



**United Nations
Environment
Programme**

Distr.
LIMITED

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/26
19 June 2002

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Thirty-seventh Meeting
Montreal, 17-19 July 2002

2002 WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENTS OF UNEP

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE FUND SECRETARIAT

1. UNEP is requesting approval from the Executive Committee for US \$2,565,617 as amendments to its 2002 Work Programme plus with agency support costs of US \$180,504.
2. The activities proposed in the UNEP 2002 Work Programme Amendments are presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1: UNEP 2002 Work Programme Amendments

Country	Activity/Project	Amount Requested US \$	Amount Recommended US \$
I. Institutional strengthening projects:			
I.1 New institutional strengthening projects:			
Djibouti	Institutional strengthening	96,000	90,000
Kuwait	Institutional strengthening and capacity building: Establishment of Ozone Unit	140,020	121,520
Kyrgyzstan	Institutional strengthening	150,524	133,650
I.2 Renewal of institutional strengthening projects:		ODP tonnes	
Algeria	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase 3	21.2	257,000
Burundi	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase 2		57,200
Fiji	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase 3		57,000
Gabon	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase 3		39,520
Maldives	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase 2		35,753
Nepal	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase 2		53,733
Peru	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase 3		133,510
Saint Lucia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase 3		31,200
Togo	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase 2		60,667
Subtotal for institutional strengthening projects		1,112,127	1,070,753
II. Preparation and implementation of refrigerant management plans:			
Djibouti	Implementation of RMP	126,300	[1]
Kuwait	Implementation of RMP	188,910	[2]
Kyrgyzstan	Implementation of RMP	222,780	[3]
Peru	Refrigeration management plan update	15,000	15,000
Yemen	Implementation of RMP	450,500	[4]
Subtotal for RMPs		1,003,490	
III. Country specific support for policy and technical assistance:		ODP tonnes	
Cameroon	Policy and technical assistance		Issue
Dominican Republic	Policy and technical assistance	0.8	Issue
Kenya	Policy and technical assistance		Issue
Niger	Policy and technical assistance		Issue
Oman	Policy and technical assistance		Issue
Subtotal for country specific support for policy and technical assistance		50,000	Issue

Country	Activity/Project		Amount Requested US \$	Amount Recommended US \$
IV. Other activities:		ODP tonnes		
China	Policy training for local authorities: second tranche	16.5	200,000	200,000
Regional	Assistance for regional awareness raising		200,000	200,000
Subtotal for other activities:			400,000	400,000
Sub-total:			2,565,617	
Agency support costs:			180,504	
Total:			2,746,121	

[1] - Considered under UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/35

[2] - Considered under UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/45

[3] - Considered under UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/46

[4] - Considered under UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/54

I. Institutional strengthening projects

New institutional strengthening projects

- (a) Djibouti: phase 1 (US \$96,000)
- (b) Kuwait: phase 1 (US \$140,020)
- (c) Kyrgyzstan: phase 1 (US \$150,524)

Renewal of institutional strengthening projects

- (a) Algeria: phase 3 (US \$257,000)
- (b) Burundi: phase 2 (US \$57,200)
- (c) Fiji: phase 3 (US \$57,000)
- (d) Gabon: phase 3 (US \$39,520)
- (e) Maldives: phase 2 (US \$35,753)
- (f) Nepal: phase 2 (US \$53,733)
- (g) Peru: phase 3 (US \$133,510)
- (h) Saint Lucia: phase 3 (US \$31,200)
- (i) Togo: phase 2 (US \$60,667)

Project descriptions

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

Fund Secretariat's recommendations

4. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the above projects at the funding levels shown in Table 1. The Executive Committee may also wish to express additional comments to the Governments concerned in Annex II to this document.

II. Preparation and implementation of refrigerant management plans (RMPs)

Peru: Refrigeration management plan update (US \$15,000)

Project description

5. In accordance with Decision 31/48, UNEP is submitting a request to update the RMP of Peru. As per Decision 33/13, this request was accompanied by a comprehensive progress report on the status of work being undertaken on the sub-projects approved within the RMP project.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

6. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the RMP update for Peru at the funding level shown in Table 1.

