



**United Nations
Environment
Programme**

Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/22
3 June 2005

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

Forty-sixth Meeting
Montreal, 4-8 July 2005

AMENDMENTS TO WORK PROGRAMME FOR 2005 OF UNEP

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COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FUND SECRETARIAT

1. UNEP is requesting approval from the Executive Committee for US \$639,009 as amendments to its 2005 Work Programme, plus agency support costs of US \$5,200.
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 \$
SECTION A: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR BLANKET APPROVAL			
A1. Project preparation:			
Grenada	Preparation of RMP update	15,000	15,000
Korea, D.P.R.	Preparation of a terminal phase-out management plan	25,000	25,000
Sub-total for project preparation:		40,000	40,000
A2. New institutional strengthening projects:			
		ODP tonnes	
Bhutan	Institutional strengthening project, phase I	n/a	90,000
Sub-total for new institutional strengthening projects:		90,000	90,000
A3. Renewal of institutional strengthening projects:			
		ODP tonnes	
Congo, D.R.	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase III	5.2	64,540
Viet Nam	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase V	9.5	118,976
Sub-total for renewal of institutional strengthening projects:		183,516	183,516
SECTION B: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR INDIVIDUAL CONSIDERATION			
B1. New institutional strengthening projects:			
		ODP tonnes	
Afghanistan	Extension of institutional strengthening project, start-up	n/a	20,000
Turkmenistan	Institutional strengthening project, phase I	n/a	115,693
Sub-total for new institutional strengthening projects:		135,693	
B2. Renewal of institutional strengthening projects:			
		ODP tonnes	
Albania	Extension of institutional strengthening project, phase I (year 3)	n/a	54,600
Barbados	Extension of institutional strengthening project, phase III (year 2)	n/a	58,500
Belize	Extension of institutional strengthening project, phase III	n/a	76,700
Sub-total for renewal of institutional strengthening projects:		189,800	
Subtotal		639,009	
Agency support costs (nil for institutional strengthening and 13 per cent for other activities):		5,200	
Total:		644,209	

SECTION A: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR BLANKET APPROVAL

A1: Project preparation

Grenada: preparation of an RMP update

Fund Secretariat's recommendation:

3. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the activity at the level of funding shown in Table 1.

D.P.R. Korea: Preparation of a TPMP

Project description

4. At its 40th Meeting, the Executive Committee approved the following activities in the refrigeration servicing for D.P.R. Korea:

- (a) Provision of basic tools for the registered service workshops (US \$100,000 for UNIDO);
- (b) Assistance for the development of a licensing system and training of customs officers (US \$50,000 for UNEP);
- (c) Training of refrigeration service technicians in good servicing practices (US \$70,000 for UNEP);
- (d) Monitoring the activities in the refrigeration servicing sub-sector (US \$10,000 for UNEP).

5. The Executive Committee approved the above projects on the understanding that: “the country would achieve at least the 2005 Montreal Protocol CFC reduction target without further assistance from the Fund; and in 2006, the Government of D.P.R. Korea would submit a comprehensive report on the activities undertaken and results achieved, including the amount of CFC permanently phased out. The report would be reviewed by the Secretariat before submission to the Executive Committee. The Government of D.P.R. Korea could then be advised through the relevant implementing agency to prepare and submit Phase II of the project to achieve complete CFC phase out in the servicing sector. The activities in Phase II best suited to the circumstances and needs of the country would be identified at that time” (decision 40/45).

6. At its 40th Meeting the Executive Committee also approved a terminal phase-out project in the domestic refrigeration sector. The project will phase-out 56 ODP tonnes of CFCs by the end of 2005.

7. UNEP has requested US \$25,000 for the preparation of a TPMP for DPR Korea in conjunction with UNIDO which has requested an additional US \$15,000 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/24). The TPMP project is planned for submission in 2006.

Fund Secretariat's comments

8. The report prepared by the Government of D.P.R. Korea with the assistance of UNEP and UNIDO on activities undertaken and the results achieved is comprehensive and well documented.

9. According to the progress report on the implementation of the country programme submitted separately by the Government of D.P.R. Korea to the Fund Secretariat, the 2004 CFC consumption in the country consisted of 185.4 ODP tonnes used in the refrigeration servicing sector and 45.1 ODP tonnes in the manufacturing sector. The Secretariat noted that if the commercial refrigeration project is completed as planned, by the end of 2005 CFC consumption in the country could be about 185 ODP tonnes, which is below the 50 per cent CFC compliance baseline for DPR Korea of 220 ODP tonnes.

10. In response to a request by the Secretariat as to whether or not CFC-based domestic refrigerators and compressors are still manufactured in the country (taking into consideration that the CFC phase-out plan in the domestic refrigeration sector is to be completed by the end of 2005), UNEP indicated that production of CFC-based compressors ceased in March 2005 and production of refrigeration equipment ceased in April 2005. De-commissioning of the plant will commence at the end of May 2005.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

11. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the project preparation activity for D.P.R. Korea at the level of funding indicated listed in Table 1 above.

