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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF  
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
Forty-second Meeting  
Montreal, 29 March - 2 April 2004

**2004 UNEP WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENTS**

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## COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE FUND SECRETARIAT

1. UNEP is requesting approval from the Executive Committee for US \$756,991 as amendments to its 2004 Work Programme plus agency support costs of US \$51,252.
2. The activities proposed in UNEP's Work Programme Amendments are presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1: UNEP Work Programme Amendments

Country	Activity/Project	Amount Requested US \$	Amount Recommended US \$
<b>SECTION A: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR BLANKET APPROVAL</b>			
<b>AI. Renewal of institutional strengthening project:</b>			
<b>ODP tonnes</b>			
Sudan	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase IV	12.05	145,860
Subtotal for renewal of institutional strengthening projects:		145,860	145,860
<b>AII. Other activity</b>			
	Assistance for regional awareness raising	200,000	200,000
Subtotal for other activity:		200,000	200,000
<b>AIII. Refrigerant management plans</b>			
Bangladesh	National ODS phase-out plan (first tranche): Training and certification programme for refrigeration service technicians, including development of a code of good practices	39,500	[1]
Bangladesh	National ODS phase-out plan (first tranche): Training programme for custom officers	21,000	[1]
Bangladesh	National ODS phase-out plan (first tranche): Public awareness and information dissemination to main stakeholders	30,000	[1]
Niger	Implementation of the RMP update: training for customs technicians	25,000	[2]
Niger	Implementation of the RMP update: train the trainer programme for refrigeration service technicians	55,747	[2]
Niger	Implementation of the RMP update: monitoring the activities	23,000	[2]
Subtotal for refrigerant management plans:		194,247	
<b>SUB-TOTAL SECTION A:</b>		540,107	
<b>SECTION B: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR INDIVIDUAL CONSIDERATION</b>			
<b>BI. Renewal of institutional strengthening projects:</b>			
<b>ODP tonnes</b>			
Barbados	Institutional strengthening project: phase III	n/a	116,957
Dominica	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase II	n/a	26,000
St. Kitts and Nevis	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase II	n/a	26,000
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase II	n/a	26,260
<b>BI. Renewal of institutional strengthening project: previously approved project with conditions</b>			
<b>ODP tonnes</b>			
Bahamas	Institutional strengthening project: phase II, second year	n/a	21,667
<b>SUB-TOTAL SECTION B:</b>		216,884	
<b>TOTAL FOR SECTIONS A AND B:</b>		756,991	
Agency support costs (13 per cent):		51,252	
<b>TOTAL COST TO THE MULTILATERAL FUND:</b>		808,243	

Note

[1] Refer to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/25

[2] Refer to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/40

**SECTION A: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR BLANKET APPROVAL****AI: Renewal of institutional strengthening project**

(a) Sudan (phase IV)	US \$145,860
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Project description

3. The description of the institutional strengthening project for the above country is presented in Annex I to this document.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

4. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the above project at the level of funding as shown in Table 1. The Executive Committee may wish to express to the Government of Sudan the comments which appear in Annex II to this document.

**AII: Other activity**

Assistance for regional awareness raising (US \$200,000)

5. The Fund Secretariat recommends the above activity for blanket approval at the funding level shown in Table 1.

**SECTION B: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR INDIVIDUAL CONSIDERATION****BI: Renewal of institutional strengthening projects**

(a) Barbados (phase III)	US \$116,957
(b) Dominica (phase II)	US \$26,000
(c) Saint Kitts and Nevis (phase II)	US \$26,000
(d) Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (phase II)	US \$26,260

Project description

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

Fund Secretariat's commentsBarbados

7. Barbados consumed 9.5 ODP tonnes of CFC and 0.4 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide in 2002. While the consumption of CFC was below Barbados' freeze level of 21.5 ODP tonnes, the

consumption of methyl bromide was above its freeze level of 0.1 ODP tonnes. Thus, according to Decision XV/25 of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol Barbados is in non-compliance with the control measures under the Protocol.

8. Decision XV/25 outlines measures needed to be taken by Barbados and countries similarly situated to return to compliance. Projects have been approved for Barbados which when implemented would enable Barbados to meet its 20% reduction target in 2005.

#### Dominica

9. Dominica failed to report data for consumption of Annex A, Group I substances for the control period from 1 July 2001 to 31 December 2002, and reported annual data for 2002 of 3.0 ODP tonnes which is above its requirement for a freeze in consumption of 1.5 ODP tonnes. Hence, in accordance with Decision XV/21 of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in the absence of further clarification, Dominica was presumed to be in non-compliance with the control measures under the Protocol.

10. Dominica was urged to report data for Annex A, Group I substances for the control period from 1 July 2001 to 31 December 2002 as a matter of urgency and, in addition, for consideration at the next meeting of the Implementation Committee, to provide an explanation for its excess consumption, together with a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Dominica was invited to consider including in its plan of action the establishment of import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule, a ban on imports of ODS-using equipment, and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out.

11. The objectives of the plan of action for phase II of Dominica's institutional strengthening project were stated as follows:

- The train the trainers and train the technicians workshop on good practices in refrigeration;
- Putting a licensing system in place;
- Certification of technicians;
- Training of customs officers, coast guard officers, forestry officers and importers, wholesalers/retailers in identifying products containing CFCs;
- Data collection and submission to UNEP through Regional Officer for Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC);
- Establishment/revitalization of the National Ozone Committee.