III. Country specific support for policy and technical assistance

Policy and technical assistance for Cameroon, Dominican Republic, Kenya, Niger, and Oman (US \$50,000 at US \$10,000 per country)

Project descriptions

7. UNEP is proposing to provide policy and technical assistance to five Article-5 countries to ensure that they develop country-driven national policy plans, an import/export licensing system and other policy mechanisms, and high-levels of political commitment (at the ministerial and senior decision-making levels) to promote national compliance action plans into their environmental plans. The activity consists of the following components:

- (a) Convene country-specific consultations on policy setting and enforcement with the assistance of a local legal consultant;
- (b) Review existing legislation of countries that already have these to compare effectiveness of enforcement, identify gaps in the current legislation, and propose changes;
- (c) Develop specific policy setting action plans for compliance for CFC and methyl bromide phase out;

- (d) Hold multi-stakeholder and consultations with high-level government officials to strengthen political support for the implementation of specific ODS phase-out activities and development of policies.

8. The funding will be provided through performance/target-based disbursement. The Ozone Units will utilise the resources to encourage local policy experts, facilitators and NGOs to perform and follow-up on the activities as per target plans. The expected results include: a policy action plan (for policy setting and sustained enforcement); plans to integrate ozone policy into the national environmental policy; a political commitment at a high level; and sustained and enforceable policies in place for permanent phase out of ODS. The project will take a year to complete.

Secretariat's comments

9. The Secretariat also brought to the attention of UNEP the number of relevant projects that have been so far approved by the Executive Committee for most of these countries, and which address some or all of the topics in the activities proposed by UNEP. Specifically:

- (a) Cameroon: UNIDO submitted to the 37th Meeting, the RMP for Cameroon, which includes policy-related activities (this project was subsequently withdrawn by UNIDO since it was not included in the 2002 business plan for UNIDO). Therefore, this additional request to provide assistance to Cameroon appears to constitute double-counting.

UNEP informed that the request from Cameroon was to assist the Government in reviewing legislation in place, including the licensing system, in order to strengthen their implementation. UNEP does not believe that this activity constitutes double counting as the proposed activity is not the same as the activities included in the RMP. UNEP will also work closely with UNIDO in order to ensure that the activities under this project and the RMP complement each other.

- (b) Kenya: The Secretariat pointed out that according to the CFC consumption data reported by the Government of the Kenya to the Ozone Secretariat in 2000, the country is in compliance with the 1999 freeze. The Secretariat sought a clarification from UNEP on whether the Government of Germany (implementing the RMP) and UNDP (the agency responsible for the institutional strengthening project). were consulted during the project preparation stage.

UNEP informed the Secretariat that UNEP will work with both the Government of Germany and UNDP in the implementation of this project. A copy of the proposal has now been sent to them to ensure that activities are not duplicative

- (c) Niger: The Secretariat noted that the 2000 CFC consumption reported for Niger was 8 tonnes higher than its CFC baseline, notwithstanding the progress achieved in the implementation of the RMP (including the enactment of ODS-related legislation). In this regard the Secretariat sought a clarification from UNEP on the reasons for Niger's apparent non-compliance status.

UNEP informed the Secretariat that although Niger has a licensing system in place, the Government is also proposing the development of a quota system, including bans on imports of ODS and ODS-based equipment, and other policies to bring the country back into compliance. Niger also faces difficulties in implementing their licensing system hence has requested UNEP to provide further assistance in the form of this project to underline the importance of a strong policy and legal support to phase out ODS.

- (d) Oman: The Oman RMP was approved at the 34th Meeting under UNIDO's implementation. The Secretariat noted that during the survey for preparation of the RMP project, it was found that CFC-12 is being used (mainly in the MAC sector) as a top-up gas for HFC-134a systems, since it is cheaper. Because of this practice, Oman has a non-compliance status (based on the CFC consumption reported in 2000). The Secretariat also indicated that through the activities approved under the RMP, the Government of Oman will, among others, enforce a licensing system for ODSs; consider establishment of import quotas for ODSs and ban imports of ODS-based equipment; assess the feasibility of implementing legislation making it illegal to use CFC-12 as a top-up refrigerant for HFC-134a MAC systems, and implement a public awareness programme for MAC users. Furthermore, the Government of Oman agreed not to seek additional funding for achieving the 85 per cent reduction in their CFC baseline. In light of the activities under current implementation, this additional request to provide assistance to Oman appears to constitute double-counting.

