



**United Nations
Environment
Programme**

Distr.
LIMITED

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/17
28 October 2002



ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Thirty-eighth Meeting
Rome, 20-22 November 2002

2002 WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENTS OF UNDP

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE FUND SECRETARIAT

1. UNDP is requesting approval from the Executive Committee for US \$3,652,036 as amendments to its 2002 Work Programme plus agency support costs of US \$472,225.

2. The activities proposed in the UNDP 2002 Work Programme Amendments are presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1: UNDP 2002 Work Programme Amendments

Country	Activity/Project	Amount Requested US \$	Amount Recommended US \$
I. Country programme updates:			
Mexico	Preparation of the country programme update	48,046	48,046
Subtotal for country programme updates		48,046	48,046
II. Institutional strengthening projects:			
		ODP tonnes	
Argentina	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase 3	25.7	311,610
China	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase 5	32.2	390,000
Colombia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase 4	22.8	275,600
Ghana	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase 5		139,100
Iran	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase 4	14.3	313,400
Kenya	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase 4		151,667
Malaysia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase 5	23.1	279,999
Trinidad and Tobago	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase 3		57,200
Subtotal for institutional strengthening projects		1,918,576	1,778,188
III. Refrigerant management plans:			
Chad	End-user awareness and incentive programme	184,416	[1]
Maldives	End-user awareness and incentive programme	269,100	[2]
Togo	End-user awareness and incentive programme	185,956	[3]
Togo	MAC recovery and recycling	27,442	[3]
Togo	Monitoring of the activities of the RMP	18,000	[3]
Trinidad and Tobago	Project preparation RMP-update	13,500	13,500
Subtotal for RMPs		670,972	13,500
IV. Aerosols: Metered dose inhalers			
Uruguay	MDI transition strategy	335,000	Issue
Uruguay	Preparation for MDI conversion	25,000	Issue
Subtotal for MDIs		360,000	

Country	Activity/Project	Amount Requested US \$	Amount Recommended US \$
V. Fumigant:			
Region: Africa	Technical assistance for MB reductions and formulation of regional phase-out strategies for Low-Volume Consuming countries in Africa	627,000	
Subtotal for fumigant		627,000	
Sub-total:		3,652,036.0	
Agency support costs:		472,225	
Total:		4,124,261	

* Level of funding calculated according to Decisions 19/29 and 35/57.

[1] Considered under UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/44

[2] Considered under UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/42

[3] Considered under UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/50

I. Country programme updates

- (a) Mexico: Preparation of the country programme update (US \$48,046)

Project descriptions

3. The country programme update will include a survey and in-depth analysis of each ODS, and identifying all remaining investment and non-investment projects needed to achieve the complete phase out in the country.

Fund Secretariat's recommendations

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

II. Institutional strengthening projects

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|----------------|
| (a) | Argentina (phase 3) | (US \$311,610) |
| (b) | China (phase 5) | (US \$390,000) |
| (c) | Colombia: (phase 4) | (US \$275,600) |
| (d) | Ghana: (phase 5) | (US \$139,100) |
| (e) | Iran: (phase 4) | (US \$313,400) |
| (f) | Kenya: (phase 4) | (US \$151,667) |
| (g) | Malaysia: (phase 5) | (US \$279,999) |
| (h) | Trinidad and Tobago: (phase 3) | (US \$57,200) |

Project descriptions

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

Fund Secretariat's recommendations

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

III. Refrigerant management plan

Trinidad and Tobago: Project preparation for the RMP-update (US \$13,500)

Project description

7. In accordance with Decision 31/48, UNDP is submitting a request to update the RMP of Trinidad and Tobago. 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 recommendations

8. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the above project at the funding level shown in Table 1.

IV. Aerosols: Metered dose inhalers

- (a) Uruguay: MDI transition strategy (US \$335,000)
- (b) Uruguay: Preparation for MDI conversion (US \$25,000)

Project descriptions

9. The Government of Uruguay submitted a document related to the transition strategy for the elimination of CFC-based MDIs.

10. Over 300,000 Uruguayans (about 10 per cent of the total population in the country) suffer from asthma. The annual consumption of MDIs in 2001 was 919,000 units of which 887,000 units were CFC inhalers and 32,000 HFC-134a inhalers. The main MDI providers are:

Company	Ownership	MDI source country	2001 share (%)
Haymann	Uruguay	Uruguay	47.40
Glaxo SmithKline	United Kingdom	Argentina	31.80
Boehringer-Ingelheim	Germany	Germany	12.10
Servimedica	Uruguay	Spain	5.70
3M	United States	United Kingdom	2.40
Aventis	France	France	0.20
Promotora Farmacéutica	Uruguay	Argentina	0.40

11. The main MDI products sold in Uruguay in 2001 are presented in the following table:

Category	MDIs (units)	%age
Category A: short acting beta agonist bronchodilators	337,300	36.70
Category B: Inhaled corticosteroids	89,950	9.80
Category C: Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory	5,500	0.60
Category D: Anticholinergic bronchodilators	33,900	3.70
Category E: Long acting beta agonist bronchodilators	18,600	2.00
Categories A+B	383,300	41.70
Categories A+D	49,000	5.30
Categories B+E	1,750	0.20
Total	919,300	100.00