A2: New institutional strengthening projects

(a)	Bhutan (phase I)	US \$90,000
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Project description

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

Fund Secretariat's comments

13. At its 43rd Meeting, the Executive Committee approved start-up funding for an Ozone Unit in Bhutan (US \$40,000). As a result, the Ozone Unit was established under the National Environment Commission. Since then, the Ozone Unit has been responsible for the preparation of the country programme and the RMP project for which US \$60,000 had been allocated at the 43rd Meeting. The country programme and the RMP project proposal were both approved at the 45th Meeting of the Executive Committee. The current CFC consumption in Bhutan is 0.165 ODP tonnes.

14. The total level of funding requested by the Government of Bhutan is based on decision 43/37, which allows for funding of US \$30,000 per year provided that the country

concerned duly assigned a full time officer to manage the Ozone Unit and a licensing system controlling ODS is in place. In this regard UNEP advised the Secretariat that as of 1 February 2005 the Government of Bhutan has issued a government notification banning the import of all ODS into the country and that this could be taken as fulfilling the requirements of decision 43/37 in regard to controlling imports.

Fund Secretariat's recommendations

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

A3: Renewal of institutional strengthening projects

(a)	Congo, D.R.(phase III)	US \$64,540
(b)	Viet Nam (phase V)	US \$118,976

Project description

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

Fund Secretariat's recommendations

17. 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 D.R. Congo and Viet Nam the comments which appear in Annex II to this document.

SECTION B: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR INDIVIDUAL CONSIDERATION

B1: New institutional strengthening projects

(a)	Afghanistan (start-up)	US \$20,000
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Project description

18. UNEP has submitted a request for funding of US \$20,000 on an exceptional basis to enable continuation of the functioning of a national ozone office in Afghanistan pending completion of the preparation of a country programme and refrigerant management plan (CP/RMP).

Fund Secretariat's comments

19. At the 43rd Meeting, US \$60,000 was approved for Afghanistan to enable UNEP to prepare a CP/RMP. At the same meeting US \$40,000 was approved as start-up funding for institutional strengthening for data collection, drafting of ODS regulations, and raising awareness. UNEP initially submitted a request for the first phase of an institutional

strengthening project for Afghanistan, indicating that without additional support, the national ozone office, now in operation would not be able to continue. UNEP indicated that because of the difficulties of working in the country, progress with CP/RMP preparation was challenging and the preparatory activity was not yet complete. It was hoped that the CP/RMP would be submitted to the 47th Meeting. The Secretariat pointed out that submission of a country programme should precede all project requests and that special consideration had been provided at the 43rd Meeting through provision of US \$40,000 as start-up funding for institutional strengthening activities.

20. In view of the challenges of operating in Afghanistan, UNEP agreed to an alternative approach and is requesting additional start-up funding of US \$20,000 for the institutional strengthening project (pro-rata for an additional six months) to enable the national ozone office in Afghanistan to maintain its activities pending consideration of the CP/RMP and the institutional strengthening project at the 47th Meeting.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

21. In the light of the information above, the Executive Committee may wish to consider approving, on an exceptional basis, additional start-up funding of US \$20,000 for institutional strengthening in Afghanistan.

(b)	Turkmenistan (phase I)	US \$115,693
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Project description

22. The Government of Turkmenistan has submitted a request for the country's institutional strengthening project for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 46th Meeting.

Background

23. Prior to the 16th Meeting of the Parties Turkmenistan, as one of the countries with economies in transition, was not operating under Article 5 paragraph 1 of the Montreal Protocol. In 1999, under the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Turkmenistan received funding of US \$399,220 with the following breakdown:

- (a) US \$115,693 for UNEP for the institutional strengthening project;
- (b) US \$143,755 for UNEP, for the implementation of the training programme for refrigeration servicing technicians and customs officers, within the RMP project;
- (c) US \$139,772 for UNDP for the implementation of a recovery and recycling programme as a component of the RMP project.

24. In order to provide a basis for the Executive Committee to consider the request for funding of an institutional strengthening project under the Multilateral Fund, the Government of Turkmenistan also submitted a progress report on the implementation of the country programme/RMP project for Turkmenistan funded under the GEF

25. CFC consumption in Turkmenistan decreased from 140.8 ODP tonnes in 1990 to 6.0 ODP tonnes in 2002. However, in 2003, CFC consumption increased to 77.5 ODP tonnes. The CFC baseline for consumption is 37.3 ODP tonnes. Since 1996, the only ODS consumed in the country, other than HCFCs, is CFC-12.

Establishment of the Ozone Unit

26. In May 1999, the National Ozone Unit was established under the Ministry of Natural Protection, with the following responsibilities:

- (a) Coordination of all issues related to the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and its amendments;
- (b) ODS data collection and reporting to the Ozone Secretariat according to Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol;
- (c) Development, and implementation of the ODS licensing/quota system and relevant regulations (i.e., ban import of the equipment using ODS);
- (d) Coordination and implementation of the ODS phase-out projects and related activities (i.e., training programmes for refrigeration servicing technicians and customs officers; CFC recovery and recycling programmes);
- (e) Conducting public awareness campaigns and information dissemination on issues related to the protection of the ozone layer and the Montreal Protocol; and
- (f) Monitoring the ODS phase-out programme.