UNEP informed the Secretariat that in addition to the elements approved under the RMP, the Government of Oman requested technical assistance for establishing and implementing a mechanism for the recently introduced licensing system. UNEP recognises the need for increased public education and awareness in order for the measures proposed by Oman to be accepted and thus implemented. UNEP will co-ordinate its activities with the implementation of the RMP by UNIDO. UNEP does not believe that this constitutes double-counting.

Secretariat's recommendations

10. The Executive Committee may wish to consider the eligibility of the requests for country specific support for policy and technical assistance in light of the approved Compliance Assistance Programme of UNEP.

IV. Other Activities

- (a) Policy training for local authorities in China: second tranche (US \$200,000)

Project description

11. UNEP is requesting US \$200,000 as a second tranche for a project in policy training for local authorities in China. The first tranche of this project was approved under Decision 34/37. The project comprises two components: organising two workshops to train local Environmental Protection Bureaux, and developing an on-line training system to supplement in a cost-effective manner the training workshops through a wider outreach and to be used as a sustainable forum to deliver the training to the widely-dispersed local authorities in the long term. The expected results of this project are : enhancing the capacity of local Environmental Protection Bureaux, skills to enable them to administer the ozone protection legislation/policy and to manage the ODS phase-out programme within their local jurisdictions; and delivering training through electronic means, which could keep trainees updated regularly and make the policy training sustainable.

Secretariat's comments

12. The Secretariat pointed out that as per Decision 34/37, the Executive Committee requested the Government of China to identify the remaining 40 per cent of the funding originally requested from funding already approved and from future funding to be approved for the sectoral approaches (i.e., a total of US \$540,000). In this regard, UNEP advised the Secretariat that as per the agreement reached between SEPA, UNDP, World Bank and UNEP, the additional funding for implementation will come from the approved China CFC Production Sector Plan (US \$405,000) and from the China Solvent Sector Phase out Plan (US \$135,000).

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

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

- (b) Regional: Assistance for regional awareness raising (US \$200,000)

Project description

14. As a follow up to Decisions 32/49 and 35/57, UNEP is requesting approval of US \$200,000 to continue regional awareness activities. The objective of this project is to provide the eight regional networks of ODS Officers additional funding in order to increase awareness raising in their respective regions, to assist them in gathering support for sustaining phase-out projects by making stakeholders understand the importance of ozone protection; targeting specific sectors in ODS phase out and raising their awareness in these sectors; and developing materials that can be used on a regional basis to communicate the ozone issue.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

15. 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

New institutional strengthening projects

Djibouti: Institutional strengthening

1. The Djibouti country programme submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 37th Meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/61) includes a project for the establishment of a National Ozone Unit within the Ministry of Habitat, Urbanism, Environment and Land Management. The Government of Djibouti is requesting a total of US \$96,000 for the implementation of this project.

2. The main responsibilities of the Ozone Office are: advising on appropriate ODS-related legislation, providing technical assistance to phase out ODS consumption, data collecting and maintaining the database of ODS consumption and imports, co-ordinating and implementing the RMP, and preparing information and awareness; and data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Kuwait: Institutional strengthening and capacity building: Establishment of the Ozone Unit

3. The Kuwait country programme submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 37th Meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/62) includes a project for the establishment of the Ozone Unit within the Environment Public Authority. The Government of Kuwait is requesting a total of US \$140,020 for the implementation of this project.

4. The main responsibilities of the Ozone Office are: co-ordinating actions identified in its country programme and RMP and monitor their implementation; developing a monitoring system for ODS imports in order to comply with reporting requirements of the Montreal Protocol and track progress of ODS phase out; following up on the execution of existing regulations to phase out ODSs; undertaking a feasibility study to strengthen the legal and regulatory system (a licensing system for ODS import and use, custom taxes on ODS, certification of refrigeration technicians, ban on imports of equipment using or containing ODS): monitoring implementation of a quota system; facilitating information exchanges among stakeholders; develop public awareness campaigns through the mass media and NGOs; provide regular training to governmental authorities, NGOs and the business sector on issues related to the ozone layer, and data reporting to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats.

Kyrgyzstan: Institutional strengthening

5. The Kyrgyzstan country programme submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 37th Meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/63) includes a project for the establishment of the Ozone Unit within the Ministry of Ecology and Emergency Situations. The Government of Kyrgyzstan is requesting a total of US \$150,524 for the implementation of this project.