#### Saint Kitts and Nevis

12. Saint Kitts and Nevis reported annual data for 2002 for consumption of Annex A, Group I substances of 5.30 ODP tonnes which exceeded its freeze requirement of 3.7 ODP tonnes. It also failed to report data for consumption of Annex A, Group I substances for the control period from 1 July 2001 to 31 December 2002. Thus, Saint Kitts and Nevis in

accordance with Decision XV/21, as in the case of Dominica, is in potential non-compliance with consumption of Annex A, Group I substances for the control period 1 July 2001 to 31 December 2002. Therefore, the decisions outlined in paragraph 7 above also apply to Saint Kitts and Nevis.

13. The Executive Committee has approved a refrigerant management plan (RMP) for Saint Kitts and Nevis valued at US \$124,300 for assistance in the design of policies and regulations.

14. Saint Kitts and Nevis, as in the case of Barbados is also in potential non-compliance with consumption of Annex E substance (methyl bromide) in accordance with Decision XV/25. Saint Kitts and Nevis reported 2002 consumption of methyl bromide of 0.3 ODP tonnes whereas its freeze level consumption is zero ODP tonnes. Therefore, the Decision XV/25 of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties described in paragraph 4 above also applies to Saint Kitts and Nevis.

#### Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

15. The freeze level consumption of Annex A, Group I substances of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is 1.77 ODP tonnes. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines reported 2002 consumption of 6.02 ODP tonnes. Its consumption of Annex A, Group I substances for 2000, 2001 and 2002 was 6.04, 6.86 and 6.02 ODP tonnes respectively, while its consumption for the control period 1 July 2000 to 31 December 2001 was 9.0 ODP tonnes, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines failed to report data for the control period of 1 July 2001 to 31 December 2002. As a consequence, according to Decision XV/42 of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol.

16. The Parties in their Decision XV/42 noted with regret that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines had not fulfilled the requirements of Decision XIV/24 of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties which requested it to submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines was requested by Decision XV/42 to submit the required plan of action as a matter of urgency to the next meeting of the Implementation Committee. It was also stressed to the Government its obligation under the Protocol to phase out the consumption of ODS and the need to establish and maintain effective governmental policy and institutional framework for the purposes of implementing and monitoring the national phase-out strategy.

17. In its action plan submitted with the request for renewal of its institutional strengthening project, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines indicated the main objectives of the project for the next two years as follows:

- The train the trainers and train the technicians workshop on good practices in refrigeration;
- Putting a licensing system to work;
- Certification of the technicians;

- Training of customs officers, coast guard officers, forestry officers and importers, wholesalers/retailers in identifying products containing CFCs;
- Data collection and submission to UNEP/ROLAC;
- Revitalization of the National Ozone Unit and Steering Committee.

18. A refrigerant management plan (RMP) comprising training of trainers for good practices in refrigeration and monitoring and control of ODS and ODS-based equipment was approved for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in July 1998 (25<sup>th</sup> Meeting) at a total cost of US \$65,000.

#### Fund Secretariat's recommendations

19. The Fund Secretariat and UNEP have agreed on the levels of funding for the renewal of the institutional strengthening projects for Barbados, Dominica, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines as indicated above. The requests for funding are submitted for individual consideration on account of the Secretariat's comments above. The Executive Committee may wish to express to the Governments of Barbados, Dominica, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines the comments which appear in Annex II to this document following consideration of the projects.

### **BII. Renewal of institutional strengthening project: previously approved project with conditions**

#### **Bahamas: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amount originally approved:		
	Phase I: May 1996	50,000
	Phase II: April 2003	21,666*
	<b>Total</b>	<b>71,666</b>
Amount requested for renewal (Phase II) (US \$):		21,667**
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)		21,667
Agency support costs (US \$)		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase II to the Multilateral Fund		21,667.00
Date of approval of country programme		May 1996
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)		--
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1994), (ODP tonnes)		68.1
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2002) (ODP tonnes)		58.0
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		64.9
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)		0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)		0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)		0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)		0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)		0.2

Latest consumption of controlled substances (2002) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	55.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.3
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.2
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2003) (US \$)	680,153
Amount disbursed (as at December 2003) (US \$):	338,342
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	30.6
ODS phased out (as at December 2003) (ODP tonnes)	13.0

\* For one year.

\*\* Second year of phase II to make a total of US \$43,333 for two years.

### Background information

20. The request for approval of the renewal of Phase II of the Bahamas' institutional strengthening project was considered at the 39<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee. In view of the Bahamas' non-compliance with its CFC consumption freeze in the control period July 2000 to June 2001 (Decision XIV/19 of the 14<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol) the Executive Committee decided (Decision 39/27) to approve the renewal of Bahamas' institutional strengthening project for one year on the understanding that the approval was without prejudice to the operation of the Montreal Protocol's mechanism dealing with non-compliance. The Committee also stipulated the following conditions among others for further approval of funding for renewal of Bahamas' institutional strengthening project. That:

- (a) Representatives of the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats meet representatives of the Bahamas during the upcoming network meetings (in 2003) to express serious concern at its non-compliance with the freeze in CFC consumption and to discuss the country's proposals to return to compliance as soon as possible;
- (b) Bahamas could submit a request for funding for the second year once the agreement between the Government of Bahamas and the World Bank for the terminal phase-out plan approved by the Executive Committee at its 35<sup>th</sup> Meeting had been signed and the project was being implemented.