Implementation of the RMP project

27. The main results achieved with the implementation of the RMP can be summarized as follows:

- (a) On 1 October 2001, a Presidential Decree was issued regarding the licensing of chemical production. In April 2005, an ODS import/export licensing system was established. However, the major challenge still facing the Ozone Unit is the collection and analysis of ODS consumption in the country;
- (b) A training programme was conducted for 26 trainers; subsequently, 16 training seminars have been provided to more than 360 technicians;
- (c) The first training programme for customs officers commenced in July 2003; by 2005, training workshops for customs officers had been completed. Also, 15 ODS identification kits had been delivered;
- (d) In December 1999, a total of 31 recovery and three recovery/recycling machines were distributed among major refrigeration servicing workshops. Three training workshops on recovery/recycling operations had been provided to more than

60 technicians. In 2002, about 2.42 ODP tonnes of CFCs had been recovered and 0.51 ODP tonnes were recycled (no updated figures are currently available). The major difficulties encountered with the recovery/recycling programme were the absence of an ODS licensing system, the availability of low priced virgin CFCs, and the lack of incentives for technicians to perform recovery/recycling operations.

Institutional strengthening project proposal

28. The Government of Turkmenistan submitted a request amounting to US \$115,693 for a three-year institutional strengthening project. The Ozone Unit will continue to be responsible for, *inter alia*:

- (a) Drafting ODS licensing legislation for ODS import/export control and making sure that a quota system for ODS imports is established;
- (b) Provide information on the Montreal Protocol, ODS phase-out schedules, regulations and general information to enable Turkmenistan to achieve its goal for total ODS phase-out as per the phase-out schedule applicable to Article 5 Parties;
- (c) Submit annual relevant reports on ODS consumption to the Fund and Ozone secretariats;
- (d) Liaise with industry, stakeholders, Ministries and government agencies, as necessary in order to promote the phase out of ODS in the country;
- (e) Develop and implement public and sector specific environmental education and awareness programmes; and other projects in cooperation with the implementing agencies as required.

Fund Secretariat's comments

Issues related to the Montreal Protocol

29. The Parties to the Montreal Protocol have taken the following decisions concerning Turkmenistan:

- (a) At their 11th Meeting, the Parties noted that, in 1996, (when the country was not operating under Article 5 paragraph 1 of the Protocol) Turkmenistan was in non-compliance with its control obligations under Articles 2A to 2E of the Protocol. The Parties also noted the work done by Turkmenistan, in cooperation with the GEF, to develop a country programme and establish a phase-out plan to bring the country into compliance with the Protocol in 2003. This included a staged reduction in CFC consumption from 22 ODP tonnes in 2000 to a total prohibition of imports of Annex A and B substances/zero quota by 1 January 2003 when the GEF project would have been completed (decision XI/25).

- (b) At their 16th Meeting, the Parties decided to accept the application of Turkmenistan to be listed as a developing country for the purposes of the Montreal Protocol, taking into account that the per capita consumption of Annex A and Annex B substances of the Party is below the limits specified under Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol and the Party is classified as a low income country by the World Bank (decision XVI/39).
- (c) Also at their 16th Meeting, the Parties noted that Turkmenistan (among other Parties) had still not reported its 2003 consumption data and, therefore, it was found to be in non-compliance with its data reporting obligations under the Protocol. The Parties urged Turkmenistan (among other Parties), to work closely with the implementing agencies to report the required data to the Ozone Secretariat as a matter of urgency, and to request the Implementation Committee to review the situation at its next meeting (decision XVI/17).

30. Through decision VI/5 (e), the Parties decided that any developing-country Party initially classified as non-Article 5 but reclassified subsequently as operating under Article 5 shall not be requested to contribute to the Multilateral Fund. Such Parties are urged not to request financial assistance for national programmes from the Multilateral Fund but may seek other assistance under Article 10 of the Montreal Protocol. This will not apply if the initial classification of the Party as non-Article 5, made in the absence of complete data, is subsequently proved to be wrong on the basis of complete data.

31. Based on the above decisions, the Fund Secretariat sought clarification regarding the situation of Turkmenistan in respect of its obligations under the Montreal Protocol. The Ozone Secretariat's understanding of this issue was that, as decision XVI/39 was taken by the Parties in November 2004, the Implementation Committee and the Meeting of the Parties must review Turkmenistan's compliance status for 2004 and preceding years by referring to decision XI/25. Further, it is the Ozone Secretariat's understanding that the Implementation Committee and the Meeting of the Parties must review Turkmenistan's compliance in the years following decision XVI/39 by referring to the Protocol's control measures for Article 5 Parties, rather than decision XI/25, because the premise for the commitments recorded in decision XI/25 was Turkmenistan's classification as a non-Article 5 Party.