6. The main responsibilities of the Ozone Office are: administering matters related to the Vienna Convention, Montreal Protocol and Multilateral Fund; upgrading the capacity of the National Focal Point for co-ordinating and implementing projects designed to reduce and eliminate ODS consumption; establishing a database of imports, major uses of ODS and companies involved, in order to monitor, analyse and report on ODS consumption; developing legislation and a licensing system to prevent/abate illegal trade in CFCs; undertaking an assessment of ODS technologies utilised in commercial enterprises and identifying strategies to assist in the transition to technologies using alternative substances; co-ordinating and monitoring a training programme for customs officers to facilitate implementation of tariff classification within the Harmonised System; co-ordinating requirements for identification and quantification of ODS at the point of entry; assisting in setting up technical training programmes; monitoring all ODS-related projects including training activities; developing a documentation centre and recruiting an Information Focal Point to disseminate information on ozone matters; and developing and co-ordinating public awareness programmes; and data reporting to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats.

Renewal of institutional strengthening projects**Algeria: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

Summary of the Project and Country Profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amount originally approved:	Phase I: Nov. 1993 (US \$)	297,000
	Phase II: Mar. 1999 (US \$)	90,010
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):		257,000
Date of approval of country programme		November 1993
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1991), (ODP tonnes)		2,222.1
Latest reported ODS consumption (2001) (ODP tonnes)		1,234.7
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)		2119.5
Amount approved (US \$)		15,719,101
Amount disbursed (as at December 2001) (US \$):		11,829,384
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)		1,885.5
ODS phased out (as at December 2001) (ODP tonnes)		1,114.2

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

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Country programme preparation	20,340
(b)	Project preparation	481,852
(c)	Training	0
(d)	Technical assistance	67,800
(e)	Demonstration	0
(f)	Investment projects	14,711,788
	Total:	15,281,780

Progress report

8. The main achievements mentioned in the progress report include: the continuation of the implementation of several investment projects in the refrigeration and aerosol sectors, the organisation of information and awareness-raising campaigns among public administrations and economic operators, the preparation of a strategy to eliminate halons and the implementation of a project to convert 10 fumigation units. Algeria has established an ODS importation licensing system and has initiated the implementation of ODS-based regulations.

9. The “Ministère de l’Aménagement du Territoire et de l’Environnement”, through the Ozone Office, is responsible for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. The action plan determined for the institutional strengthening project is integrated in the annual environmental plan approved by the government.

Plan of action

10. The plan of action for the next period includes: approval and implementation of the RMP, and projects in the commercial refrigeration sector, organising training workshops for refrigeration technicians and customs officers, continuing regular awareness activities, organising workshops to review the current regulations, purchasing and installing recovery and recycling equipment, continuing with the establishment of a halon bank management system, organising training for halon technicians, presenting investment projects for the elimination of MB, and data reporting to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Burundi: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: Nov. 1998 (US \$)	66,000
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	57,200
Date of approval of country programme	November 1998
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1997), (ODP tonnes)	62.1
Latest reported ODS consumption (2000) (ODP tonnes)	53.98
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)	59.0
Amount approved (US \$)	613,804
Amount disbursed (as at December 2001) (US \$):	242,141
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	40.4
ODS phased out (as at December 2001) (ODP tonnes)	5

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

		US \$
(a)	Country programme preparation	33,900
(b)	Project preparation	33,900
(c)	Training	90,400
(d)	Technical assistance	146,931
(e)	Demonstration	0
(f)	Investment projects	234,093
	Total:	539,224

Progress report

12. The main achievements mentioned in the progress report include: signing all the amendments to the Montreal Protocol, establishing a data collection system and raising awareness among government representatives, industrial sector, students and parliamentarians; organised training workshops on refrigerant recovery and recycling; customs and good practices in refrigeration; establishment of regulations including an ODS import/export licensing system, a ministerial decision fixing the importation quota of certain products and/or materials containing ODS; prohibition of importing new or used equipment based on ODSs. The major problems encountered by the Ozone Office were mainly technical communication problems, which have now been resolved.

