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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Forty-third Meeting
Geneva, 5 - 9 July 2004

AMENDMENTS TO 2004 WORK PROGRAMME OF UNDP

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COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FUND SECRETARIAT

1. UNDP is requesting approval from the Executive Committee for US \$1,104,436 as amendments to its 2004 Work Programme plus agency support costs of US \$82,833.
2. The activities proposed in UNDP's Work Programme Amendments are presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1: UNDP Work Programme Amendments

Country	Activity/Project	Amount Requested US \$	Amount Recommended US \$
ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR BLANKET APPROVAL			
Project preparation			
Bahrain	Project preparation for a refrigerant management plan update	24,000	24,000
Nepal	Project preparation for a refrigerant management plan update	20,000	20,000
Subtotal for project preparation:		44,000	44,000
Renewal of institutional strengthening projects:			
		ODP tonnes	
Brazil	Extension of institutional strengthening project: phase IV	n/a	351,000
Ghana	Extension of institutional strengthening project: phase VI	n/a	139,100
Sri Lanka	Extension of institutional strengthening project: phase V	n/a	134,056
Uruguay	Extension of institutional strengthening project: phase VI	n/a	150,800
Venezuela	Extension of institutional strengthening project: phase VII	n/a	285,480
Subtotal for institutional strengthening projects:		1,060,436	1,060,436
Subtotal		1,104,436	1,104,436
Agency support costs (7.5 per cent):		82,833	82,833
Total:		1,187,269	1,187,269

ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR BLANKET APPROVAL

Project preparation

Fund Secretariat’s recommendation

3. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the project preparation activities listed in Table 1 above at the level of funding indicated.

Renewal of institutional strengthening projects

(a)	Brazil (phase IV)	US \$351,000
(b)	Ghana (phase VI)	US \$139,100
(c)	Sri Lanka (phase V)	US\$134,056
(d)	Uruguay (phase VI)	US \$150,800
(e)	Venezuela (phase VII)	US \$285,480

Project description

4. The description of the institutional strengthening projects for the above countries is presented in Annex I to this document.

Fund Secretariat’s recommendation

5. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the above projects at the level of funding shown in Table 1. The Executive Committee may wish to express to the Governments of the above countries the comments which appear in Annex II to this document.

Annex I

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS

1: Renewal of institutional strengthening projects

Brazil: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile		
Implementing Agency:	UNDP	
	Amount approved:	
	Phase I: June 1993	403,100
	Phase II: March 1998	270,000
	Phase III: December 2000	270,000
Total		943,100
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	351,000	
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	351,000	
Agency support costs (US \$)	26,325	
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV to the Multilateral Fund	377,325	
Date of approval of country programme	July 1994	
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	-	
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2003) (ODP tonnes)	4,311.14	
Latest reported total ODS production (2003) (ODP tonnes)	3,418.48	
Baseline production and consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	Production	Consumption
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	10,182.2	10,525.8
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	-	21.3
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	11,629.6	411.6
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	32.4	32.4
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	-	711.6
Latest production and consumption of controlled substances (2003) (ODP tonnes):	Production	Consumption
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	-	3,235.93
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	-	5.00
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	3,418.48	68.37
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	-	-
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	-	753.44
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	-	248.40
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	77,120,533	
Amount disbursed (as at December 2003) (US \$):	52,618,844	
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	9,395.4	
ODS phased out (as at December 2003) (ODP tonnes)	6,031.6	

Progress report

1. During the reporting period, the following activities were undertaken: development and approval of the national CFC phase-out plan; renewal of the existing Inter-ministry Executive Committee for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (PROZON) by a new presidential decree extending its mandate and establishing its composition; training of 200 refrigeration mechanics and 70 officers from the custom service and Ibama (Brazilian Federal Environmental Agency). Public awareness activities included events for the celebration of the International Ozone Day

and participation by the Minister in radio and TV programmes which were reported in major newspapers. Support was provided to the International Refrigeration, Air Conditioning, Ventilation, Heating and Air Treatment Fair, and information on Brazil's actions to protect the ozone layer was distributed to the refrigeration servicing industry including representatives of the Government of Brazil who participated in the regional meetings where they obtained information from other countries and shared their experiences.