12. CFC-MDIs produced and sold by the local company, Haymann, S.A., are presented in the following table:

Product	Drug	Category	Units 2001
Ventiplus	Salbutamol	Short acting b2 (A)	209,300
Dilatplus	Salmeterol	Long acting b2 (E)	2,700
Cromyn	Cromoglycate	Non-steroid anti-inflammatory (C)	3,400
Inhalplus	Fluticasone	Steroid (B)	1,800
Oxiplus	Beclomethasone	Steroid (B)	17,600
Ventoxiplus	Salbutamol + beclomethasone	A+B	177,300
Fenodilat	Fenoterol	Short acting b2 (A)	16,800
Estravent	Ipratropium	Ipratropium (D)	5,900
Aeroplus	Budesonide	Steroid (B)	1,100
Serflu	Salmeterol+Fluticasone	(B+E)	150
Total			436,050

13. At present, there are 5 HFC-134a MDIs in Uruguay that have been authorised by the Ministry of Public Health. The introduction of new non-CFC MDIs is expected from 2003. The Ozone Unit has already started discussions with MDI manufacturing companies regarding their plans for phasing out the CFC-based MDIs. By 2007, about 89 per cent of MDIs will be CFC-free. For the remaining 11 per cent of the products (flunisolide, ipratropium, salbutamol/ipratropium and fenoterol/ipratropium), there are not yet alternative technologies available.

14. The authorisation for MDIs sale is subject to the requirements of Law 15443 (5 August 1983) and the Regulation Decree 324/999 (12 October 1999), which constitute the legal framework that regulates importation, representation, production, elaboration and marketing of medications and similar products for human use. Under the Decree 324/999 all medications must be registered in the Ministry of Public Health before they could be used (and marketed) in the country.

15. In order to implement the phase out strategy, the Government of Uruguay is requesting US \$335,000 (excluding the investment project for the conversion of Haymann) for the following activities:

- (a) Individual agreements with MDIs importers and/or distributors (US \$9,800), to define each individual phase out plan and prepare legal agreements;
- (b) Reformulation of the legal framework to support the transition strategy (US \$18,600) to discuss the legal framework among major stakeholders; draft and enforce laws, decrees and/or regulations, as required; and disseminate the new measures and their scope;
- (c) National plan of sensitisation/education (US \$237,900) for education programmes to health professionals, patients and their families in the replacement of CFC MDIs with participation of the Ministries of Public Health and Environment, health professionals, pharmaceutical companies and the community;
- (d) Programme for the follow-up and control of the transition strategy (US \$68,700).

16. The Government of Uruguay is also requesting US \$25,000 for the preparation of an investment project for the conversion of Haymann to non-CFC MDIs. The company is considering to acquire the technology for the production of a non-CFC Salbutamol MDI. It is to be noted that approximately 40 per cent of production of MDIs by the company is for Ventoxiplus (a combination of Salbutamol and Beclomethasone) for which there is no developed replacement product available (it is assumed that the company will follow the same strategy used by Glaxo, substituting this product by Salmeterol/Fluticasone, or by separate use of both drugs).

Fund Secretariat's comments

17. The MDI transition strategy provides information on the different drugs produced in Uruguay, the phase out schedule of CFC-12 MDIs and introduction of non-CFC MDIs, and the work that has already commenced for the introduction of non-CFC MDIs and/or other non-MDI alternatives. However, issues related to the transfer of non-CFC technology have not been discussed nor how Haymann will phase out CFCs in its Ventoxiplus drug (representing over 40 per cent of the total production), where no alternative is available. Taking into consideration that the MDI production by Haymann represents almost 50 per cent of the total production in the country, it would have been expected that this issue would have been fully addressed in the strategy.

18. UNDP indicated that the MDI transition strategy cannot be fully implemented until it is clear how the national industry will gain access to alternative technologies. The strategy, as it stands at the moment, represents the best estimates and intentions of all stakeholders involved. The strategies of MDI importers and the national industry proposed, which constitute the basis for the tentative transition schedule, were the result of discussions with the Government in order to agree on the possible dates for the transition/total substitution. These estimated dates for total substitution will not be achieved without the implementation of the strategy.

19. UNDP indicated that the issue of technology transfer will be addressed within the framework of the development of the investment project for Haymann. The proposed strategy is to divide the conversion project into two phases: phase I will be the conversion of non-CFCs for the MDIs for which an alternative technology is already available; phase II, will be related to Ventoxiplus product (no technology is currently available), thus allowing time for the possible development of a suitable alternative replacement of CFCs

20. For the implementation of the strategy, a total of US \$335,000 is being requested, for individual agreements with MDI importers, reformulation of a legal framework, a national education programme and a follow-up and control programme. In its current state, the Secretariat is unable to recommend approval of the funds requested for the implementation of the strategy (US \$335,000) and the preparation of project proposal (US \$25,000) for the following reasons:

- (a) The Regulation Decree 324/999 regulating medications and products for human use is very comprehensive; based on the requirements specified in the regulation, multinational companies have registered their non-CFC MDIs. It appears that no changes are needed;
- (b) Non-CFC MDIs and DPIs have already been introduced in the market, and the major multinational corporations have initiated (or will be initiating shortly) procedures for registering new non-CFCs MDIs in the near future;
- (c) The risk of reverting back to CFC-MDIs is minimal since MDI-grade CFCs will not be available in the future (there are only a few companies producing CFCs for MDIs);
- (d) The national plan of sensitisation/education is aimed to educate patients in respiratory diseases (asthma/ CPOD) as a means to reduce severe episodes and improve the patient's quality of life. This education is irrespective of the propellant used in the MDI, and for the most part is not related to conversion;
- (e) The pharmaceutical industry plays a significant role in the successful implementation of the programme. This has been demonstrated by the fact that non-MDIs have been introduced in the country and the number of units sold will increase progressively in the following years. It would seem that the industry is already undertaking most of the work envisioned in the strategy;
- (f) The provider for the non-CFC technology for Haymann has not yet been identified.