13. The Co-ordinator of the National Ozone Office is also the Director of the Environment, Research and Environmental Education Department of the “Ministère de l’Aménagement du Territoire, de l’Environnement et du Tourisme”. The implementation activities of the Montreal Protocol are conducted through the Ministry’s programme and in direct collaboration with the Minister and other high-level officers of the same Ministry.

Plan of action

14. The plan of action for the next period includes: continuing implementation of the activities in the RMP, awareness raising campaigns, enhancing legislation, data collecting and identifying potential new target groups (CFC handlers, public administration officers, youth, economic operators, political authority representatives) with the aim of giving the public access to information regarding the implementation of the Montreal Protocol; and data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Fiji: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amount originally approved:	Phase I: Mar. 1994 (US \$)	65,890
	Phase II: Nov. 1999 (US \$)	43,930
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):		57,000
Date of approval of country programme		June 1993
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1991), (ODP tonnes)		46.3
Latest reported ODS consumption (2001) (ODP tonnes)		0.06
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)		33.4
Amount approved (US \$)		423,270
Amount disbursed (as at December 2001) (US \$):		233,416
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)		5.2
ODS phased out (as at December 2001) (ODP tonnes)		0

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

		US \$
(a)	Country programme preparation	28,250
(b)	Project preparation	33,900
(c)	Training	127,690
(d)	Technical assistance	109,333
(e)	Demonstration	0
(f)	Investment projects	0
	Total:	299,173

Progress report

16. The main achievements mentioned in the progress report include: formulating, approving, and starting the implementation of its RMP, training technicians, starting a licensing system to monitor CFC and recovery and recycling activities, receiving approval on ODS-related regulations, including the introduction of permits, undertaking public and industry awareness activities, and receiving feedback from industries in response to articles and public news on the ozone. The Ozone Unit considers important, among others, the training for all new ODS officers, where implementing agencies must take a proactive role to ensure new ODS officers are contacted and briefed well to save time and costs.

17. The Ozone Unit is the only office in Fiji managing ozone-related issues (policy, public awareness, data collection, technical support and advising). The Unit comes under the Department of Environment which is operational entirely on aid funding. The Ministry of Urban Development, (Local Government, Housing, Squatter Settlement and Environment), is responsible for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and requires the endorsements of the Permanent Secretary in all major ozone operations and activities.

Plan of action

18. The plan of action for the next period includes: ensuring completion of the RMP activities, identifying prospective activities, monitoring and controlling of remaining ODS through permits and license systems, conducting an awareness programme and activities with the industry, and data reporting to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats.

Gabon: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amount originally approved:	Phase I: May 1997 (US \$)	45,600
	Phase II: Dec. 2000 (US \$)	30,400
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):		39,520
Date of approval of country programme		May 1997
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1995), (ODP tonnes)		95.3
Latest reported ODS consumption (2001) (ODP tonnes)		6.37
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)		10.3
Amount approved (US \$)		513,218
Amount disbursed (as at December 2001) (US \$):		338,878
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)		12.2
ODS phased out (as at December 2001) (ODP tonnes)		12

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

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Country programme preparation	48,590
(b)	Project preparation	16,504
(c)	Training	85,800
(d)	Technical assistance	276,364
(e)	Demonstration	0
(f)	Investment projects	0
	Total:	427,258

Progress report

20. The main achievements mentioned in the progress report include: ratifying all the amendments to the Protocol, organising the first phase of the refrigeration technicians' training on good servicing practices, finalising a manual on licensing systems, starting the training of technicians and customs officers, and continuing public awareness activities to discourage the use of ODS.

21. The Ozone Unit is takes part in all the high-level meetings on environmental issues concerning the department of the environment . The Ozone Unit action plan is included in the general workplan submitted to the Minister every six months. The Unit represents the Ministry, both locally and internationally, on issues within its competence and authority. Besides the Minister's office and the general management for the environment, the Unit also deals with importers, the refrigeration sector and all sectors involved in issues concerning the ozone layer.

Plan of action

22. The plan of action for the next period includes: completing implementation of the sub-projects in the RMP, enhancing legislation, continuing ongoing awareness raising campaigns among the public, refrigeration professionals and concerned sectors to discourage CFC consumption, following-up on the implementation of its licensing system to check CFC consumption.

