'Ivoire (8), Dominica (3), El Salvador (6), Gabon (6), Gambia (6), Guyana (6), Guatemala (16), Jamaica (6), Niger (14), Peru (16), Saint Kitts and Nevis (3), Saint Lucia (3), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (3) and Trinidad and Tobago (4)). UNEP also informed the Secretariat that the actual cost of an identification kit was about US \$900. The project cost was adjusted accordingly (from US \$195,500 including the stand-alone projects for Jamaica and Peru to US \$165,400).

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

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

ANNEX I
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS

Comoros: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile			
Implementing Agency			UNEP
Amount originally approved	November 1997	(US \$)	27,800
Amount requested for renewal (US \$)			18,533
Date of approval of country programme			November 1997
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1996), (ODP Tonnes)			3.2
Latest reported ODS consumption (1999) (ODP tonnes)			2.4
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)			2.5
Amount approved (US \$)			102,604
Amount disbursed (as at December 1999) (US \$)			52,019
ODS to be phased out (tonnes ODP)			-
ODS phased out (as at December 1999) (tonnes ODP)			-

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

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Country programme preparation	37,290
(b)	Project preparation	33,900
	Total:	71,190

Progress Report

2. The main achievements reported in the progress report include: establishment of the ozone unit (active since 1998); training for refrigeration technicians in good servicing practices; formulation of a recovery and recycling programme; training of customs officers in the identification and control of imports of ODS; establishment of a mechanism to control the import of equipment containing ODS (a presidential decree related to this is in course of ratification); fixing a quota on import of ODS; participation at regional workshops; preparation of annual reports to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats; implementation of public awareness activities including publication of brochures and leaflets.

3. The preparation of the project for training refrigerant technicians was delayed owing to communications difficulties in the country and with the implementing agency. In April 2000, contract renewals for personnel in the Ozone Bureau and the opening of an electronic account facilitated communication with the implementing agency and re-activation of the project. Compliance with the freeze will depend on how soon the project can be implemented; and enactment of legislation.

Plan of Action

4. The Plan of Action for the next period includes: consolidation of the first phase of the programme; issuance of import quotas and licensing on ODSs; implementation of the RMP

project including continued training for refrigeration technicians and customs' officers; enhancement of import controls on ODSs; ratification of the Presidential decree relating to import of ODS; annual reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats; and public awareness activities (publications, brochures, leaflets, seminars and training workshops); and reports for presentation at regional workshops.

Congo: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency	UNEP
Amount originally approved: July 1995 (US \$)	71,100
Amount requested for renewal (US \$)	47,400
Date of approval of country programme	July 1995
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1993), (ODP Tonnes)	33.9
Latest reported ODS consumption (1999) (ODP tonnes)	9.8
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)	12.1
Amount approved (US \$)	360,606
Amount disbursed (as at December 1999) (US \$)	249,905
ODS to be phased out (tonnes ODP)	19.0
ODS phased out (as at December 1999) (tonnes ODP)	-

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

		US \$
(a)	Project preparation	62,150
(b)	Technical assistance	227,356
	Total:	289,506

Progress Report

6. The main achievements reported in the progress report include: establishment of the Ozone office and recruitment of staff in spite of the interruptions caused by the civil war; setting up of legislation and a ministerial decree to restrict the import of ODS; implementation of a training programme for refrigeration technicians (20 technicians have been prepared as trainers and 100 have been trained); implementation of the recovery/recycling programme; publication of regulation 609 of 22 March 2000 regarding use of ODS for refrigeration equipment and industry; preparation of a draft decree on imports of ODSs and ODS-based equipment (under current review); development of a public awareness programme including celebration of Ozone Day; reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

7. The Ozone Unit is placed directly under the jurisdiction of the Directorate-General of Environment which reports directly to the Ministerial Cabinet.

Plan of Action

8. The Plan of Action for the next period includes: putting into place of legislation on the importation of ODS and a quota system; training to customs agents on identification techniques;

continued training programmes to technicians in recovery and recycling; setting up of a National Committee on ozone; preparation of projects and identification of eligible enterprises; and continued reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Congo, DR: Additional funding for the institutional strengthening project

9. The Government of Congo, DR submitted its country programme including a request for establishment of an Ozone Unit for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 27th Meeting. The Committee decided to approve the institutional-strengthening project initially for one year, at a level of US \$32,270 in order to obtain data inputs needed for the completion of the country programme and preparation of a refrigerant management plan (decision 27/39).