21. UNDP indicated that the Decree 324/999 does not include any consideration related to the MDI strategy or its implementation since the legislation was already in place. It is envisaged that the key players will identify any additional measure to ensure fair competitive conditions. The reformulation of the legal framework also refers to the mandatory withdrawal from the market of the CFC-based MDIs on the estimated date of total substitution of a specific CFC-based MDI. The stakeholders agree that it is necessary to establish a mechanism to eliminate the supply of CFC MDIs on the market as alternatives become available and accepted.

22. The process of substituting CFC-based MDI with non-CFC alternatives has already started; some of the non-CFC alternatives that are actually in the market, were introduced many years ago, but they still share only a small percentage of the market. The strategy is being proposed to expedite and provide a direction, clear targets and supportive conditions to this process.

23. UNDP also reported that the plan for sensitisation is aimed at helping health providers to obtain information and provide advice to patients, in order to help them understand the reasons for the change to CFC free MDIs. The target audiences are the health professionals (through national and regional workshops) and the patients (through brochures and videos, and direct advice from health professionals). The process of the patients changing to the new products will not occur smoothly without the application of the sensitisation/education plan and, therefore, is a central component of the national transition strategy.

Fund Secretariat's recommendations

24. The Executive Committee may wish to consider the above project proposals on the basis of the above comments.

V. Fumigant

Region Africa: Technical assistance for MB reductions and formulation of regional phase-out strategies for Low-Volume Consuming countries in Africa (US \$627,000)

Project description

25. The project is to provide technical assistance to achieve methyl bromide (MB) reductions to meet the 20 per cent reduction step in 9 LVC countries in Africa (namely, Botswana, Cameroon, Congo, Congo DR, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Sudan, Swaziland, and Zambia). It will begin by developing national and regional strategies which will identify the most effective activities, timetables for action steps, and responsible organisations. The project will also provide assistance to 24 countries that have no reported MB consumption to prevent the introduction and use of MB (Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tanzania and Togo)

26. Of 49 African countries analysed in UNDP's survey, 18 countries have reported MB consumption in recent years, another 18 have reported zero consumption, and about 7 countries have no data on MB. In 2002, MB consumption in Africa was estimated at 1,856 ODP tonnes. Six countries are currently implementing MB phase-out projects and a further 5 have projects planned. The LVC countries without planned or approved projects consume about 82.4 ODP tonnes of MB. Eight of these LVCs need to reduce MB to achieve the 20 per cent reduction step in 2005.

27. The project outputs will include a report on MB strategies in LVCs in Africa, identification of action points and a timetable, approved at regional level by Ozone Units and key stakeholders; implementation of regional strategies to achieve the 20 per cent reduction step in 2005; and MB phase out of 13.3 ODP tonnes in at least 9 LVCs. The total project cost is US \$627,000.

Fund Secretariat's comments

28. The Secretariat reviewed the project proposal in the context of MB related regional training and technical assistance programmes so far approved by the Executive Committee. The Secretariat noted that one of the objectives of the project proposal is to achieve 20 per cent reduction in the MB baseline consumption in LVC countries in Africa, and sought a clarification on whether UNDP has received an official communication from the Governments concerned stating their commitments to reduce MB consumption according to the Montreal Protocol's schedule.

29. UNDP indicated that all LVCs in Africa were involved in the preparation phase of this project. A rigorous survey process was conducted wherein LVCs were requested to identify previous assistance in this sector, if any, as well as new or additional assistance they deemed essential in order to allow them to meet their 20 per cent reduction commitments. All the countries targeted indicated their interest in being involved in the implementation of the project. In this regard, UNDP will make contact with the countries who must eliminate consumption by 2005 to solicit letters of transmittal from their Governments indicating their understanding of the objectives of the project, as well as their commitment to achieve the 20 per cent reductions in MB consumption, without further assistance from the Multilateral Fund.

30. UNDP also indicated that the proposal was formulated on the basis of a regional approach rather than on the basis of individual projects to enhance the cost-effectiveness, capacity development and sustainability of efforts in the Article 5 countries concerned.

31. The Secretariat pointed out that under UNEP's Compliance Assistance Programme, two permanent professional experts will be working in the UNEP regional office for Africa to assist Article 5 countries in issues related to ODS policy and regulations and MB issues. UNDP responded that the project proposes collaboration and liaison with the UNEP CAP regarding policy issues and establishment of appropriate legislative and regulatory mechanisms.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

32. The Fund Secretariat recommends approval of the above project at the funding level shown in Table 1 contingent on the receipt of letters from the participating Article 5 countries indicating their Governments commitment to achieve their 20 per cent reductions in MB consumption by 2005 without further assistance from the Multilateral Fund.