### Fund Secretariat's comments

21. The Fund Secretariat was unable to attend the regional network meeting for Caribbean ozone officers held in 2003 subsequent to the 39<sup>th</sup> Meeting. However, a representative of the Secretariat had discussed the issue with the ozone officer of Bahamas at the network meeting in 2002. UNEP informed the Secretariat that a number of activities have been undertaken to assist Bahamas to return to compliance with the CFC consumption requirements. These include bilateral meetings with representatives of Bahamas at the network meetings in 2003 and at a meeting of small island developing states in early 2004, and a country mission by UNEP CAP team which addressed the issue at a high level of government.

22. Bahamas has reported 2002 annual CFC consumption of 55.0 ODP tonnes which is below its consumption freeze requirements of 64.9 ODP tonnes.

23. UNEP also communicated to the Secretariat correspondence from the Government of the Bahamas which indicated that the agreement between the World Bank and the Government of the Bahamas on the terminal phase-out management plan (TPMP) was signed in November 2003. It also informed the Secretariat of actions that were in progress to ensure smooth implementation of the TPMP. These include:

- Legislation: the “Bill for an Act to Give Effect to the Montreal Protocol and Matters Connected Thereto” tabled on 4 February 2004 by the Prime Minister before the Parliament. The bill gives legal effect to the import/export licensing system;
- Negotiations with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to ratify the Montreal and Beijing Amendments;
- Preparations to conduct customs training in April 2004;
- Promotion of the participation of key CFC users and distributors in the TPMP.

24. Bahamas is awaiting the first disbursement of resources from the World Bank to carry out the implementation of the terminal phase-out management plan. Bahamas appears to have demonstrated its commitment to returning to compliance with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol.

#### Fund Secretariat’s recommendation

25. In light of the information provided in the Secretariat’s comments above, the Executive Committee may wish to approve the request for release of funding for the second year of phase II of the institutional strengthening project for Bahamas at the level of funding of US \$21,667.

#### **ADDITIONAL UNEP ACTIVITIES**

26. During the review of two investment projects submitted to the 42nd Meeting, the Secretariat observed that UNEP was involved as a co-implementing agency to undertake certain non-investment components of the projects. The two projects are a national CFC phase-out plan for India (submitted by Germany) and a national compliance action plan for Sri Lanka (submitted by Japan). The structure and the cost of the projects are still under discussion as part of the review process. If as a result, it is confirmed that UNEP is seeking funding for activities for either of the projects at the 42nd Meeting, addenda to UNEP’s work programme amendment and to this document will be issued in accordance with Decision 41/80 on procedures for consideration of projects.



**Annex I**

**INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS**

**Barbados: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: December 1994	134,950
Phase II: November 1998	90,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>224,950</b>
Amount requested for renewal (Phase III) (US \$):	116,957
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	116,957
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III to the Multilateral Fund	116,957
Date of approval of country programme	December 1994
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	--
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1993), (ODP tonnes)	39.3
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2002) (ODP tonnes)	12.1
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	21.5
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.1
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2002) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	9.5
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	2.2
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.4
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2003) (US \$)	535,515
Amount disbursed (as at December 2003) (US \$):	430,648
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	14
ODS phased out (as at December 2003) (ODP tonnes)	14

Progress Report

1. During the reporting period, the national ozone unit of Barbados prepared awareness-raising activities using UNEP's Ozzy Ozone character to focus on ozone issues. This image is also being used in publications addressing ozone issues for worldwide dissemination. Ozone awareness has also been incorporated in the wider school programmes. The ODS policy paper was drafted, submitted to and approved by the cabinet which led to the drafting of legislation to monitor and control ODS importation into the country as well as enforce restrictions set out by the national ozone unit. A new policy paper has also been drafted to include the monitoring and phase-out of methyl bromide as well as propose the establishment of an import licensing system.

The majority of importers are aware of the impending situation regarding CFCs and their usage and many have begun to retrofit their machinery or import only those machines that use HFC-134a. Regular collection and reporting of consumption data has also been facilitated by the participation of the private sector that joined with the national ozone unit to ensure the timely phase-out of ODSs.

2. The national ozone unit functions as the focal point for all specific and non-specific ozone issues. It is usually assisted by a steering committee which comprises government departments and private businesses who are directly involved with ODSs. The national ozone unit is supervised by the Permanent Secretary and by the Senior Environmental Officer. The Ozone Officer reports to the Senior Environmental Officer, who then reports to the Permanent Secretary, who may then give a directive to the Senior Administrative Officer (if administrative issues are involved) or he may report to the Minister, who then takes the issue to cabinet, headed by the Prime Minister, which is the highest decision making body in Barbados.