Maldives: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	Phase I: Mar. 1994 (US \$) 41,250
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	35,753
Date of approval of country programme	June 1993
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1991), (ODP tonnes)	5.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2000) (ODP tonnes)	4.57
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)	4.6
Amount approved (US \$)	108,763
Amount disbursed (as at December 2001) (US \$):	47,666
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	0
ODS phased out (as at December 2001) (ODP tonnes)	0

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

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Country programme preparation	28,250
(b)	Project preparation	33,900
(c)	Training	0
(d)	Technical assistance	0
(e)	Demonstration	0
(f)	Investment projects	0
	Total:	62,150

Progress report

24. The main achievements mentioned in the progress report include: implementing a licensing system and quota system by the end of 2002, organising public awareness activities (TV films, banners, an exhibition on ozone-friendly products) involving the industry stakeholders in the phase-out process, and activities in schools for children.

25. The Ozone Cell assists the Director of the Environment Research Centre (Ministry of Home Affairs, Housing and Environment) in managing and co-ordinating the implementation of the International Treaties on Ozone Layer Protection. Activities of the Ozone Cell are planned and prepared in consultation with relevant ministries, agencies and local authorities, and approved by the Minister. The institutional strengthening action plan is included in the Government Action Plan on environment protection. Annual reports on implementation of the international treaties on ozone layer protection are included in the annual report of the Government on the environment.

Plan of action

26. The plan of action for the next period includes: conducting a review of the legislative framework in consultation with the relevant stakeholders, completing preparation of its RMP that will permit the implementation of additional activities such as training in good practices of refrigeration and custom training, implementing awareness activities, proposing an innovative pioneering project for making its tourism industry ODS-free, monitoring and controlling remaining ODS through permits and license systems, and data reporting to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Nepal: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	Phase I: Nov. 1998 (US \$) 62,000
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	53,733
Date of approval of country programme	November 1998
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1996), (ODP tonnes)	29.1
Latest reported ODS consumption (2000) (ODP tonnes)	94.88
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)	27.0
Amount approved (US \$)	378,404
Amount disbursed (as at December 2001) (US \$):	218,888
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	6.0
ODS phased out (as at December 2001) (ODP tonnes)	0

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

	US \$
(a) Country programme preparation	33,900
(b) Project preparation	28,250
(c) Training	129,272
(d) Technical assistance	116,922
(e) Demonstration	0
(f) Investment projects	0
Total:	308,344

Progress report

28. The main achievements mentioned in the progress report include: implementation of its RMP, promulgation of ODS rules, training technicians and customs officers, licensing system to monitor and control the trade in ODS, approving ODS-related regulations, including the introduction of permits, and the organisation of public and industry awareness activities such as producing an Ozone Day postal stamp.

29. The National Ozone Unit is supervised by a Steering Committee, through an Implementation Committee.

Plan of action

30. The plan of action for the next period includes: conducting a review of the legislative framework in consultation with the relevant stakeholders; organising public awareness activities; completing its RMP implementation activities; identifying possible new activities; monitoring and controlling remaining ODS through permits and license systems; and data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Peru: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: Jul. 1995 (US \$)	154,000
Phase II: Nov. 1999 (US \$)	102,700
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	133,510
Date of approval of country programme	July 1995
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1993), (ODP tonnes)	297.3
Latest reported ODS consumption (2000) (ODP tonnes)	376.89
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)	289.5
Amount approved (US \$)	4,933,347
Amount disbursed (as at December 2001) (US \$):	3,487,790
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	302.0
ODS phased out (as at December 2001) (ODP tonnes)	258.2

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

	US \$
(a) Country programme preparation	59,890
(b) Project preparation	221,486
(c) Training	117,520
(d) Technical assistance	409,845
(e) Demonstration	0
(f) Investment projects	3,834,535
Total:	4,643,276

Progress report

32. The main achievements mentioned in the progress report include: continuing the implementation of a number of investment projects in the refrigeration, solvents and foams sectors, developing a code on good practices in refrigeration, approving legislation which enabled the start of controlling ODS imports, enhancing co-operation with industry and public institutions through periodic meetings, and continuing routine public awareness activities.

33. The Ozone Unit is part of the “Ministerio de Industria, Turismo, Integración y Negociaciones Comerciales Internacionales”.