32. Decision VI/5(e) does however appear to apply to Turkmenistan. It should be noted that, since the adoption of decision VI/5(e), the Executive Committee has approved funding for Parties that have been reclassified as Article 5 countries (e.g. Georgia, reclassified by decision VIII/29, Kyrgyzstan, reclassified by decision XII/11, and Moldova, reclassified by decision IX/26). However, unlike Turkmenistan, the Governments of Georgia, Kyrgyzstan and Moldova did not receive any financial assistance from the GEF for their ODS phase-out programmes.

Issues related to ODS consumption

33. The Government of Turkmenistan attached its draft Article 7 ODS consumption report for 2003 to the progress report on the implementation of the country programme/RMP submitted to the Fund Secretariat. The Secretariat compared the 2003 data with the historical consumption data (1989-2002) and noted that in 2003, CFC consumption had increased to 77.5 ODP tonnes

with the following breakdown: 49 ODP tonnes of CFC-12 and 28.5 ODP tonnes of CFC-113. However, it is also indicated that CFC-113 has never been imported into the country. In this regard, the Secretariat suggested that UNEP assist the Government of Turkmenistan to review its 2003 CFC consumption report prior to its submission to the Ozone Secretariat.

34. On the basis of information received from the NOU, UNEP reported that the increase in the levels of CFC consumption in 2003 was due to the recovery of Turkmenistan's economy, a trend that has been experienced in other similar countries with economies in transition. UNEP also indicated that it will assist the Government of Turkmenistan in verifying its CFC consumption report prior to its submission to the Ozone Secretariat.

Secretariat's recommendation

35. In the light of relevant decisions taken by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol regarding Turkmenistan, the Executive Committee may wish to consider:

- (a) Approving the institutional strengthening project of Turkmenistan at US \$115,693 for UNEP, for a three-year period;
- (b) Taking note of the progress report on the implementation of the country programme/RMP for Turkmenistan; and
- (c) In the light of the phase-out activities previously funded under the GEF as indicated in paragraph 23 above, whether the Government of Turkmenistan could seek additional assistance from the Multilateral Fund in the future for the complete phase-out of its ODS consumption.

B2: Renewal of institutional strengthening projects

(a)	Albania (phase I, year 3)	US \$54,600
(b)	Barbados (phase III, year 2))	US \$58,500
(c)	Belize (phase III)	US \$76,700

Project descriptions

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

Albania

Fund Secretariat's comments

37. At the 35th Meeting, Phase I of Albania's institutional strengthening project was approved at US \$42,000 for one year only, in order to review the ODS consumption data for completion of the country programme and RMP project. At the 38th Meeting Phase I was extended for one additional year at a funding level of US \$54,600 (i.e. a 30 per cent increase consistent with

decision 35/57) without prejudice to the operation of the Protocol's non-compliance mechanism, pending resolution of non-compliance issues.

38. Albania has reported Article 7 data to the Ozone Secretariat for 2004 indicating that in this period its CFC consumption was 36.6 ODP tonnes. Thus Albania appears to be in compliance with the consumption limit of 61.2 ODP tonnes specified in its approved Action Plan. However, under the Action Plan Albania was also required to implement an ODS import/export licensing and quota system and a ban on imports of ODS-using equipment by the end of 2004. This has not yet been accomplished and is indicated as an objective in the current one-year programme for 2005-2006. Additionally, at the time of preparation of this document, Albania had not reported data to the Fund Secretariat on implementation of its country programme for 2004, including information on consumption. This will be the second year for which Albania has sought institutional strengthening funding while still at the risk of being in non-compliance with its Montreal Protocol obligations.

39. The funding level requested is in line with Fund guidelines.

Fund Secretariat's recommendations

40. The Executive Committee may wish to consider the request for funding of the third and final year of Phase I of Albania's institutional strengthening project on the basis of the information provided above.

Barbados

Fund Secretariat's comments

41. UNEP is seeking approval for the second year of Phase III of the institutional strengthening project for Barbados. Phase III was approved at the 42nd Meeting for one year only, without prejudice to the operation of the Protocol's non-compliance mechanism and pending resolution of a non-compliance issue, namely, that the 2002 consumption of methyl bromide (MB) was above the MB baseline of zero. Barbados subsequently reported zero consumption of MB for 2003 and has also reported zero MB consumption for 2004 in its report to the Fund Secretariat on implementation of its country programme. However in decision XVI/32 Barbados, which has ratified the Montreal Amendment, was found to be non-compliant with the requirement to have a licensing system established. Barbados has included the establishment of a licensing system as an objective of the institutional strengthening project for this year.

Fund Secretariat's recommendations

42. The Executive Committee may wish to consider approving the second year of the institutional strengthening project for Barbados at the level of funding indicated in Table 1 without prejudice to the operation of the Montreal Protocol's mechanism on non-compliance.