2. The Ministry of Environment coordinates and implements the Brazilian Country Programme with the assistance of the implementing agencies and of the Brazilian Federal Environmental Agency. The Inter-ministry Executive Committee, with the National Ozone Unit (NOU) acting as its Secretariat, provides strategic guidance. The Committee is coordinated by the Ministry of Environment and is composed of representatives of 6 ministries: Ministry of Development Industry and Foreign Trade, Ministry of Foreign Relations, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture.

Plan of Action

3. The NOU of Brazil plans to continue supporting the Brazilian Government to meet the compliance targets set by the Montreal Protocol. Activities for the next phase include: implementation of the activities in the national CFC phase-out plan; continued implementation of the awareness campaign; strengthening the structure of the Ministry of Environment. Ongoing and completed projects will be monitored, in coordination with the implementation and monitoring unit established under the national CFC phase-out plan.

Ghana: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNDP
Amount approved:	
Phase I: October 1992	183,200
Phase II: October 1996	107,000
Phase III: November 1998	107,000
Phase IV: December 2000	107,000
Phase V: November 2002	139,100
Total	643,300
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	139,100
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	139,100
Agency support costs (US \$)	10,433
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase VI to the Multilateral Fund	149,533
Date of approval of country programme	October 1992
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	-
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2003) (ODP tonnes)	37.67
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	35.8
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	-
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.4
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	-
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	-

Latest consumption of controlled substances (2003) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	31.98
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	-
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.44
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	-
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	5.25
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	-
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	2,291,371
Amount disbursed (as at December 2003) (US \$):	1,774,096
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	388.0
ODS phased out (as at December 2003) (ODP tonnes)	363.0

Progress Report

4. During the reporting period, training on the identification of different brands of CFCs and their sources resulted in a considerable reduction of illegal importation of CFCs. As a follow-up to the completed projects in the foam sector, 4 factories were visited to enhance workers safety related to use of methylene chloride. Two awareness creation seminars were held for students and instructors in public and private institutions. Public notices were issued on the introduction of the quota system and names of beneficiary companies were given out; a public announcement was made on CFC importation restriction; a one-day seminar was held on 16th September; regional radio programmes were broadcast; field trips were organized to end-user facilities and MAC Workshops. In regard to enforcement measures, training of customs officers was undertaken at a number of border posts, the airport and Tema Port resulting in about 600 cylinders of CFC-12 refrigerants being intercepted and seized.

5. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) is established within the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Although the NOU operates on its own budget provided by the Multilateral Fund, it uses the necessary institutional structures established by the EPA. The NOU reports directly to the Executive Director of the Agency who also is the Chairman of NACODS (National Committee on ODS). The NOU advises both government and the private sector. In view of the national awareness created about ODS, importers and users of those substances apply to the Environmental Protection Agency for approval by the NOU prior to importation. Also prior to installation of ODS-based equipment, proponents go through a national environmental impact assessment procedure which the NOU reviews.

Plan of Action

6. Over the next 2 years Ghana intends to continue its general public awareness programmes to ensure good practices and correct handling of ODSs. The reduction in ODS imports is another target to be achieved through minimization of illegal trade in CFCs as well as by the implementation of regulations and fiscal policies on ODS importation and use.

Sri Lanka: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNDP
Amount approved:	
Phase I: March 1994	154,680
Phase II: November 1997	103,120
Phase III: November 1999	103,120
Phase IV: July 2002	134,056
Total	494,976
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	134,056
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	134,056
Agency support costs (US \$)	10,054
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase V to the Multilateral Fund	144,110
Date of approval of country programme	March 1994
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	-
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2003) (ODP tonnes)	209.76
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	445.6
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	-
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	35.1
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	3.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	4.1
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2003) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	179.87
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	-
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	19.00
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	-
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	6.47
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	4.42
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	3,110,454
Amount disbursed (as at December 2003) (US \$):	1,975,989
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	79.9
ODS phased out (as at December 2003) (ODP tonnes)	59.0