Plan of action

34. The plan of action for the next period includes: updating its RMP, further developing and enforcing data collection and its licensing system, co-operating at international levels to reduce illegal trading and dumping of old equipment, continuing investment projects in different sectors, including MB; and data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Saint Lucia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: Feb. 1997 (US \$)	36,580
Phase II: Mar. 2000 (US \$)	24,400
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	31,200
Date of approval of country programme	July 1995
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1993), (ODP tonnes)	6.6
Latest reported ODS consumption (2000) (ODP tonnes)	3.83
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)	8.3
Amount approved (US \$)	274,002
Amount disbursed (as at December 2001) (US \$):	208,179
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	3.0
ODS phased out (as at December 2001) (ODP tonnes)	0

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

		US \$
(a)	Country programme preparation	33,900
(b)	Project preparation	24,295
(c)	Training	0
(d)	Technical assistance	146,900
(e)	Demonstration	0
(f)	Investment projects	0
	Total:	205,095

Progress report

36. The main achievements mentioned in the progress report include: establishing a data collection system, training technicians and customs officers, developing a licensing system, and implementing public awareness and education programmes; liaison with government officials, other Parties to the Montreal Protocol, and national and international agencies.

37. The Ozone Unit serves as a focal point for the Montreal Protocol and the programme of activities under the Protocol. The Unit is under the guidance of the Ministry of Planning, Development, Environment and Housing and adheres to its operational guidelines and reporting requirements. A Country Team was established and is consulted on activities to be carried out by the Unit. The Unit also networks with the local refrigeration and air conditioning sector, implementing agencies, and international companies.

Plan of action

38. The plan of action for the next period includes: updating its current RMP to include strengthening of main components, while implementing and monitoring a licensing system as a key activity; and data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Togo: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	70,000
Phase I: Nov. 1997	
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	60,667
Date of approval of country programme	July 1995
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1996), (ODP tonnes)	33.8
Latest reported ODS consumption (2001) (ODP tonnes)	34.74
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)	39.8
Amount approved (US \$)	197,750
Amount disbursed (as at December 2001) (US \$):	65,668
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	0.0
ODS phased out (as at December 2001) (ODP tonnes)	0

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

		US \$
(a)	Country programme preparation	33,900
(b)	Project preparation	84,750
(c)	Training	0
(d)	Technical assistance	0
(e)	Demonstration	0
(f)	Investment projects	0
	Total:	118,650

Progress report

40. The main achievements mentioned in the progress report include: implementing its country programme and public awareness activities, requesting the services of public and private media. Togo experienced difficulties in implementing the Montreal Protocol because the establishment of the institutional strengthening project was delayed due to the unstable transition from previous Co-ordinator to the current Co-ordinator. However, the new Ozone Officer improved the quality of its reports and their subsequent delivery within the prescribed time limit.

41. The Ministry for Environment and Forestry supports the Ozone Unit and often gives input with regard to the activities implemented. The Unit is supported by the Ozone Committee which is composed of representatives from university, customs, private sector, Trade and Environment Ministries, Chamber of Commerce and importers and retailers using ODS. The Unit activities are part of the National Action Plan which was adopted by the Government of Togo in June 2001.

Plan of action

42. The plan of action for the next period includes: organising customs and refrigeration technicians training, encouraging the use of ozone-friendly technologies, promoting recovery and recycling equipment, implementing public awareness activities in schools, and data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Annex II**VIEWS EXPRESSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON RENEWALS OF
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS
SUBMITTED TO THE 37th MEETING***Algeria*

1. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Algeria and notes with appreciation the fact that Algeria reported 2000 CFC consumption to the Ozone Secretariat that is lower than its CFC baseline, and that Algeria appears to be able to comply with CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that Algeria has taken steps to further phase out its ODS consumption including the adoption of its ODS legislation, the implementation of investment projects in the commercial refrigeration and aerosol sectors, the elaboration and implementation of strategies to phase out halons and methyl bromide and the continued co-ordination of public awareness activities. These and other activities are encouraging and the Executive Committee appreciates the efforts of Algeria to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Algeria will continue the implementation of its licensing system, RMP and other ODS phase out investment projects.

Burundi

2. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Burundi and notes with appreciation the fact that Burundi reported 2000 CFC consumption to the Ozone Secretariat that is lower than its CFC baseline, and that Burundi appears to be able to comply with CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that Burundi has taken steps to phase out its ODS consumption, including co-ordination of public awareness activities, enhancement of ODS legislation, collection and dissemination of data concerning CFC consumption and implementation of training on recovery and recycling, good service practices and customs. These and other activities are encouraging and the Executive Committee appreciates the efforts of Burundi to reduce its consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Burundi will continue the implementation of the Montreal Protocol, its RMP projects and awareness activities.