Belize

Fund Secretariat's comments

43. Belize is requesting approval of funding for Phase III of its institutional strengthening project. Under the Action Plan for Belize approved by the Parties in decision XIV/43, Belize was required to limit its CFC consumption in 2004 to 20 ODP tonnes. Belize has not at this stage reported 2004 consumption under Article 7 nor has it provided a report on implementation of its country programme in 2004 to the Fund Secretariat. At the time of preparation of this document there is thus no indication of whether Belize is in compliance with its Action Plan requirements. The Secretariat will advise the Executive Committee at the 46th Meeting if 2004 consumption data is received from Belize. In the absence of such data, the Committee might wish to consider whether the project should be approved for one year only, without prejudice to the operation of the Montreal Protocol's non-compliance mechanism.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

Pending.

Annex I

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS

Albania: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Dec. 2001 (year 1)	42,000
Phase I: Nov. 2002 (year 2)	54,600
Total	96,600
Amount requested for renewal (Phase I, year 3) (US \$):	54,600
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	54,600
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase I, year 3, to the Multilateral Fund	54,600
Date of approval of country programme	March 2003
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	--
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (2001), (ODP tonnes)	70.5
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2001) (ODP tonnes)	70.5
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	40.8
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	3.1
(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 (2001) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	68.8
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	1.2
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.5
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	n/a
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	495,272
Amount disbursed (as at May 2005) (US \$):	212,645
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	23.3
ODS phased out (as at May 2005) (ODP tonnes)	8.8

Progress report

1. The activities carried out in the two-year period from January 2002 to December 2004 in Albania were satisfactory. Implementation of a National ODS Phase-out Plan commenced. Imports of ODS were reduced by 68 tonnes to 37 tonnes by the end of 2004. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) organized a workshop for refrigeration technicians and engineers. In total 30 technicians were trained. The NOU also organised customs training for monitoring and controlling of ODS in which a total of 55 customs officers were trained. An ODS reporting system was established. The import of second-hand refrigeration equipment was reduced. A basic law on environmental protection was passed, introducing a legislation framework for the

protection of the ozone layer. A draft law on ozone protection is under discussion at various Ministries. Regular monitoring and control of imports of ODS has been established at all customs borders. A customs training manual was translated into Albanian and was distributed during training workshops. An action plan for recovery and recycling is under preparation. A database on all ODS activities in Albania was created. The NOU prepared awareness training material on ozone depletion, articles in different newspapers and magazines were disseminated and Ozone Day was celebrated. Information material on CFC-free technologies was given to importers. As a consequence, CFC-free refrigerators, freezers, etc. have started to enter the market. The import of methyl bromide is prohibited.

2. The National Ozone Unit was established in January 2003 with the Ministry of Environment. The office is headed by the Coordinator supported by an assistant and a secretary/accountant. The coordinator is responsible for project implementation, management and financial regulations as well as for contacts with the Albanian Government and coordination of international affairs.

Plan of action

3. By the end of 2006 the phase-out of CFCs and reduction of ODS imports to levels consistent with Montreal Protocol control measures for CFCs will be achieved. Three recycling centres in the country are planned and end-users will be assisted in the final stage of ODS phase-out. Measures to counteract illegal trade will be reinforced and ODS trade will be controlled. The second phase of customs training is envisaged. Co-operation with the General Customs Authority will be strengthened. Seminars for customs inspectors on legislation regarding ODS and import licensing system are planned. An educational programme on Ozone Layer Protection will be introduced in high schools and universities.

Barbados: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Dec. 1994	136,000
Phase II: Nov. 1998	90,000
Phase III (year 1): April 2004	58,500
Total	284,500
Amount requested for renewal (Phase III, year 2) (US \$):	58,500
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	58,500
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III, second year to the Multilateral Fund	58,500
Date of approval of country programme	Dec. 1994
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	1999
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1993), (ODP tonnes)	39.3
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2004) (ODP tonnes)	16.62
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 (2004) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	14.05
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	2.57
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	817,898
Amount disbursed (as at May 2005) (US \$):	430,231
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	20.3
ODS phased out (as at May 2005) (ODP tonnes)	14.0

Progress report

4. The activities carried out in the two-year period in Barbados were satisfactory. The main objective was the strengthening of national institutional capacity in order to facilitate the efficient and effective coordination and administration of ozone matters. Barbados produced an ODS policy paper which was presented to the Cabinet and approved. This paper supports the drafting of legislation for the licensing of users of CFCs, the banning of CFC equipment, importation of only non-CFC mobile air conditioners and the clearance of white goods containing CFCs prior to disposal. Tax rebates and waivers of import duties on non-CFC technology were included in this paper. CFC importers have already started to retrofit their machinery. With the commencement of the Refrigerant Management Plan the phase-out target should be realised. The training of technicians has been carried out successfully at a polytechnic centre which has recovery and recycling training as part of its curriculum. As for methyl bromide, a workshop for owners of golf courses, who are the principal users of this chemical, was held with the aim of exploring alternatives to methyl bromide. Barbados recently hosted the Network Meeting for the Caribbean Ozone Officers.

5. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) is supervised by the Permanent Secretary and by the Senior Environmental Officer. The NOU functions as the focal point for all ozone issues.