Progress Report

7. During the reporting period, ODS imports were controlled through the issuance of recommendations for import control licenses. Imports of CFCs were reduced by about 60%. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) collected consumption data from the Sri Lanka Customs Department, as well as from individual importers. A high level of awareness was achieved among the general public through programmes related to the celebrations of the International and National Ozone Day. Training programmes were designed and implemented for 560 refrigeration technicians and for 350 customs officers. The Beijing Amendment entered into force for Sri Lanka on 25 February 2003. Additionally, a data base was developed for the management of ODS in Sri Lanka which was not foreseen in the original action plan. The NOU assisted in the implementation of Environmental Friendly Refrigeration Association of Sri Lanka (EFRASL). Sri Lanka also won the jury award in the Regional Poster Competition 2003 and the Ozone Officer was invited to Cambodia to help in their country programme preparation.

8. The 2003 methyl bromide consumption of 4.42 ODP tonnes was reported to the Secretariat which is above the baseline for Sri Lanka of 4.1 ODP tonnes. Sri Lanka subsequently advised that the report included quantities of methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment uses, which are not indicated separately on the data reporting form. The correct non-QPS consumption has been reported by Sri Lanka as 0.677 ODP tonnes.

9. The National Ozone Unit is part of the Environment Division of the Ministry of Environment and National Resources. The Director of the Unit is responsible directly to the Secretary of the Ministry. The Director is also a member of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Centre for Climate Change studies at the Meteorological Department and the Steering Committee on Climate Change. Policy decisions regarding the implementation of the Montreal Protocol are taken by a Coordinating Committee which is comprised of officers from the Ministry of Trade & Commerce, Ministry of Science & Technology, Department of Meteorology, Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Defence, Sri Lanka Customs, Department of Import & Export, ODS importers, Ministry of Enterprise Development, Chamber of Commerce, Board of Investment, Sri Lanka Standards Institute and the Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources. The action plan of the NOU is included in the Ministry action plan, which is in turn part of the National Action Plan of Sri Lanka.

Plan of Action

10. During the next IS period, Sri Lanka intends to reduce its ODS consumption by 20% through the import control licensing system. The NOU also aims to continue the implementation of the RMP and of the methyl bromide phase-out projects for all remaining uses excluding quarantine and pre-shipment applications. Awareness campaigns among the target groups and the general public will focus on reduction in the demand for CFC imports through reuse of locally recovered CFCs.

Uruguay: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNDP
	Amount approved:	
	Phase I: June 1993	202,800
	Phase II: October 1996	116,000
	Phase III: July 1998	116,000
	Phase IV: July 2000	116,000
	Phase V: July 2002	150,800
	Total	701,600
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):		150,800
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)		150,800
Agency support costs (US \$)		11,310
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase VI to the Multilateral Fund		162,110
Date of approval of country programme		June 1993
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)		-
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2003) (ODP tonnes)		121.28

Annex I

Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	199.1
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	-
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.4
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	-
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	11.2
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2003) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	100.37
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	-
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.27
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	-
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	9.58
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	11.06
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	4,806,487
Amount disbursed (as at December 2003) (US \$):	3,925,598
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	193.4
ODS phased out (as at December 2003) (ODP tonnes)	160.3

Progress report

11. During the reporting period, the National Ozone Unit (NOU) participated in the formulation of a Transition Strategy for the Metered Dose Inhalers Sector and commenced the implementation of an incentive programme for the commercial and industrial refrigeration end-user sector. The NOU continued to oversee the administrative management and provide supervision of on-going projects including: the terminal project in the foam sector, in which 4.35 ODP tonnes were phase out; the project to phase out methyl bromide in soil fumigation; and training activities for refrigeration technicians and customs officers. In addition, the NOU has monitored private sector activities related to halon banking. A law for ratification of the Beijing Amendment was approved in June 2003. A draft decree banning the production, import and export of equipment containing or made with CFCs was signed by Minister of the Environment in July 2003. Public awareness activities such as press conferences, meetings, dissemination of brochures and celebration of International Ozone Day reached a wide audience. The NOU has also continued to participate in the regional network meetings sharing its experience and practice and benefiting from that of the others. Uruguay reported methyl bromide consumption of 11.06 ODP tonnes in 2003, thus meeting the target of 12 ODP tonnes in the plan of action approved at the Fifteenth meeting of the Parties.