Fiji

3. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Fiji and notes with appreciation the fact that Fiji reported 1999 and 2000 CFC consumption to the Ozone Secretariat are lower than its CFC baseline and that Fiji appears to be able to comply with CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also

notes that Fiji has taken steps to phase out its ODS consumption, including public awareness activities, completion of ongoing RMP projects and the elaboration of new phase out activities. These and other activities are encouraging and the Executive Committee appreciates the efforts of Fiji to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Fiji will continue the implementation of its projects and activities.

Gabon

4. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Gabon. The Executive Committee expresses concern that the 2000 CFC consumption reported by Gabon to the Ozone Secretariat is higher than its CFC baseline, and that, as a consequence, Gabon may have difficulties in complying with the Montreal Protocol measures. Despite this concern, the Executive Committee notes that Gabon has taken some steps to phase out its ODS consumption, including public awareness activities, enhancement of ODS legislation and collection of data concerning CFC consumption. These and other activities are encouraging and the Executive Committee appreciates the efforts of Gabon to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Gabon will have fully implemented a licensing system and restrict imports of all CFCs to the levels needed to ensure compliance with the Montreal Protocol measures.

Maldives

5. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Maldives and notes with appreciation the fact that Maldives reported 2000 CFC consumption to the Ozone Secretariat that is lower than its CFC baseline, and that Maldives appears to be able to comply with CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that Maldives has taken additional steps to phase out its ODS consumption, including public awareness activities, enhancement of ODS legislation and elaboration of ODS phase out activities. These and other activities are encouraging and the Executive Committee appreciates the efforts of Maldives to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Maldives will continue the implementation of the Montreal Protocol, its RMP projects and the awareness activities.

Nepal

6. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Nepal and notes with appreciation the fact that Nepal reported 2000 and 2001 data to the Ozone Secretariat that are lower than its CFC baseline, and that Nepal appears to be able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that Nepal has taken additional steps to phase out its consumption of ODS, including the implementation of its RMP and promulgation of ODS regulations including the introduction of permits in February 2001 and establishment of a licensing system to monitor and control the trade in ODS, training of technicians and customs officers; implementation of public and industry awareness activities. These and other activities are encouraging, and the Executive

Committee appreciates the efforts of Nepal to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Nepal will continue the implementation of the licensing system, its RMP and investment projects.

Peru

7. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening request for Peru. The Executive Committee expressed concern that the 2000 CFC consumption reported by Peru to the Ozone Secretariat is higher than its CFC baseline and that, as a consequence, Peru may have difficulties in complying Montreal Protocol measures. Despite this concern, the Executive Committee notes that Peru has taken significant steps to phase out its consumption of ODS including the establishment of a licensing system to control imports of ODS, implementation of investment projects in the refrigeration, foam and solvent sectors and the co-ordination of awareness activities to enhance general public knowledge on the ODS related legislation. These and other activities are encouraging, and the Executive Committee appreciates the efforts of Peru to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Peru will have fully implemented all the CFC-related activities to ensure compliance with the Montreal Protocol measures.

Saint Lucia

8. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Saint Lucia and notes with appreciation the fact that Saint Lucia reported 2000 data to the Ozone Secretariat that is lower than its CFC baseline, and that Saint Lucia appears to be able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that Saint Lucia has taken steps to phase out its consumption of ODS, including the establishment of a data collection system, the training of technicians and customs officers, the development of a licensing system and public awareness and education programmes. This is encouraging, and the Executive Committee appreciates the efforts of Saint Lucia to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Saint Lucia will continue the implementation of its licensing system, RMP and non-investment projects.

Togo

9. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Togo and notes with appreciation the fact that Togo reported 2000 and 2001 data to the Ozone Secretariat that are lower than its CFC baseline. The Executive Committee also notes that Togo has undertaken activities to phase out its consumption of ODS, including the implementation of its country programme and public awareness activities. The Executive Committee appreciates the efforts of Togo to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Togo will accelerate the implementation of its licensing system and other ODS related legislation and the sub-projects in its RMP.