Plan of action

6. By December 2007 the following activities are foreseen under the RMP:

- formation of a refrigeration and air-conditioning association
- establishment of a licensing system for ODSs
- training of customs officers.

7. Customs officers will be trained in the identification of ODSs at various ports of entry. As far as data collection is concerned, closer ties with the import/export sector of the customs department are sought. As for public awareness, a phone card bearing the Ozzy Ozone design is helping to spread ozone information even further and will reach an even greater audience. The Government of Barbados is confident of meeting its commitment to phase-out of CFCs by 2010.

Belize: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I:	88,500
	Phase II:	76,700
	Total	165,200
Amount requested for renewal (Phase III) (US \$):		76,700
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)		76,700
Agency support costs (US \$)		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III to the Multilateral Fund		76,700
Date of approval of country programme		Nov. 1999
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)		--
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1998), (ODP tonnes)		25.0
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2004) (ODP tonnes)		12.23
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)		24.4
(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 (2004) (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)		12.23
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)		
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)		
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)		
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)		
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)		
Amount approved for projects (US \$)		530,137
Amount disbursed (as at May 2005) (US \$):		314,473
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)		5.8
ODS phased out (as at May 2005) (ODP tonnes)		2.0

Progress report

8. The activities carried out in the two-year period (Phase II) in Belize were satisfactory. The main objectives of the institutional strengthening project in Belize are continued support of the ongoing public awareness programme, the development of a mechanism to work with and assist refrigeration technicians to organize themselves in a group and to establish a certification programme. Furthermore, efforts are continuing to implement a licensing system for imports of CFCs and to prohibit investments in new plants that intend to use ODS. A further objective is to reduce import tariffs on equipment that uses ozone friendly technology. Training of customs officers is continuing as well as monitoring of recovery and recycling and establishing an inventory system for ODS imports and consumption. Over 40 customs officers have been trained. Import restrictions for CFCs and a prohibition on imports of R-11, halons, small cans of CFCs and equipment using CFCs were put in place. Contacts with refrigeration technicians were established with special emphasis on reporting of CFC use, on retrofitting and implementing

good practices in the refrigeration sector. Data were collected, analysed and reported to the various Montreal Protocol agencies. In regard to public awareness, information was disseminated via a booth at the National Trade Show, talks on the radio were given and 100 copies of a booklet for children entitled “Ozone Story in Cartoons” were printed and distributed.

9. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) is located within the Ministry of the Environment and there is good communication between the Chief Environmental Officer and ministry staff. The NOU implemented all activities which were planned in the country programme and refrigeration management plan for Belize. The NOU is the sole agency responsible for advising the Department of Environment on Ozone issues.

Plan of action

10. In the coming two-year period, all efforts will be concentrated on monitoring and enforcing the licensing system and preventing illegal trade of ODS. Among the planned activities are the continuation of coordination, promotion and monitoring of the Ozone Programme for phasing out ODS as well as the monitoring of the recovery and recycling component. Also, the establishment of a Refrigeration Technicians Association is foreseen to implement a certification programme for refrigeration technicians. Public awareness messages via radio and television are planned as well as publication of articles in the print media.

Bhutan: Renewal of institutional strengthening

11. The Government of Bhutan has submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee a request in the amount of US \$90,000 for a three-year funding of the National Ozone Unit.

12. The Ozone Unit will be responsible for: ensuring that the legislative framework is in place and enforced, and developing a detailed legislative system to control ODS and ODS-based products and a licensing and quota system; providing information on the Montreal Protocol, phase-out schedules, regulations and general information to enable Bhutan to achieve its goals as outlined in the country programme and refrigerant management plan (approved at the 45th Meeting of the Executive Committee); developing and implementing capacity building and awareness programmes as well as information sharing mechanisms on non-ODS technologies (with particular emphasis on technology transfer from India); submitting annual reports on the ODS consumption to the Multilateral and Ozone secretariats; submitting institutional strengthening project related reports to UNEP; and monitor implementation of RMP project. The Ozone Unit will be headed by a programme officer assisted by one programme assistant and supported through the institutional strengthening project.

Democratic Republic of Congo: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: March 1999	32,270
Phase II: Dec. 2000	64,540
Total	96,810
Amount requested for renewal (Phase III) (US \$):	64,540
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	64,540
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III to the Multilateral Fund	64,540
Date of approval of country programme	March 1999
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	--
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1996), (ODP tonnes)	552.9
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2004) (ODP tonnes)	375.0
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	665.7
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	218.7
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	15.3
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	4.8
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	1.4
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2004) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	329.09
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	22.86
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	11.00
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.40
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.90
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	2,307,802
Amount disbursed (as at May 2005) (US \$):	722,333
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	273.1
ODS phased out (as at May 2005) (ODP tonnes)	18.0

Progress report

13. The activities carried out in the three-year period from March 2002 to February 2004 in the Democratic Republic of Congo were satisfactory. The main objectives of the institutional strengthening project were the establishment of a National Ozone Unit (NOU) as well as a steering committee and the nomination of a national coordinator. The NOU has been fully operational since 2002. A wide campaign of awareness-raising for the general public was undertaken. Another major goal was the development of legal texts and guidelines regarding the control of imports of ODS. The country is now back in compliance. In addition, customs officers were trained to allow them to better identify ODS. A programme for recycling of ODS was envisaged. A reliable data collection system was established and the necessary reports were sent to the Secretariat on time. A Regional Network meeting for national ozone officers was held in Kinshasa in April 2003. A training course for customs officials was held from 12 to 14 April 2005.