3. Through the institutional strengthening project, considerable effort has been made by the national planners to include ODS concerns into any future developments. The licensing of all CFC users and the training of technicians to retrofit machinery and recycle ODS gases and the proposal to draft legislation banning all ODS containing goods and prohibit importers from clearing any ODS or ODS-containing equipment from the port via customs, are some of the examples of how ODS issues have been incorporated into national planning.

4. In relation to methyl bromide, the Chief Town Planner, The Chief Agricultural Officer and the Ministry of Environment conducted a workshop involving owners of golf courses on the island, and the consensus was that methyl bromide was not essential for golf course preparation, and that alternatives should be explored in the future for any additional golf course developments.

#### Plan of Action

5. During the next phase of the institutional strengthening project, Barbados plans to intensify its awareness-raising projects through a series of lectures for primary and secondary schools and televising the “Ozzy Ozone” mascot throughout the year with increasing frequency during ozone week as well as producing “Ozzy Ozone” toys to be distributed with accompanying information on ozone depletion issues. The national ozone unit also plans to organize a series of seminars for stakeholders to be affected by the phase-out policies and directives as well as organize a training workshop for stakeholders in the refrigeration sector. In consultation with concerned stakeholders, the national ozone unit plans to finalize the development of the licensing system and submit it for approval by the Cabinet. The national ozone unit also intends to improve its collection and reporting of data by strengthening ties with the import/export sector of the customs department to ensure that import volumes are accurate as well as continue to petition the private refrigeration and air-conditioning sector to report annually and accurately.

## Dominica: Renewal of institutional strengthening

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: November 1998	30,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,000</b>
Amount requested for renewal (Phase II) (US \$):	26,000
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	26,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase II to the Multilateral Fund	26,000
Date of approval of country programme	November 1998
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	--
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1997), (ODP tonnes)	1.5
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2002) (ODP tonnes)	3.1
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	1.5
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0
	0
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2002) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	3.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.1
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2003) (US \$)	100,570
Amount disbursed (as at December 2003) (US \$):	46,330
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	0
ODS phased out (as at December 2003) (ODP tonnes)	0

### Progress Report

6. During the reporting period, the national ozone unit of Dominica was established and the country programme was developed. Legislation to phase out ODS and the country handbook were also drafted. The national ozone unit prepared a television programme on ozone issues, art competitions and published newspaper and magazine articles as part of its public awareness-raising project. Dominica also participated in the Caribbean Ozone Officers workshop held in June 2003 that helped the officers become more aware of the need to identify and phase-out ODS and the importance of the Montreal Protocol as well as establish a method and an institutional strategy to ensure effective coordination among relevant agencies. Six technicians were trained in Antigua and Barbuda's workshops on the use of recovery and recycling equipment and good practices in refrigeration. Coordination with the legal authorities has been initiated to introduce an ODS import and consumption licensing system as well as a

certification system for refrigeration technicians. The system for monitoring and data gathering of ODS consumption and importation has been developed and reports have been submitted regularly to the relevant agencies.

7. Dominica reported experiencing limitations in fulfilling all its requirements due to limited financial assistance. To improve the effectiveness of programme delivery, the following steps have been proposed:

- Greater attention should be given to public awareness through an educational programme on ozone layer protection in schools and in colleges. In so doing, an assistant ozone officer would be required;
- There is also the urgent need for the participatory approach through public awareness and stakeholders' involvement;
- To hold more regional meetings for the sharing of information on the experience of developed countries;
- An increase in the fund allocation needs to be addressed.

8. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment of the Commonwealth of Dominica guided and facilitated the establishment of the Environmental Coordinating Unit which acts as the ozone unit. The Environmental Coordinating Unit reports to the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment. The Environmental Coordinating Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment, with other ministries, is jointly responsible for the anticipation of the commitments taken by the Commonwealth of Dominica under the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade are the licensing authorities for ODS import. The Environmental Coordinating Unit, jointly with the Bureau of Standards, participates in the accreditation and inspection of certifying bodies that will certify the technicians dealing with ODS-containing devices and containers.

#### Plan of Action

9. During the next phase of the institutional strengthening project, Dominica plans to intensify its awareness-raising projects on the harmful effects of ozone layer depletion through reporting in the media. It also plans to stop the venting of CFCs during purging and flushing, to minimize and eliminate uncontrolled emissions of ozone depleting refrigerants through better maintenance practices, leak prevention and CFC recovery and recycling through training of refrigeration service technicians; to stimulate the development of a network for information sharing throughout the sector that will hopefully lead to an increase in the use of non-CFC equipment and technology and non-CFC coolants; to introduce regulations and mandatory codes of good practices in refrigeration.

### Saint Kitts and Nevis: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: February 1997	30,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,000</b>
Amount requested for renewal (Phase II) (US \$):	26,000
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	26,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase II to the Multilateral Fund	26,000
Date of approval of country programme	February 1997
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	--
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1997), (ODP tonnes)	5.0
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2002) (ODP tonnes)	6.3
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	3.7
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2002) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	5.3
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.7
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.3
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2003) (US \$)	217,525
Amount disbursed (as at December 2003) (US \$):	171,692
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	2.0
ODS phased out (as at December 2003) (ODP tonnes)	0

### Progress Report

10. During the reporting period, the national ozone unit of Saint Kitts and Nevis prepared television and radio programmes on ozone issues, art competitions and published newspaper and magazine articles as part of its public awareness-raising project. The workshop of Caribbean Ozone Officers held in June 2003 helped the officers become more aware of the need to identify and phase-out ODS and the importance of the Montreal Protocol. The legislation incorporating the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments into the National Laws has been drafted and is undergoing final review. The system for monitoring and data gathering on ODS consumption and importation has been developed and reports have been submitted regularly to the relevant agencies.