12. The NOU of Uruguay is located in the Advisory Division on International Environmental Issues of the National Directorate of Environment of the Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment. The technical coordinator is a permanent member of the staff of the Ministry. The NOU has direct access to the National Director of Environment who has direct access to the Minister.

Plan of Action

13. The NOU of Uruguay has set the following objectives for the new phase of the IS project: to comply with the methyl bromide phase-out schedule established in the project for methyl

bromide phase-out as a soil fumigant; to continue to meet the CFC consumption freeze; to create the conditions to reduce CFC consumption in 2005 to 50% of its average level for the triennium 1995-1997; and to comply with the control measure for 2005 for the solvent sector. In addition to the implementation of specific projects, the NOU will continue to propose national legislation for effective enforcement of the Montreal Protocol and continue raising public awareness through various activities.

Venezuela: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile		
Implementing Agency:	UNDP	
Amount approved:		
Phase I: March 1993		329,192
Phase II: July 1995		109,800
Phase III: October 1996		219,600
Phase IV: July 1998		219,600
Phase V: July 2000		219,600
Phase VI: July 2002		285,480
Total	1,383,272	
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	285,480	
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	285,480	
Agency support costs (US \$)	21,411	
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase VII to the Multilateral Fund	306,891	
Date of approval of country programme	July 1995	
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	-	
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2003) (ODP tonnes)	1,771.44	
Latest reported total ODS production (2003) (ODP tonnes)	2,048.66	
Baseline production and consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	Production	Consumption
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	4,786.9	3,322.4
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	-	-
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	-	1,107.2
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	-	4.6
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	-	10.3
Latest production and consumption of controlled substances (2003) (ODP tonnes):	Production	Consumption
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	2,024.27	1,673.66
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	-	-
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	-	-
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	-	1.85
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	24.38	95.93
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	-	-
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	25,266,614	
Amount disbursed (as at December 2003) (US \$):	20,617,320	
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	1,381.1	
ODS phased out (as at December 2003) (ODP tonnes)	860.9	

Progress report

14. During the reporting period, the National Ozone Unit (NOU) of Venezuela has continued to implement activities to reduce the production and consumption of ODSs in accordance with the control measures of the Montreal Protocol. The NOU has developed a national CFC

phase-out plan and has implemented and monitored a number of projects, including a foam sector plan and a halon banking programme. As a result, last year 3.4 tonnes of refrigerants and 1.5 tonnes of halons were recovered. Additionally, the NOU has implemented public awareness campaigns, delivering presentations to 214 service shops. The work done in the legal sector has advanced the customs decree and the first phase of training for customs officials is complete.

15. The NOU of Venezuela, FONDOIN, is established within the Ministry of Production and Commerce, under the direct supervision of the Vice-Minister of Industry. Such an arrangement allows for direct access to high levels of the Ministry and other Government institutions. The institutional strengthening plan is part of the working programme approved by the Vice-Minister for Industry, which is coordinated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Ministry of Production and Commerce and the Senate.

Plan of Action

16. In the next phase of the IS project, the main activities will be the implementation of the approved national CFC phase-out plan and the proposed CFC production closure project. The NOU also plans to initiate a training programme for refrigeration technicians. The NOU will continue the awareness campaigns, will prepare a programme aimed at reducing the end-user consumption of ODS and will initiate a programme for financing the replacement of chillers. It is also planned to develop and adopt a policy related to the use of hydrocarbons as refrigerants.

Annex II**VIEWS EXPRESSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON RENEWALS
OF INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS
SUBMITTED TO THE 43rd MEETING***Brazil*

1. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Brazil and notes with appreciation that Brazil reported data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than its 1995-1997 average CFC compliance baseline. Brazil therefore appears to be in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze level. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Brazil has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, the development and approval of the national CFC phase-out plan, the development and implementation of an awareness campaign and the planning and organization of training workshops for refrigeration technicians and customs officers. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Brazil to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Brazil will continue with the implementation of its country programme and activities under the national CFC phase-out plan with outstanding success in the reduction of current CFC consumption levels.