14. The National Ozone Unit is located within the Ministry of Environment and Nature Conservation. The NOU supervises the data collection and is responsible for submitting the reports to the Ozone Secretariat. It also gives technical assistance to the refrigerant sector and alerts importers of ODS to the dangers of ODS.

Plan of action

15. By the end of 2007 the following tasks will be carried out:

- finishing all the current projects, especially the Refrigerant Management Plan which foresees training for customs officers followed by training of refrigerant technicians;
- putting in place a licensing system for import and export of ODSs.
- Pursuing the awareness-raising campaign for the general public and refrigerant sector
- Following up on regulatory matters

Viet Nam: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: June 1995	137,280
Phase II: July 1999	91,520
Phase III: March 2001	91,520
Phase IV: July 2003	118,976
Total	439,296
Amount requested for renewal (Phase V) (US \$):	118,976
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	118,976
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase V to the Multilateral Fund	118,976
Date of approval of country programme	May 1996
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	1999
Total ODS consumption reported in country programme (1993), (ODP tonnes)	702.1
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2004) (ODP tonnes)	241.00
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	500.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	37.1
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	1.6
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.2
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	136.5

Annex I

Latest consumption of controlled substances (2004) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	241.0
(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
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	4,534,806
Amount disbursed (as at May 2005) (US \$):	3,720,867
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	376.2
ODS phased out (as at May 2005) (ODP tonnes)	283.0

Progress report

16. The activities carried out in the two-year period in Viet Nam were satisfactory. The main objectives included the preparation of guidelines for customs officers and ODS importers on the customs declaration for ODS. In this context customs officers and Ozone officers met twice per year. All relevant reports were submitted in time to the Montreal Protocol Fund Secretariat and to the Government. Progress and expenditure reports on institutional strengthening project implementation were submitted to UNEP. As for public awareness, a 28 minute film on the 10 years of implementation of Montreal Protocol in Viet Nam was produced and broadcast. The annual contract with Viet Nam television to produce and broadcast educational and scientific programs on the Ozone layer protection and ODS phase-out was maintained. Nine workshops for local authorities and refrigerant technicians were organized. The Beijing and Montreal Amendments were ratified on 4 November 2004. The Government approved the establishment of a quota system for ODS imports.

17. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) is located within the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. Its main function is to collaborate with ministries, government agencies and local authorities to establish policies and legal documents for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. They are also responsible for organizing training courses and workshops with the aim of raising public awareness and strengthening institutional capacities.

Plan of action

18. By the end of 2007, the following tasks are envisaged: develop and supervise the implementation of ODS phase-out projects; prepare progress reports on implementation of the country programme; disseminate technical information, alternative technologies and develop international efforts to protect the ozone layer by monitoring and evaluating the implementation of investment projects, monitoring ODS imports, exports and uses; carrying out activities to promote public awareness; setting up mechanisms and infrastructure to promote recovery and recycling of ODSs; assisting in organisation of an annual ozone award programme; recommending policies and measures for suitable phase-out of CFCs and halons.

Annex II**VIEWS EXPRESSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON RENEWALS
OF INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS
SUBMITTED TO THE 46TH MEETING***Belize*

19. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Belize and notes with appreciation that Belize reported 2004 data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that Belize's CFC consumption is below the level required in the approved action plan. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Belize has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, the establishment of a certification and licensing of refrigeration technicians, as well as measures for the prevention of illegal CFC trade and the monitoring of RMP activities. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Belize 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.

Democratic Republic of Congo

20. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for the Democratic Republic of Congo (D.R. Congo) and notes with appreciation that the D.R. Congo reported 2004 data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that CFC consumption in D.R. Congo is substantially below the CFC consumption freeze level. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, the D.R. Congo has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, the establishment of a National Ozone Unit, establishing a data collection system and carrying out training courses for customs officers and refrigerant technicians. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, the D.R. Congo 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.

Viet Nam

21. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Viet Nam and notes with appreciation that Viet Nam reported data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that it has already met the 50 per cent CFC phase-out Montreal Protocol control target for 2005. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Viet Nam has taken significant steps to phase-out its ODS consumption. Specifically, coordination of implementation of the terminal project in the aerosol sector, preparation of a national CFC and halon phase-out plan; the completion of ongoing projects; organization of training workshops for customs officers; continuation of awareness-raising activities to ensure stakeholders' commitment to ODS

phase-out; and, development of a methyl bromide strategy. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Viet Nam to reduce the consumption of ODS. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Viet Nam 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.