11. The progress report drew attention to funding inadequacies and the lack of staff under the institutional strengthening project resulting in the difficulty in the execution of the country's

obligations. The report also indicated that improved data collection resulting in identification of higher consumption than predicted in the country programme has placed the country in a situation of non-compliance.

12. In order to improve the effectiveness of programme delivery, it is proposed that the following steps should be taken:

- Greater attention should be given to public awareness through an educational programme on ozone layer protection in schools and in colleges. In so doing, an assistant ozone officer would be required;
- There is also the urgent need for the participatory approach through public awareness and stakeholders' involvement;
- To hold more regional meetings for the sharing of information on the experience of developed countries;
- An increase in the fund allocation needs to be addressed.

13. The report describes in detail the position of the national ozone unit within the national administration and how the action plan for the institutional strengthening project is integrated in the national planning process. The Department of Environment of the Ministry of Health and Environment and other ministries are jointly responsible for fulfilling the commitments of Saint Kitts and Nevis under the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol. The Department of Environment, also in conjunction with the customs and excise division, is responsible for enforcing the regulations of the licensing system as well as accrediting ODS importers. The departments of finance, trade, customs and justice and legal affairs are all members of the national ozone unit.

#### Plan of Action

14. During the next institutional strengthening period, Saint Kitts and Nevis plans to intensify its awareness-raising projects on the harmful effects of ozone layer depletion through reporting in the media and organizing activities targeting schools, stakeholders and the general public. It also plans to stop the venting of CFCs during purging and flushing, to minimize and eliminate uncontrolled emissions of ozone depleting refrigerants through better maintenance practices, leak prevention and CFC recovery and recycling through training of refrigeration service technicians. Also, to stimulate the development of a network for information sharing throughout the sector that will hopefully lead to an increase in the use of non-CFC equipment and technology and non-CFC coolants.

### Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: July 1998	30,300
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,300</b>
Amount requested for renewal (Phase II) (US \$):	26,260
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	26,260
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase II to the Multilateral Fund	26,260
Date of approval of country programme	July 1998
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	--
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1996), (ODP tonnes)	3.6
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2002) (ODP tonnes)	6.4
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	1.77
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2002) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	6.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.4
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2003) (US \$)	152,889
Amount disbursed (as at December 2003) (US \$):	92,424
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	0
ODS phased out (as at December 2003) (ODP tonnes)	0

### Progress Report

15. During the reporting period, the national ozone unit of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines achieved, among others, the successful organization of many public awareness activities such as radio and television programmes as well as consultations and debates on ozone issues. The T-shirt campaign and advertisements on public transport were also a big success. Twenty-five trainers received training on good refrigeration practices and fifty other technicians were also given training. All data collection and reporting were done in the first year despite some delays and the monitoring system failed to take off because the licensing system was not developed.

16. Main successes were the public awareness programmes and the work with the Ministry of Education and the Schools. To this end, one school took their ozone project to the Caribbean Science fair and won a gold prize. The same group helped lobby the government to address legal

issues relating to the Protocol. The Ministry of Legal Affairs was tardy in the drafting of the legislation. To further improve the effectiveness of programme delivery, the following steps should be taken:

- The Ministry of Legal Affairs must be kept involved at all times. The work of the Ozone officer should be shared with other permanent staff dealing with Climate Change, trade and the Environment and Air quality monitoring;
- Strengthen the Technician's association and work closer with the Technical College which offers training in refrigeration.

17. The national ozone unit consists of the Ozone officer, Environmental Services Coordinator and a member from the Technicians Association. The ozone officer is supervised by and operates out of the office of the Environmental Services Coordinator (ESC). The Environmental Services Coordinator reports directly to the Permanent Secretary (administrative head) and the Minister (political head) of the Ministry of Health and the Environment. The national ozone unit, together with the National Environmental Advisory Board, oversees the implementation of the institutional strengthening project. The National Environmental Advisory Board consists of eleven members representing all nine ministries and two non-governmental organizations. Each member of the board is charged with integrating elements of the plan into their respective Ministry's work plan.

#### Plan of Action

18. During the next phase of the institutional strengthening project, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines will organize workshops for stakeholders to increase their involvement; conduct more public awareness activities and provide adequate education to increase awareness among technicians and the general public; review of alternatives with a view to do additional training; disseminate information on CFC-free technologies available today and retrofitting of existing equipment and search for new technologies appropriate to the country. The national ozone unit will also organize workshops to train customs officers in identifying ODS and ODS-containing equipment to better control their importation and will introduce mandatory codes of good practices in refrigeration as well as regulation to achieve zero venting of refrigerants. All the refrigeration technicians will be certified after receiving adequate training. The national ozone unit will develop a data tracking system to improve data gathering and reporting.