Annex I

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS

Argentina: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNDP
Amount originally approved:	Phase I: Jul. 1994 (US \$)	359,500
	Phase II: Nov. 1999 (US \$)	239,700
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):		311,610
Date of approval of country programme		July 1994
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1992), (ODP tonnes)		4,401.7
Latest reported ODS consumption (2001) (ODP tonnes)		3,841.1
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)		4,697.2
Amount approved (US \$)		42,727,822
Amount disbursed (as at December 2001) (US \$):		30,628,587
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)		3,164.5
ODS phased out (as at December 2001) (ODP tonnes)		1,784.2

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

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Country programme preparation	147,968
(b)	Project preparation	2,044,869
(c)	Training	1,022,300
(d)	Technical assistance	526,601
(e)	Demonstration	1,447,070
(f)	Investment projects	36,861,920
	Total:	42,050,728

Progress report

2. The main achievements mentioned in the progress report include: preparing a CFC production phase-out strategy; implementing projects in methyl bromide such as the one in the tobacco sector and refrigeration such as training customs officers and technicians; the approval of a licensing system; preparing legislation such as a licensing system and enforcing the regulation regarding halons; implementing several annual public awareness. The Montreal Amendment was ratified in 2001. Argentina was awarded first prize in UNEP's Regional Video Competition. A study on the domestic demand and supply of CFCs and alternatives and future trends was undertaken by the National Institute of Industrial Technology (INTI) to assist the licensing system in setting up import/export quotas.

3. The Oficina Programa Ozono (OPROZ) reports to the Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development. An ad-hoc working group was established to work on issues prior to the decision making by the official representatives from the aforementioned ministry, the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, and the Secretariat of Industry, Commerce and Mining. OPROZ frequently meets with other government departments. OPROZ is responsible for co-ordinating projects, drafting policies, liaising with various stakeholders, and participating at international meetings.

Plan of action

4. The plan of action for the next period includes: implementing the CFC production phase-out strategy; implementing methyl bromide projects; monitoring compliance by collecting data on substances; implementing a licensing system to control imports/exports of ODS; identifying the remaining ODS users and formulating reconversion projects, creating new and enforcing current legislation; following up on current projects; preparing additional projects by seeking out eligible enterprises, maintaining its annual public awareness programme, and data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats. It is expected that the Beijing Amendment will be passed in 2003.

China: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNDP
Amount originally approved:		
	Phase I: Feb. 1992 (US \$)	150,000
	Phase II: Oct. 1996 (US \$)	300,000
	Phase III: Nov. 1998 (US \$)	300,000
	Phase IV: Dec. 2000 (US \$)	300,000
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):		390,000
Date of approval of country programme		March 1993
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1991), (ODP tonnes)		55,048.5
Latest reported ODS consumption (2000) (ODP tonnes)		143,866.2
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)		57,818.7
Amount approved (US \$)		453,240,170
Amount disbursed (as at December 2001) (US \$):		302,257,835
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)		82,022.1
ODS phased out (as at December 2001) (ODP tonnes)		101,256.6

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

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Country programme preparation	798,555
(b)	Project preparation	9,177,369
(c)	Training	1,386,580
(d)	Technical assistance	5,720,297
(e)	Demonstration	1,592,555
(f)	Investment projects	433,039,314
	Total:	451,714,670

Progress report

6. The main achievements mentioned in the progress report include: revising current legislation and adding new ones such as imports and exports and prohibiting production and sale of ODS after project are completed; providing training for trainers for customs officers and audit officers; continuing work in project management, such as implementation of several sector plans, and the establishment of the Industrial Park for the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs); improving its personnel through training in ODS, language, and computers in preparation for the establishment of the Country Compliance Centre; and implementing public awareness activities. China has noted the importance of focusing on preserving its achievements by enforcing legislation of illegal consumption, production and illegal trade; evaluating its progress and planning for the upcoming years; and improving its country compliance capacity to meet its final phase-out target.

7. The State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA), the National Ozone Unit, is the leader of the National Ozone Leading Group (NLG) and the Project Management Group (PMO), which is a standing office of the NLG. The NLG is made up of 17 ministries and governmental agencies. The NLG is responsible for the implementation of the Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol, the China country programme, supervising implementation of phase out plans and making decisions on ODS phase out. The Project Management Office reports to one Vice-Minister of SEPA on a monthly basis and to the NLG at its meeting held twice a year. SEPA, at the ministry level, is responsible for the overall management of ODS phase-out activities in China. The National Ozone Unit will be undergoing organisational change to improve the manner in which it operates.