Ghana

2. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Ghana and notes with appreciation that Ghana reported data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than its 1995-1997 average CFC compliance baseline. Ghana therefore appears to be in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze level. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Ghana has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, training on the identification of different CFCs and their sources; visits to factories in the foam sector to enhance workers safety, development and implementation of seminars for students and instructors in public and private institutions; and issuing of public notices on the introduction of the quota system. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Ghana to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Ghana 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.

Sri Lanka

3. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Sri Lanka and notes with appreciation that Sri Lanka reported data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than its 1995-1997 average CFC compliance baseline. Sri Lanka, therefore, appears to be in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze level. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the

institutional strengthening project, Sri Lanka has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, moving forward with implementation of the methyl bromide phase-out projects, organizing training workshops for refrigeration technicians and customs officers in order to assist industry to comply with the phase-out targets for CFCs; controlling imports of CFCs and CFC-based equipment through a licensing system and preparing a national plan to addressing the remaining CFC consumption in Sri Lanka. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Sri Lanka to reduce the consumption of ODS. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Sri Lanka will continue with the implementation of its country programme and national phase-out plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current ODS consumption levels.

Uruguay

4. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Uruguay and notes with appreciation Uruguay's plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the control measures for the methyl bromide as per Decision XV/44 of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. At the same time, the Executive Committee notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Uruguay has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, complying with the methyl bromide consumption limit for 2003 in the plan of action, taking significant steps towards a more complete legal framework, developing new initiatives such as the MDI transition strategy and implementing its RMP. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Uruguay to reduce the consumption of ODS. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Uruguay will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current ODS consumption levels.

Venezuela

5. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Venezuela and notes with appreciation the fact that Venezuela reported 2002 data to the Ozone Secretariat that is lower than its 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline, and that Venezuela continues to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Venezuela has taken significant steps to phase out its CFC consumption. Specifically, the preparation of a national CFC phase-out plan and the implementation of the foam sector plan and projects in the refrigeration and halon sector, which resulted last year in the recovery of 3.4 tonnes of refrigerants and 1.5 tonnes of halons. The Executive Committee also notes that Venezuela has completed the first phase of its customs training programme and is continuing its public awareness campaigns. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Venezuela to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Venezuela will continue with the implementation of its country programme and national CFC phase-out plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current CFC consumption levels.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND
FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
MONTREAL PROTOCOL
(43rd Meeting, 5 - 9 July 2004, Geneva)**

**2004 WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT
OF THE
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

**Request for Project Preparation and Non-Investment Projects at the
43rd Executive Committee Meeting**

10 May 2004

2004 UNDP WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT

43rd Executive Committee Meeting (5-9 July 2004, Geneva)

UNDP is submitting the following non-investment programmes for consideration at the 43rd meeting of the Executive Committee. The budget amounts do not include agency support costs.

1) Extensions for Institutional Strengthening Projects.

Nr	Country	Project	Budget (US\$)	7.5% Support Cost
1	Brazil	Institutional Strengthening Extension (phase IV)	351,000	26,325
2	Ghana	Institutional Strengthening Extension (Phase VI)	139,100	10,433
3	Sri Lanka	Institutional Strengthening Extension (Phase V)	134,056	10,054
4	Uruguay	Institutional Strengthening Extension (phase VI)	150,800	11,310
5	Venezuela	Institutional Strengthening Extension (phase VII)	285,480	21,411
			1,060,436	79,533

Separate documents on each of the above requests were submitted individually. In addition, UNDP is submitting the following two additional requests for Project Preparation:

2) Requests for additional Project Preparation.

Nr	Country	Project	Budget (US\$)	7.5% Support Cost
1	Bahrain	Project Preparation for an RMP-Update	24,000	1,800
2	Nepal	Project Preparation for an RMP-Update	20,000	1,500
			44,000	3,300

Progress report for the current phase of the RMP for Bahrain and Nepal have been submitted individually.

3) Other requests.

There are no other requests. It should be noted that in view of the recent ExCom decisions related to RMP's, these activities no longer figure in the work programme. They are included and fully described in the respective RMP documents themselves.