#### **Sudan: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the Project and Country Profile</b>		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amount originally approved:		
	Phase I: March 1994	168,300
	Phase II: July 1999	112,200
	Phase III: July 2001	112,200
	<b>Total</b>	<b>392,700</b>
Amount requested for renewal (Phase IV) (US \$):		145,860
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)		145,860



Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV to the Multilateral Fund	145,860
Date of approval of country programme	March 1994
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	---
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1991), (ODP tonnes)	606.2
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2002) (ODP tonnes)	258.2
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	456.8
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	2.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	2.2
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	3.0
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2002) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	253.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	2.2
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	3.0
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2002) (US \$)	2,058,179
Amount disbursed (as at December 2002) (US \$):	1,749,961
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	399.8
ODS phased out (as at December 2002) (ODP tonnes)	349.9

### Progress Report

19. During the reporting period, the national ozone unit of Sudan closely monitored ODS imports and significantly reduced their entry into the country. The unit has also enforced the regulatory and legislative measures to phase out consumption of ODSs. The training of refrigeration technicians was completed and public awareness-raising activities were conducted. The government of Sudan also ratified the London and Copenhagen Amendments to the Montreal Protocol. The national ozone unit held meetings with the participation of the Environmental Minister and senior officials to raise political awareness concerning ozone issues in the country.

20. The national ozone unit is located within the Ministry of Industry. The immediate supervisor of the national ozone unit is the Secretary General of the Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources. The national ozone unit's position, capacity and continuity of officers, resources and lines of command with the Ministry of Industry are such that the national ozone unit can carry out its tasks successfully because it has access to senior decision makers through the National Committee for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

21. The National Ozone Coordinator is given overall responsibility for supervising the work of the national ozone unit and ensuring that action is adequate to meet commitments under the Montreal Protocol. The national ozone unit has been making efforts to encourage the participation of decision-makers and the different branches of the national authorities to support ODS phase-out activities. In addition, close cooperation between the national ozone unit,

relevant national authorities and industries as well as continued support from the United Nations Environment Programme has contributed significantly towards integrating the action plan in the national authorities' planning process.

Plan of Action

22. During the next phase of the institutional strengthening project, the national ozone unit plans to continue monitoring imports and trade of ODS and ODS-based equipment and to enforce regulatory and legislative measures to further reduce the country's consumption levels. It will also finalize the refrigerant management plan projects and other on-going ODS phase-out projects and promote regional and international co-operation in exchange of information and transfer of alternative technologies. Collection and reporting of consumption data to the relevant agencies will be promptly undertaken.

**Annex II****VIEWS EXPRESSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON RENEWALS OF  
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS  
SUBMITTED TO THE 42<sup>nd</sup> MEETING***Barbados*

1. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Barbados and notes with concern that the consumption levels for methyl bromide reported to the Ozone Secretariat are higher than its 1995-1998 average methyl bromide consumption and that, as a consequence, Barbados may have difficulties in complying with the Montreal Protocol measures. Despite this, the Executive Committee notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Barbados has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, intensifying its awareness activities; organizing seminars for stakeholders; strengthening ties with the customs department for more accurate data reporting and developing and finalizing the importation licensing system. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Barbados to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Barbados will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with continuing success in the reduction of current CFC consumption levels.

*Dominica*

2. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Dominica and notes with great concern that Dominica failed to report CFC consumption data for the control period 1 July 2001 – 31 December 2002 and that the consumption levels reported to the Ozone Secretariat is higher than its 1995-1997 average CFC consumption and that, as a consequence, Dominica may have difficulties in complying with the Montreal Protocol measures. Despite this, the Executive Committee notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Dominica has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, intensifying its awareness activities; organizing training workshops for refrigeration service technicians; developing a network for information sharing and introducing regulations and mandatory codes of good practices in refrigeration. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Dominica to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Dominica will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current CFC consumption levels.

*Saint Kitts and Nevis*

3. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Saint Kitts and Nevis and expresses concern that

Saint Kitts and Nevis failed to report CFC consumption data for the control period 1 July 2001 - 31 December 2002 and that the consumption reported for the 2002 to the Ozone Secretariat is higher than its 1995-1997 average CFC consumption, and that as a consequence, Saint Kitts and Nevis may have difficulties in complying with the Montreal Protocol measures. Despite this, the Executive Committee notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Saint Kitts and Nevis has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, intensifying its awareness activities, organizing training workshops for refrigeration service technicians and developing a network for information sharing. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Saint Kitts and Nevis to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Saint Kitts and Nevis will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current CFC consumption levels.

#### *Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*

4. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and expresses grave concern that the consumption reported for the period 2000-2002 to the Ozone Secretariat has consistently been higher than its 1995-1997 average CFC consumption, and that as a consequence, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines may have difficulties in complying with the Montreal Protocol measures. The Committee expresses similar concern that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines has not been responsive to the decisions of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. Despite this, the Executive Committee notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines has taken some significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, continuing its awareness-raising activities, disseminating information on CFC-free technology and retrofitting of existing equipment; organizing training workshops for customs officers and refrigeration technicians; and introducing mandatory codes of good practices in refrigeration and regulation to achieve zero venting of refrigerants. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success to achieve reductions in its current ODS consumption levels.