10. According to decision 27/81, the Government of Congo DR has submitted its revised country programme for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 32nd Meeting. The Government of Congo, DR is also requesting approval of the institutional strengthening project for two years (since funding for one year has already been approved).

11. The main responsibilities of the Ozone Office is to develop and deliver public awareness programmes; to implement the activities proposed in the country programme including assistance to users of controlled substances in the preparation and implementation of projects to convert to non-ODS alternatives; to assist in the preparation of an import/export taxation system and in structuring the refrigeration servicing sector; reporting annually to the Ozone Secretariat on ODS consumption in accordance with Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol; and to the Executive Committee on progress in implementation of the country programme.

El Salvador: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile			
Implementing Agency			UNEP
Amount originally approved	May 1997	(US \$)	75,597
Amount requested for renewal (US \$)			66,900
Date of approval of country programme			May 1997
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1995), (ODP Tonnes)			296.3
Latest reported ODS consumption (1999) (ODP tonnes)			109.5
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)			306.6
Amount approved (US \$)			1,089,946
Amount disbursed (as at December 1999) (US \$)			834,700
ODS to be phased out (tonnes ODP)			59.0
ODS phased out (as at December 1999) (tonnes ODP)			-

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

		US \$
(a)	Country programme preparation	39,550
(b)	Project preparation	73,450
(c)	Training	87,010
(d)	Technical assistance	468,300
(e)	Investment projects	346,039
	Total:	1,014,349

Progress Report

13. The main achievements reported in the progress report include: establishment of the national ozone office, preparation of rules and regulations on control of import of ODSs; coordination of training programmes in the refrigeration servicing sector including recovery and recycling operations, implementation of an investment project in the domestic refrigeration subsector; annual data reporting and progress reports to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats; and implementation of public awareness and information dissemination activities.

14. The institutional strengthening project has been integrated into the Strategic Action Plan of the Central Government as legislated under Article 47(c) of the Law on Environment which mandates the Ministry of the Environment to co-ordinate national programmes to protect the ozone layer; and ODS consumption and imports are regulated through the special Regulation for Control of ODSs.

Plan of Action

15. The Plan of Action for the next period includes: enforcing regulations related to the control and import of ODS; continued training to customs officers; monitoring the CFC-12 recovery and recycling project and commercial refrigeration projects under current implementation; meetings with major importers of ODSs; sensitising the public through public awareness activities; reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Gabon: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile			
Implementing Agency			UNEP
Amount originally approved	May 1997	(US \$)	45,600
Amount requested for renewal (US \$)			30,400
Date of approval of country programme			May 1997
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1995), (ODP Tonnes)			95.3
Latest reported ODS consumption (1999) (ODP tonnes)			10.3
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)			10.3
Amount approved (US \$)			484,962
Amount disbursed (as at December 1999) (US \$)			111,209
ODS to be phased out (tonnes ODP)			12
ODS phased out (as at December 1999) (tonnes ODP)			-

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

		US \$
(a)	Training	85,880
(b)	Technical assistance	276,364
(c)	Project preparation	22,600
(c)	Country programme preparation	39,550
	Total:	424,394

Progress Report

17. The main achievements reported in the progress report include: establishment of the Ozone Office; compilation of ODS consumption data; preparation and implementation of the RMP project including establishment of a data bank on imports, training of customs officers, and training of refrigeration service technicians; elaboration of legislation and regulations related to import of ODSs and ODS-based equipment; issuing of a statute by the Ministry of Finance to discourage the use of ODS; participation in meetings including regional network meetings; annual reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats; implementation of public awareness programmes.

18. The Ozone Unit is under the direction of the Cabinet Ministry; the ODS action plan is already integrated into the decision making process of the Ministry of Environment.

Plan of Action

19. The Plan of Action for the next period includes: a successive reduction to reach total elimination of ODS in conformity with the established schedule; adoption and promulgation of legislation; continued training for trainers in good servicing practices in the refrigeration sector and for customs officers; continued implementation of the recovery and recycling project; annual reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone and Secretariats; and increased public awareness campaigns.