Plan of action

8. The plan of action for the next period includes: strengthening its capacity building by establishing a Country Compliance Centre and re-organising the National Ozone Unit; continuing its work of improving legislation and establishing a Policy and Supervision Group for control of illegal activities; improving its project management capacity and its personnel through additional training; promoting public awareness by developing an on-line training system and holding more activities for the public and enterprises; and data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Colombia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNDP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: Mar. 1994 (US \$)	317,790
Phase II: Mar. 1998 (US \$)	212,000
Phase III: Mar. 2000 (US \$)	212,000
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	275,600
Date of approval of country programme	March 1994
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1992), (ODP tonnes)	1,973.6

Latest reported ODS consumption (2001) (ODP tonnes)	1,275.9
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)	2,208.2
Amount approved (US \$)	13,520,704
Amount disbursed (as at December 2001) (US \$):	9,893,659
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	881.7
ODS phased out (as at December 2001) (ODP tonnes)	695.2

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

		US \$
(a)	Country programme preparation	33,900
(b)	Project preparation	539,656
(c)	Training	288,432
(d)	Technical assistance	925,114
(e)	Demonstration	259,216
(f)	Investment projects	10,636,163
	Total:	12,682,481

Progress report

10. The main achievements mentioned in the progress report include: finalising and obtaining approval of several projects in foam, solvents, MAC, and training for customs officers; drafting an agreement with a regional association to achieve a better national coverage; approving legislation to control CFC imports; involvement of other ministries' participation in making the country more environmental through legislation in passed in their respective ministries; establishing the terms of reference for the study on the environment impact of ODS imports; and organising public awareness activities. During this period, the country underwent economic changes; however, Colombia remained committed to meeting the requirements of the Montreal Protocol. In addition, Colombia represents Latin American countries in its capacity as a member of the Executive Committee to the Montreal Protocol.

11. The Ozone Technical Unit (OTU) reports to both the Dirección General Ambiental Sectorial and the Vice-Minister of Environment. Some of the OTU's responsibilities are work on projects such as development and co-ordination and liaising with various shareholders on current and future activities such as public awareness. Meetings are held on a monthly basis for evaluation and co-ordination purposes.

Plan of action

12. The plan of action for the next period includes: following up on approved projects; developing new projects including the national phase-out plan and developing a training programme in good refrigeration practice for technicians; revising current and issuing new legislation to sectors with few by-laws; carrying on with public awareness activities such as maintaining a web page and publishing a magazine; and data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats. It is expected that the Beijing Amendment will be ratified in 2003.

Ghana: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNDP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: Oct. 1992 (US \$)	160,000
Phase II: Oct. 1996 (US \$)	107,000
Phase III: Nov. 1998 (US \$)	107,000
Phase IV: Dec. 2000 (US \$)	107,000
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	139,100
Date of approval of country programme	October 1992
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1991), (ODP tonnes)	101.4
Latest reported ODS consumption (2001) (ODP tonnes)	41.06
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)	35.6
Amount approved (US \$)	2,154,366
Amount disbursed (as at December 2001) (US \$):	1,643,639
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	388.0
ODS phased out (as at December 2001) (ODP tonnes)	354.0

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

	US \$
(a) Country programme preparation	28,250
(b) Project preparation	51,962
(c) Training	324,028
(d) Technical assistance	851,153
(e) Investment projects	329,227
Total:	1,584,620

Progress report

14. The main achievements mentioned in the progress report include: monitoring 100 cold storage facilities and 38 MAC workshops, distributing recovery and recycling equipment to 16 MAC workshops, organising seminars for industrial and commercial refrigeration end-users, importers and retailers of ODS; providing training and certification for refrigeration technicians; the inception of a national association in training and certification; monitoring foam factories; preparing a training manual for customs officers; implementing public awareness activities. The Copenhagen Amendment was ratified in July 2001.

15. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) reports to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The NOU is also the Secretariat for the National Committee on Ozone Depleting Substances (NACODS) whose Chair is the Executive Director of the EPA. Senior Officers from key Government institutions are represented at NACODS. Decisions arrived at during meetings which are held quarterly reach heads of each represented institution, using their representatives as the medium of information transfer and eventually decisions reach the relevant Ministers for their necessary action. The NACODS has two sub-committees which meet semi-annually to make recommendations in foam and refrigeration sectors.

Plan of action

16. The plan of action for the next period includes: implementing regulations and fiscal policies on ODS imports and use; approving ODS regulation so that only certified technicians from EPA refrigeration training programmes can practice trade in the country; monitoring foam factories; training cold storage facility owners on retrofitting CFC-based cold storage systems in the end-user sector (fisheries); implementing public awareness programmes, and initiating an hydrocarbon retrofitting education programme for commercial/domestic refrigeration technicians; and data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats. It is expected that the Montreal Amendment will be ratified in the coming period.

Iran: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNDP
Amount originally approved:		
	Phase I: Oct. 1992 (US \$)	200,200
	Phase II: Nov. 1997 (US \$)	133,470
	Phase III: Dec. 2000 (US \$)	133,470
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):		313,400
Date of approval of country programme		June 1993
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1991), (ODP tonnes)		2,445.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2000) (ODP tonnes)		5,693.28
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)		4,571.7
Amount approved (US \$)		50,310,714
Amount disbursed (as at December 2001) (US \$):		26,516.636
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)		5,257.2
ODS phased out (as at December 2001) (ODP tonnes)		2,926.2

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

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Country programme preparation	65,800
(b)	Project preparation	1,073,798
(c)	Technical assistance	966,394
(d)	Investment projects	47,676,854
	Total:	49,782,846

Progress report

18. The main achievements mentioned in the progress report include: working on the import/export licensing policy by codifying ODS; developing the RMP project to include training for customs officers and technicians; the approval of over 100 investment projects in foam and refrigeration sectors; the near completion of the MAC phase I and the establishment of a halon bank; surveying methyl bromide consumption; updating the country programme; and organising public awareness activities. The Montreal Amendment was ratified in October 2001.