#### *Sudan*

5. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Sudan and notes with appreciation that Sudan reported data to the Ozone Secretariat was lower than its 1995-1997 average CFC compliance baseline. Sudan therefore appears to be in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze levels. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Sudan has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, continuing the monitoring of imports and trade of ODS and ODS-based equipment and enforcing regulatory and legislative measures; promoting regional and international co-operation in development, exchange of information and transfer of alternative technologies, intensifying its

awareness activities and collecting and reporting of consumption data. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Sudan to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Sudan will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current CFC consumption levels.

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# United Nations Environment Programme

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PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT · PROGRAMA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA EL MEDIO AMBIENTE

ПРОГРАММА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЕ

## UNEP 2004 WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT

PRESENTED TO THE  
42ND MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION  
OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

FEBRUARY 2004

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Division of Technology, Industry and Economics  
Energy and OzonAction Unit

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## UNEP 2004 WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT

February 2004

### SUMMARY

- I. Consistent with its 2004-2006 Business Plan, UNEP is submitting the following amendment to its 2004 Work Programme for the consideration of the Executive Committee at its 42<sup>nd</sup> meeting. This amendment includes the following projects:

No	Project Title	Reference	Funding Requested (US\$)
1	Implementation of the RMP Update for Niger: Training for customs officials.	BP 2004	25,000
2	Implementation of the RMP Update for Niger: Train the trainer programme for refrigeration service technicians.	BP 2004	55,747
3	Implementation of the RMP Update for Niger: Monitoring of the activities in the RMP Update.	BP 2004	23,000
4	Bangladesh National ODS Phase Out Plan: Training and Certification Programme for refrigeration service technicians	BP 2003	39,500*
5	Bangladesh National ODS Phase Out Plan: Training for Customs Officers	BP 2003	21,000*
6	Bangladesh National ODS Phase Out Plan: Public Awareness	BP 2003	30,000*
7	Institutional Strengthening Renewals for Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sudan.	BP 2004	362,743
8	Assistance for regional awareness raising	BP 2004	200,000
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>756,990</b>

\* The amounts being requested refer to 2004 only. The funding for the following years for these projects will be requested at a later stage.

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

UNEP is including for the consideration of the Executive Committee certain projects that were approved as part of UNEP's 2003 Business Plan, but which for various reasons (including pre-conditions not being met, or countries not being prepared to submit a project during last year) were not ready for submission during calendar year 2003.

The activities proposed in this Amendment follow the latest applicable guidelines approved by the Executive Committee including relevant decisions taken at the 41<sup>st</sup> meeting.



**1 Title: *Implementation of the RMP Update for Niger: Training for Customs technicians.***

*Background* This project is part of 2003 Business Plan of UNEP.

*Objectives:*

1. Through training workshops for customs officials enable them to:
  - become more aware about the ozone depletion and its effects;
  - become more familiar with the ODS import/export licensing system and other national regulations related to the phase-out of ODS, and their role in it;
  - identify the substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol and mixtures containing such substances; and
  - identify imported products that may contain ODS, especially refrigerators, freezers and other refrigeration equipment using CFCs;
  - record imports of ODS and ODS-containing products and report to the National Ozone Office.

*Expected Outcomes:*

The main expected outcomes of this activity are :

- survey the trade of ODS and the equipment containing ODS
- creation of a database on consumption following the main importers, end-users and sales.
- development of a an appropriate code for ODS
- cooperation between the customs offices of Eastern and Central African countries.

*Description:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the MFS on 2 February 2004. (Annex 1 of the Niger RMPU).

*Time Frame:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the MFS on 2 February 2004. (Annex 1 of the Niger RMPU).

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

*Project Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Project document and obtaining signature	1-2
Purchase and distribution of equipment	3-5
Training workshops	6-9
Monitoring	1-12
Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

**2 Title: *Implementation of the RMP Update for Niger: Train the Trainer programme for refrigeration service officials.***

*Background:* This project is part of UNEP's 2003 Business Plan.

*Objectives:* The main objective of the training programme is to enable refrigeration and air conditioning workers to avoid unnecessary losses of CFC during the maintenance, servicing and repair of existing CFC based systems and master the technical skills to service and repair non- CFC systems. It will also strengthen the existing skill base of the trainers in the country.

It is expected that the technicians will have a complete understanding of the impact of ODS on the ozone layer, the policies that will be implemented by the Government of Niger to facilitate phase-out and on how their actions can contribute to the protection of Ozone layer. Additionally providing trainers with the necessary skills in this area should encourage conversion to alternative systems.

*Expected Outcome:*

- 50 trained trainers in good practices in refrigeration techniques;
- Trained technicians in in good practices in the refrigeration sector;
- Better management and reduction of consumption of ODS;
- Introduction of new methods of reparation and maintenance in technical training schools.

*Target Audience:* The training programme will target all refrigeration and air-conditioning technicians and engineers from all types of workshops.

*Description:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the MFS on 2 February 2004. (Annex 2 of the Niger RMPU).

*Time Frame:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the MFS on 2 February 2004. (Annex 2 of the Niger RMPU).