Georgia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile			
Implementing Agency			UNEP
Amount originally approved	November 1997	(US \$)	70,000
Amount requested for renewal (US \$)			46,700
Date of approval of country programme			November 1997
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1996), (ODP Tonnes)			24.9
Latest reported ODS consumption (1999) (ODP tonnes)			26.3
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)			22.5
Amount approved (US \$)			389,678
Amount disbursed (as at December 1999) (US \$)			199,644
ODS to be phased out (tonnes ODP)			4.0
ODS phased out (as at December 1999) (tonnes ODP)			-

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

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Training	96,050
(b)	Technical assistance	214,528
	Total:	310,578

Progress Report

21. The main achievements reported in the progress report include: establishment of the ozone unit; development of a system for ODS data collection; identification of options to support local industry in adopting ODS-free technologies; negotiations with relevant authorities in the preparation of regulations; monitoring and introduction of an ODS licensing system; preparation and implementation of the RMP project (in co-operation with the Refrigeration Association of Georgia); implementation of training programmes for refrigeration technicians in good services practices and on the use of recovery/recycling equipment; introduction of a certification programme for refrigeration technicians and supervision of refrigerant recovery and recycling operations; a public awareness campaign (clips on ODS for television, publication in newspapers and environmental magazines); and data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

22. The Ozone Unit, in collaboration with other ministries, is responsible for the country's commitments to the Montreal Protocol. The Ministry of Economy, Industry and Trade is responsible for ODS import licensing; the Ministry of Internal Affairs for the consumption of ODSs within the country (their employees will be trained under the enforcement of the ODS licensing system project); and the State Department for Standardisation, Certification and Meteorology is responsible for accreditation and inspection of certifying bodies for refrigeration technicians.

Plan of Action

23. The Plan of Action for the next period includes: meeting the Montreal Protocol's control measures on ODS consumption; continued monitoring of ODS imports through the Customs Department and decreasing illegal import of ODS through introduction of import quotas; establishment of a data bank on recovery and recycling of refrigerants; coordination of projects in the service and commercial refrigeration sectors; continued implementation of certification for technicians; introduction of a training centre for good services practices in refrigeration; support for research and development of equipment production based on non-ODS technologies; implementation of educational programmes on ozone layer protection in high schools and universities; publication of articles in newspapers and magazines; and data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone and Secretariats.

Honduras: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile			
Implementing Agency			UNEP
Amount originally approved	October 1996	(US \$)	66,000
Amount requested for renewal (US \$)			72,820
Date of approval of country programme			October 1996
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1994), (ODP Tonnes)			88.8
Latest reported ODS consumption (1999) (ODP tonnes)*			380.6
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)			180.1
Amount approved (US \$)			581,682
Amount disbursed (as at December 1999) (US \$)			119,536
ODS to be phased out (tonnes ODP)			14
ODS phased out (as at December 1999) (tonnes ODP)			-

* Including 292.1 ODP tonnes of MB.

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

		US \$
(a)	Country programme preparation	45,200
(b)	Project preparation	61,713
(c)	Training	122,323
(d)	Technical assistance	277,867
	Total:	507,103

Progress Report

25. The main achievements reported in the progress report include: conversion of ODS-based industry to non-ODS technologies mostly in the foam sector; implementation of a MAC recovery and recycling project; introduction of an ODS licensing and registration system; elaboration of legislation and regulations on control, import and use of ODS (currently under review); reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats; development of an inventory on consumption of MB and meetings with experts in the fumigation sector; development of an information centre on Montreal Protocol issues; organization of regional network meetings; exchanging information and experiences with other ozone officers; and implementation of public awareness programmes (a national children's painting competition and development of a website).

26. The Ozone Unit is operating under the Project on Climate Change under the responsibility of the Vice-Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA), under which annual work plans are approved and activities reported. The campaign on public awareness is co-ordinated with the Director of Communications of SERNA.

Plan of Action

27. The Plan of Action for the next period includes: reduction of CFC to at least 50 per cent of baseline by 2005; continued implementation of projects related to the RMP including the licensing system and refrigerant recovery and recycling operations; maintaining communications

with customs officers in relation to the application of the rules on import/export of ODS; implementation of a project for the phase out of MB in soil fumigation; development and implementation of new projects; data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats; and implementation of public awareness activities through seminars, bulletins and newspapers.