19. The Ozone Office Manager of the National Ozone Unit reports to the Deputy Director of the Department of the Environment (DOE), who is also the Head of the National Ozone Committee, who in turn reports to the Director of DOE/Vice President, Government of Iran. The National Ozone Committee as the supreme decision making body, consists of representatives from various ministries. Through periodic meetings of the National Ozone Committee and its sub-committees, strategies and actions are discussed with the relevant ministries for evaluation and implementation and reported at subsequent meetings.

Plan of action

20. The plan of action for the next period includes many activities such as: furthering projects in several sectors such as foam, halon, methyl bromide, and refrigeration, establishing and enforcing an import/export licensing system; enforcing the national plan/sector phase-out plans; establishing and using a computer network-based management information system to facilitate data generation/collection and processing for effective data reporting; developing a plan for the selection of most suitable alternative technologies; establishing a UV monitoring system; implementing various public awareness activities such as preparing training materials, video clips, and CDs according to the needs of target groups; and data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Kenya: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNDP
Amount originally approved:		
	Phase I: Mar. 1993 (US \$)	175,000
	Phase II: Jul. 1998 (US \$)	116,667
	Phase III: Dec. 2000 (US \$)	116,667
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):		157,667
Date of approval of country programme		July 1994
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1993), (ODP tonnes)		129.5
Latest reported ODS consumption (2001) (ODP tonnes)		346.76
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)		239.5
Amount approved (US \$)		2,494,814
Amount disbursed (as at December 2001) (US \$):		2,016,848
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)		213.3
ODS phased out (as at December 2001) (ODP tonnes)		204.8

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

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Country programme preparation	25,685
(b)	Project preparation	163,663
(c)	Training	141,083
(d)	Technical assistance	173,925
(e)	Demonstration	612,622
(f)	Investment projects	916,419
	Total:	2,033,397

Progress report

22. The main achievements mentioned in the progress report include: working towards phasing out methyl bromide; increasing the use of alternatives to CFC; introducing hydrocarbons to replace CFC used for aerosol in one enterprise; creating public awareness and education programmes; training of recovery and recycling technicians, disseminating information on ODS and methyl bromide, liaising with industry and the farming community to phase out ODS; and celebrating Ozone Day.

23. The Ozone Unit is a division within the National Environment Management Authority under the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. The Ozone Unit is answerable directly to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources or, depending on the nature of the issue, through the Director General, National Environment Management Authority. A National Sub-Committee on Ozone Depleting Substances (NACODS), that operates under the auspices of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Environment, (IMCE), advises the Ozone Unit in the process of formulating policies, strategies, and regulations for ODS phase out in Kenya.

Plan of action

24. The plan of action for the next period includes: establishing a licensing system for ODS imports and exports; reducing methyl bromide consumption by introducing alternatives to farmers and by informing the public through education programmes; under its RMP, continuing the training of technicians in good refrigeration practices and the on-going national programme on recovery and recycling; evaluating the impact of phase-out programmes in all sectors; and data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats. In 2003, it is expected that the Beijing Amendment will be ratified.

Malaysia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNDP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: Mar. 1993 (US \$)	322,520
Phase II: Oct. 1996 (US \$)	215,000
Phase III: Nov. 1998 (US \$)	215,000
Phase IV: Dec. 2000 (US \$)	215,000
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	279,500
Date of approval of country programme	February 1992
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1990), (ODP tonnes)	3,744.6
Latest reported ODS consumption (2001) (ODP tonnes)	2,388
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)	3,271.1
Amount approved (US \$)	42,862,841
Amount disbursed (as at December 2001) (US \$):	31,842,394
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	4,901.3
ODS phased out (as at December 2001) (ODP tonnes)	4,530.9

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

		US \$
(a)	Country programme preparation	41,294
(b)	Project preparation	1,450,749
(c)	Training	440,023
(d)	Technical assistance	1,958,378
(e)	Demonstration	259,900
(f)	Investment projects	37,619,199
	Total:	41,769,543

Progress report

26. The main achievements mentioned in the progress report include: undertaking several enforcement and monitoring activities such as making legislative visits to 100 enterprises in the foam, aerosol, and solvent sectors to ensure that consumption remains at zero; revising the 1999 Environment Quality Regulations to include prohibiting the installation of MAC in new vehicles; following up on the CFC phase-out plan by meeting with stakeholders to improve the environment in their respective industries; co-operative effort with the Fire and Rescue Department to recycle halon for essential users; providing training in refrigerant management for chiller technicians; implementing public awareness activities for various stakeholders such as the Malaysian Automobile Association; and conducting two national CFC phase-out workshops. The Montreal and Beijing Amendments were ratified in October 2001. Based on Malaysia's experience, it has successfully integrated other government departments and various stakeholders in its efforts to improve the environment.

27. The National Ozone Unit reports to the Department of Environment. Its responsibilities include planning, developing policies and strategies, monitoring projects, promulgating and enforcing law and regulations concerning ODS usage, giving input on industrial development activities, and carrying out public awareness activities at all levels. In addition, the NOU is also responsible to provide information on the progress and development of ODS issues to the cabinet ministers. The NOU is the Secretariat of the National Steering Committee on Protection of the Ozone Layer (NSC) which endorses its action plans.