*Cost:* US\$55,747 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Project document and obtaining signature	1-2
Phase 1: Train-the-trainers	3-6
Equipment procurement and distribution	3-6
Phase 2: Train the technicians	7-9
Monitoring and evaluation	2-12
Submission of PCR	6 months after project completion

**3 Title:** *Implementation of the RMPUpdate for Niger: Monitoring of the activites in RMP.*

*Background* This project is part of 2003 Business Plan of UNEP.

*Objectives:* In order to attain the objectives of the each one of the components in the RMP, two national consultants trained in refrigeration will have to be mandated to collect the data from all workshops which are included in the Recovery and Recycling project as well as the other activities in the RMP. The duties of the national consultants will also cover the other activities enlisted in the RMP.

*Description:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the MFS on 2 February 2004. (Annex 3 of the Niger RMPU).

*Time Frame:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the MFS on 2 February 2004. (Annex 3 of the Niger RMPU).

*Cost:* US\$23,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project Milestones:*

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

**4. Title: Bangladesh National ODS Phase Out Plan: Training and Certification Programme for refrigeration service technicians.**

*Background:* This project is part of UNEP’s 2003 Business Plan.

*Objectives and description:* With the emergence of new technologies for domestic refrigeration and MAC applications, in the span of a few years, the technicians in Bangladesh do not have the opportunity to get information disseminated and training provided in these technologies.

Bangladesh Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Merchants Association (BRAMA) – as a recognised association in this sector, has a membership of over 400 with representation from the import, retail and servicing sectors. BRAMA is participating actively in the implementation of the RMP and many of its members have attended the Training of Trainers workshop.

The RMP training project has funding for training approximately 2,000 technicians. It is estimated that there are nearly 25,000 technicians in the country, mostly in the unorganised sector. With additional training funding

sought in the National Phase Out Plan, it is proposed to enlist the retail network for R&AC supplies to identify and sensitise these technicians and take the training to these technicians. The retailers will be sensitised, flyers will be printed announcing training dates in specific locations and trainers will be sent to these locations to conduct 2/3 day evening training programs.

The Government, in partnership with BRAMA, will undertake this training. Funding is also requested to develop and disseminate a Code of Practice for R&AC technicians and retailers. It also proposes to introduce a Certification process for technicians and is requesting funding for the start up. Another component will be information dissemination to the R&AC sector in general on trends and practices. This is proposed to be done by having the facilities to obtain latest information on refrigeration and air-conditioning technologies (through internet and trade publications) and topic intensive seminars.

*Time Frame:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the MFS on 26 February 2004.

*Cost:* US\$39,500 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project Milestones:* See individual project documents.

**5. Title: Bangladesh National ODS Phase Out Plan: Training for Customs Officers.**

*Background:* This project is part of UNEP's 2003 Business Plan.

*Objectives:* Although over 100 customs officers will have been trained under the RMP (Phase 1 and 2), more customs officers at different check-points require training. Additional quantities of 15 ODS identifiers are required to cover the remaining customs entry points. A process of continuous training under National ODS Phase-out Plan is proposed to combat illegal trade and smuggling with ODS.

*Description:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the MFS on 26 February 2004.

*Time Frame:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the MFS on 26 February 2004.

*Cost:* US\$21,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project Milestones:* See individual project documents.

**6. Title: Bangladesh National ODS Phase Out Plan: Public Awareness Campaign.**

*Background:* This project is part of UNEP's 2003 Business Plan.

*Objectives:* With 2005 reductions in imports coming up very soon, the Ozone Cell of Bangladesh will launch an intensive public awareness campaign through advertisements in National newspapers and TV spots to sensitise the population of the impact of CFC-12 phase out and what alternatives are available.

*Description:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the MFS on 26 February 2004.

*Time Frame:* See the project proposal submitted separately to the MFS on 26 February 2004.

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

*Project Milestones:* See individual project documents.

**7. Title: I.S. Renewals: Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadine, Sudan.**

*Background:* This project is part of UNEP's 2004 Business Plan.

*Objectives:* Assist the Governments of the above-mentioned countries through renewals of their existing Institutional Strengthening projects, in accordance with the approved Executive Committee guidelines (including Decision 35/57 relating to the 30% increase in IS renewals).

*Description:* UNEP sent separate proposals for these projects to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 2 February 2004.

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

*Cost:*

Country	Cost (US\$)
Bahamas, phase 2 (year 2)	US\$ 21,666
Barbados, phase 3	US\$116,957
Dominica, phase 2	US\$ 26,000
Saint Kitts and Nevis, phase 2	US\$ 26,000

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, phase 2	US\$ 26,260
Sudan, phase 4	US\$145,860

(the above exclude agency support costs)

*Project  
Milestones:*

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

**8. Title:** *Assistance for regional awareness raising 2004*

*Background:*

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

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

Through the Regional Networks, NOUs have expressed to UNEP the need for continued assistance with undertaking national awareness campaigns in 2004. This project responds to that need, and it is consistent with Decision 35/57 (a), which decided that “UNEP will...be provided with US \$200,000/year to support public awareness.”

*Objectives:*

- The objective of this project is to:
- Provide the 8 regional networks of ODS Officers with financial support to increase awareness raising in their respective regions;

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

*Description:*

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

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

*Time Frame:*

April 2004 – April 2005

*Cost:*

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

*Project*

*Milestones:*

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