United Nations Environment Programme

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ПРОГРАММА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЕ

UNEP 2005 WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT

PRESENTED TO THE
46TH MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

MAY 2005

Division of Technology, Industry and Economics
OzonAction Branch

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UNEP 2005 WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT

May 2005

SUMMARY

- I. Consistent with its 2005-2007 Business Plan, UNEP is submitting the following amendment to its 2005 Work Programme for the consideration of the Executive Committee at its 46th meeting. This amendment includes the following projects:

No	Project Title	Reference	Funding Requested (US\$)*
1	Institutional Strengthening Requests for Afghanistan, Albania, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, DR Congo, Turkmenistan, and Vietnam.	BP 2005	599,009
2	RMP Update Preparation for Grenada	BP 2005	15,000
3	TPMP Preparation for DPR Korea	BP 2005	25,000
	GRAND TOTAL		639,009

* All amounts exclude project support costs.

- 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.

The activities proposed in this Amendment follow the latest applicable guidelines approved by the Executive Committee including relevant decisions taken at the 45th meeting.

1 Title: *Institutional Strengthening Projects for Afghanistan, Albania, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, DR Congo, Turkmenistan, and Vietnam*

Background: These projects are part of UNEP’s 2005 Business Plan.

Objectives: Assist the Governments of the above-mentioned countries through establishment of a National Ozone Unit within the Ministries of Environment or renewals of their existing Institutional Strengthening projects, in accordance with the approved Executive Committee guidelines (including Decision 43/37 (a) referring to funding threshold for LVCs and VLVCs).

Afghanistan IS: An additional start-up funding of US\$20,000 is being requested to sustain functioning of the National Ozone Unit, and in order to complete the formulation of the CP/RMP. Difficult ground conditions and security situation has impacted on the preparation of the CP/RMP. Afghanistan has already initiated substantial activities of capacity building and CP/RMP preparation. A joint GTZ/UNEP mission has already taken place for initiating CP/RMP formulation process. Data collection exercise is more or less completed and the analysis of collected data is ongoing. It is hoped that the CP/RMP will be submitted to the November 2005 meeting of the Executive Committee

As the CP/RMP preparation funds cannot be used for IS activities, and the initial US\$40,000 for set up of Ozone unit is almost exhausted, any interruption in funding would negatively affect the ongoing CP/RMP preparation process and the compliance status of this new Party.

Description: UNEP sent separate proposals for these projects to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat between 9 and 31 May 2005.

Time Frame: See separate Project documents for new Institutional Strengthening Projects and Terminal reports and Action plans for renewal requests.

Cost:

Country	Cost (US\$)
Afghanistan, start-up	US\$ 20 000
Albania, phase 1 (year 3)	US\$ 54 600
Barbados, phase 3 (year 2)	US\$ 58 500
Belize, phase 3	US\$ 76 700
Bhutan, phase 1	US\$ 90 000
DR Congo, phase 3	US\$ 64 540
Turkmenistan, phase 1	US\$ 115 693
Vietnam, phase 5	US\$ 118 976

(the above does not entail 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 for renewal.	1-2 months before the completion of respective phase

2 Title: *Preparation of RMP Update for Grenada*

Background

This project is part of UNEP's 2005 Business Plan.

UNEP and UNDP will work jointly to assist the Party to update the RMP of Grenada. UNDP will take care of the investment part of the project, while UNEP will look after the policy and other non-investment components. UNEP is the implementing agency for the Institutional Strengthening project of Grenada.

Objectives:

The main objective of this project preparation is to update the RMP of Grenada in order to assist the country in meeting Montreal Protocol's 2005 and 2007 compliance targets. This will be done jointly with UNDP.

*Expected results
and outcome:*

The proposed project is expected to result in a strategic approach for Grenada to meet ODS compliance under the Montreal Protocol and eventually phase out its use.

Description:

Project proposal has been submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat.

Time Frame:

12 months

Cost:

US\$15,000 (excluding agency support costs)

*Project
Milestones:*

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Project preparation mission	1-2
Proposal development (First draft) Consultation with stakeholders	3-6
Final Draft	7-11
Proposal submission	12

3 Title: *Preparation of TPMP for DPR Korea*

Background

This project is part of UNEP’s 2005 Business Plan.

UNEP will assist the Party to prepare the TPMP. UNEP is an implementing agency for the Institutional Strengthening project.

UNEP will collaborate with UNIDO that will implement the investment components of the final TPMP.

Objectives:

The main objective of this project preparation is to prepare the TPMP for DPR Korea in order to assist the country in meeting Montreal Protocol’s 2007 and 2010 compliance targets.

Expected results and outcome:

The proposed project is expected to result in a strategic approach for DPR Korea to meet ODS compliance under the Montreal Protocol and eventually phase out its use.

Description:

Project proposal will be submitted when completed as per time table indicated below.

Time Frame:

9 months

Cost:

US\$25,000 (excluding agency support costs).

Project

Milestones:

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Project preparation mission	1-2
Proposal development (First draft) Consultation with stakeholders	3-4
Final Draft	5-7
Proposal submission	9