Plan of action

28. The plan of action for the next period includes: identifying new projects under the phase out plan; continuing its focus on enforcement and monitoring activities by visiting enterprises and formulating new strategies, policies, and control measures for the MAC service sector; implementing public awareness activities for end-users, MAC and refrigeration sub-sectors; data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Trinidad and Tobago: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNDP
Amount originally approved:		
	Phase I: Oct. 1996 (US \$)	66,000
	Phase II: Dec. 2000 (US \$)	44,000
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):		57,200
Date of approval of country programme		October 1996
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1994), (ODP tonnes)		154.4
Latest reported ODS consumption (2000) (ODP tonnes)		109.15
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)		120.0
Amount approved (US \$)		838,449
Amount disbursed (as at December 2001) (US \$):		754,501
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)		46.5
ODS phased out (as at December 2001) (ODP tonnes)		18.0

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

		US \$
(a)	Country programme preparation	29,606
(b)	Project preparation	56,957
(c)	Training	147,354
(d)	Technical assistance	228,118
(e)	Demonstration	117,000
(f)	Investment projects	135,114
	Total:	714,149

Progress report

30. The main achievements mentioned in the progress report include: improving the ODS monitoring programme; implementing a system for collection and verification of data; completing customs officer training programme and halon management programme; involving other ministries in the phased out process; and co-ordinating public awareness and education activities. A process for recruitment and training air-conditioning and refrigeration technicians of the informal sector was implemented; the Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Association (ARIA) established a training and certification programme for air-conditioning and refrigeration technicians. Trinidad and Tobago considers important that legislation, operating standards, and better communication are required in various sub-sectors for both industry and service personnel.

31. The National Ozone Unit is managed by the ODS Project Officer who operates as an independent consultant to the Environment Management Authority (EMA) and reports to the Manager, Environment Resource Management/Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the EMA. The CEO reports to the Board of Directors of the EMA which is accountable to the Minister of the Environment. All communications from the ODS Unit emanate from the office of the CEO. The ODS Project Officer chairs and co-ordinates the Multi-sectoral Stakeholder Working Group for the Phase Out of ODS.

Plan of action

32. The plan of action for the next period includes: implementing the terminal phase-out management plan which would include MAC and RMP activities; developing legislation for imports/exports and sale of ODS; implementing mandatory labelling requirements for equipment and goods relying on the use of ODS and in particular CFCs; co-ordinating with stakeholders to reduce methyl bromide by holding a workshop on it; organising a workshop on best alternative technologies for the air-conditioning and refrigeration industry operating in Small Islands Developing States; accelerating public awareness and education; and data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats. In 2003, a freeze on methyl chloroform will be implemented, and the Beijing Amendment is expected to be ratified.

Annex II**VIEWS EXPRESSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON RENEWALS OF
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS
SUBMITTED TO THE 38th MEETING***Argentina*

1. The Executive Committee has reviewed the institutional strengthening project for Argentina. The Executive Committee takes note with appreciation of the fact that Argentina is in compliance with all Montreal Protocol obligations. Argentina has reported several achievements, namely: the submission of nine investment projects; the completion of the CFC production phase-out strategy; the approval of an agreement for the complete phase out of methyl bromide; ongoing implementation of a training programme for refrigeration technicians, leading to a national certification of technicians; and implementing public awareness activities. For the next two years, Argentina will focus on the implementation of approved sector phase-out plans, further development and implementation of its CFC production phase-out strategy, consolidation of its sectoral phase-out strategy, completion of the legal framework for ODS phase-out support, and the fulfilment of present and future Montreal Protocol commitments. The Executive Committee appreciates the efforts of Argentina in fulfilling its obligations under the Montreal Protocol.

China

2. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening project for China. The Executive Committee takes note with appreciation of the fact that the 2000 CFC consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat is below the 1995-1997 compliance baseline. In its submission, China reported on a number of initiatives, including: formulation of policies to control and enforce ODS phase-out; training workshop for trainers, customs, and audit officers; consolidating and streamlining project implementation procedures to take into account new mechanisms and procedures required under the sector approach which resulted in seven sector plans, four umbrella foam projects and over 300 individual projects and lead to the phase out of about 10,000 metric tonnes of ODS; inaugurating the Industrial Park for Implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreement (MEAs) and the establishment of a Country Compliance Centre for enhancing the performance of the National Ozone Unit; and promoting public awareness. Over the next two years, China intends to further enhance the overall programme management capacity on ozone matters in SEPA, to enforce the control of illegal production, illegal consumption and illegal trade of ODSs. The new NOU structure that includes three systems and eight working groups to assist China to meet its obligations under the Montreal Protocol. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that in the next two years, China will continue the progress achieved and sustain and build upon its current levels of CFC reductions to achieve its goal of complying with the Protocol's 50 per cent reduction by 2005.