Korea DPR: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile			
Implementing Agency			UNEP
Amount originally approved	February 1997	(US \$)	142,560
Amount requested for renewal (US \$)			95,040
Date of approval of country programme			February 1997
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1995), (ODP Tonnes)			2,363.2
ODS production reported in country programme (1995), (ODP Tonnes)			2,717.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (1999) (ODP tonnes)			1,501.0
Latest reported ODS production (1999) (ODP tonnes)			1,644.0
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)			462.1
Amount approved (US \$)			3,038,812
Amount disbursed (as at December 1999) (US \$)			926,325
ODS to be phased out (tonnes ODP)			569
ODS phased out (as at December 1999) (tonnes ODP)			260

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

	US \$
(a) Technical assistance	31,075
(b) Country programme preparation	45,200
(c) Project preparation	101,427
(d) Investment projects	2,700,018
Total:	2,877,720

Progress Report

29. The main achievements reported in the progress report include: establishment of the Ozone Unit and a Steering Committee; data collection on ODS consumption; promotion and coordination of ODS phaseout activities identified in the country programme; assistance to policy makers on ozone related issues; implementation of several investment projects in the foam and solvent sectors and a non-investment project in the MB sector; training; formulation of new solvent projects (CTC in metal cleaning); dissemination of information on new technologies and ODS substitutes; implementation of public awareness programmes (including events for Ozone Day and World Environment Day, lectures, workshops, seminars, contests and television programmes); reporting of ODS data to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

30. The Ozone Unit within the National Coordinating Committee for Environment is responsible for collecting ODS data from different Ministries and monitoring production, consumption and import of ODS and ODS-based equipment in different sectors of the Economy.

The Ozone Unit regularly convenes an ozone panel meeting to discuss status of implementation of projects and activities related to ODS and reports to the National Coordinating Committee for Environment (comprised of high-ranking officials of different ministries).

Plan of Action

31. The Plan of Action for the next period includes: continued enhancement of the national capacity for accelerating phase out of ODS; increased coordination and monitoring of approved projects and activities; improved ODS data collection and reporting systems; enhancing the exchange of information with other Parties; preparation and implementation of the RMP project; closure of CFC production plants; preparation of additional projects in the solvent sector; submission of reports to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats; analysis and dissemination of information on issues related to ozone layer protection; and public awareness programmes (seminars, workshops, lectures and contests).

Paraguay: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile			
Implementing Agency			UNEP
Amount originally approved	February 1997	(US \$)	66,300
Amount requested for renewal (US \$)			44,200
Date of approval of country programme			February 1997
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1995), (ODP Tonnes)			211.2
Latest reported ODS consumption (1999) (ODP tonnes)			346.5
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)			144.8
Amount approved (US \$)			633,817
Amount disbursed (as at December 1999) (US \$)			244,265
ODS to be phased out (tonnes ODP)			56
ODS phased out (as at December 1999) (tonnes ODP)			56

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

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Country programme preparation	44,070
(b)	Project preparation	56,500
(c)	Investment projects	458,328
	Total:	558,898

Progress Report

33. The main achievements reported in the progress report include: establishment of the Ozone Unit; development of a database relating to ODS import and export; enactment of laws to promote the mechanism to restrict import of ODS; implementation of investment projects in the foam sector; preparation of the RMP project (submitted to the 32nd Meeting of the Executive Committee); implementation of public awareness programmes (newspaper publications, seminars, conferences, painting exhibitions in schools); reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

34. The country was unable to achieve compliance with the 1999 CFC freeze. Decree No. 3980 restricting importation of ODSs entered into force in November 1999 through which importers are obliged to give the amounts of ODS imported; once this information is completed, an import cap on CFC-12 will be established. Additionally, implementation of an “ecological tax” on ODSs has been proposed. These measures, together with implementation of the RMP project are aimed at achieving significant reduction in CFC consumption. The Ozone Unit is located under the Committee on Environment which processes all common data related to ODS and this in turn reports directly to the Vice-Minister of Environment and Natural Resources.

Plan of Action

35. The Plan of Action for the next period includes: reduction in the consumption of CFC-12 in the refrigeration sector by up to 50 per cent in the first year (by the end of the period it will not exceed 146 tonnes) through implementation of the RMP project; issuance of supplementary regulations to Decree No.3980; implementation of a system controlling ODS; control of the use of halons and solvents; freeze on the consumption of MB; annual data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats; and continued implementation of public awareness programmes.