Colombia

3. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening project for Colombia. The Executive Committee takes note with appreciation of the fact that Colombia continues to be well below its freeze level for 2001, and that the work of the National Ozone Unit has continued in spite of the difficulties in identifying a new co-ordinator. In its submission, Colombia reported on a number of initiatives it has undertaken, namely: completion of investment projects in the foam sector for a total phase out of 45.2 ODP tonnes; approval of investment projects in the foam, solvent sector and MAC manufacturing sub-sectors, approval of Resolution 304 for the control of CFC imports, and implementation of public awareness. Over the next two years, Colombia intends to focus in the development and consolidation of a National CFC Phase-out Plan and the fulfilment of all the Protocol's commitments. The Executive Committee appreciates the efforts of Colombia in exceeding its obligations under the Montreal Protocol.

Ghana

4. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening project for Ghana. The Executive Committee takes note of the fact that after several years of being in non-compliance, Ghana's reported CFC consumption dropped from 47 tonnes in 1999 and 2000, to 35.6 tonnes in 2001, and therefore, Ghana was able to comply with the 1999 CFC-freeze requirement of the Montreal Protocol. In its submission, Ghana reported on a number of initiatives, namely: meetings of the Refrigeration Sub-Committee were held, implementation of the recovery and recycling and end-user incentive programmes, Ghana-EPA's permitting procedures were disseminated further and applied, several awareness seminars and customs-workshops were given, post-project visits were undertaken to foam-producing enterprises. Over the next two years Ghana's action plan states that it intends to continue these activities and initiatives and focus on the fulfilment of the Protocol's commitments, especially in relation to the 50 per cent CFC reduction measure.

Iran

5. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening project for the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Executive Committee takes note with appreciation of the fact that the 2001 CFC consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat is below the 1995-1997 compliance baseline. In its submission, the Islamic Republic of Iran reported on a number of initiatives, including: enactment of the National Ozone Act and regulations, establishment of an import/export licensing policy and identification of all importers and users of ODS, particularly in the small, medium and informal sectors; completing the RMP survey and submitting a project proposal to the Executive Committee; surveying remaining ODS users in foam and refrigeration sectors and SMEs; completing 15 investment projects which phased out 565.6 ODP tonnes and additional 44 investment projects with a total consumption of 1,815.3 ODP tonnes expected to be completed by December 2002. Over the next two years, the Islamic Republic of Iran intends on establishing and enforcing the licensing system, monitoring ODS compliance and data processing and reporting, undertaking alternative technology and

economic assessment, and promoting public awareness to meet the 50 per cent reduction targets in 2005. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that in the next two years, the Islamic Republic of Iran will continue the progress achieved and sustain and build upon its current levels of CFC reductions to achieve its goal of complying with the Protocol's 50 per cent reduction by 2005.

Kenya

6. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening project for Kenya and notes with appreciation the fact that Kenya reported its 2000 and 2001 CFC consumption to the Ozone Secretariat at a lower level than its compliance baseline. The Executive Committee also notes that Kenya has taken relevant steps to phase-out its consumption of ODS including issuance of regulations to control transboundary movement of ODS within the East African Community; follow-up on the implementation of on-going investment activities in the aerosol sector and demonstration activities in the methyl bromide sector; and continuing efforts to promote public awareness through training workshops, and collaboration with Parliamentarians on regulatory issues. Over the next two years, Kenya intends to implement investment projects for methyl bromide phase out; ratify the Beijing Amendment; initiate farmers field studies in alternatives to methyl bromide; and, continue with public awareness activities. The Executive Committee appreciates the efforts of Kenya to reduce the consumption of ODS and expresses the expectation that Kenya will build upon its current levels of reductions of ODS.

Malaysia

7. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening project for Malaysia. The Executive Committee takes note with appreciation of the fact that the 2001 CFC consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat is below the 1995-1997 compliance baseline, and Malaysia is well on its way to meeting the 50 per cent reduction required in 2005. In its submission, Malaysia reported on a number of initiatives, including: enforcement and monitoring visits to enterprises premises that had phased out CFC under the Multilateral Funded projects, dialogue sessions in different industrial sectors, the approval of the national CFC phase-out programme at the 35th Executive Committee Meeting; carrying out public awareness activities; and conducting seminars for halon users and refrigeration management training programme. Over the next two years, Malaysia intends on focusing on strengthening the enforcement activity and awareness campaigns to ensure that beneficiaries maintain their ODS consumption at zero, meeting the country's obligation of the Montreal Protocol, paving the way to 50 per cent and 85 per cent reduction levels by 2005 and 2007. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that in the next two years, Malaysia will continue the progress achieved and sustain and build upon its current levels of CFC reductions to achieve its goal of complying with the Protocol's 50 per cent reduction by 2005.

Trinidad and Tobago

8. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening project for Trinidad and Tobago and notes with appreciation the fact that Trinidad and Tobago reported its 2000 and 2001 CFC consumption to the Ozone Secretariat at a lower level than its compliance baseline. The Executive Committee also notes that Trinidad and Tobago has taken relevant steps to phase out its consumption of ODS including: the adoption of ODS-related legislation and the ratification of London, Copenhagen and Montreal Amendments to the Montreal Protocol; implementation of an investment project in the aerosol sector, and the co-ordination of public education and awareness programmes. The Executive Committee appreciates the efforts of Trinidad and Tobago to reduce the consumption of ODS phase out and expresses the expectation that, over the next two years, Trinidad and Tobago will have much success in the implementation of activities proposed in its work programme.
