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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Fiftieth Meeting
New Delhi, 6-10 November 2006

AMENDMENTS TO UNEP WORK PROGRAMME FOR 2006

Pre-session documents of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol are without prejudice to any decision that the Executive Committee might take following issue of the document.

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COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FUND SECRETARIAT

1. UNEP is requesting approval from the Executive Committee of US \$2,940,707 for its 2006 Work Programme Amendments, plus agency support costs of US \$122,915.
2. The activities proposed in UNEP's Work Programme Amendments are presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1: UNEP's Work Programme Amendments

Country	Activity/Project	Amount Requested US \$	Amount Recommended US \$
SECTION A: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR BLANKET APPROVAL			
A1. Preparation of terminal phase-out management plans in twelve low-volume-consuming countries:			
Belize	Project preparation for a terminal phase-out management plan	15,000	15,000
Cambodia	Project preparation for a terminal phase-out management plan	15,000	15,000
Cape Verde	Project preparation for a terminal phase-out management plan	30,000	30,000
Guatemala	Project preparation for a terminal phase-out management plan	15,000	15,000
Maldives	Project preparation for a terminal phase-out management plan	15,000	15,000
Mozambique	Project preparation for a terminal phase-out management plan	30,000	30,000
Nepal	Project preparation for a terminal phase-out management plan	15,000	15,000
Peru	Project preparation for a terminal phase-out management plan	15,000	15,000
Sao Tome & Principe	Project preparation for a terminal phase-out management plan	30,000	30,000
Suriname	Project preparation for a terminal phase-out management plan	15,000	15,000
Tanzania	Project preparation for a terminal phase-out management plan	17,000	17,000
Western Samoa	Project preparation for a terminal phase-out management plan	30,000	30,000
Sub-total for project preparation:		242,000	242,000
A2. Renewal of institutional strengthening projects:			
ODP tonnes			
Bahamas	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase III	n/a	60,000
Burkina Faso	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase VII	n/a	72,410
Burundi	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase IV	n/a	60,000
Cape Verde	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase II	n/a	60,000
Chad	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase III	n/a	60,000
Cook Islands	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase II	n/a	15,000
Dominica	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase III	n/a	60,000
Ethiopia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase IV	n/a	60,000
Fiji	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase V	n/a	60,000
Gabon	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase V	n/a	60,000
Grenada	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase III	n/a	60,000
Haiti	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase II	n/a	100,000
Honduras	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase V	n/a	60,000
Kyrgyzstan	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase III	n/a	115,830
Lao	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase III	n/a	60,000
Maldives	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase IV	n/a	60,000
Mali	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase IV	n/a	60,677
Marshall Islands	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase II	n/a	30,000
Mongolia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase IV	n/a	60,000

Country	Activity/Project		Amount Requested US \$	Amount Recommended US \$
Mozambique	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase III	n/a	80,800	80,800
Nauru	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase II	n/a	15,000	15,000
Nepal	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase IV	n/a	60,000	60,000
Niue	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase II	n/a	15,000	15,000
Rwanda	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase II	n/a	60,000	60,000
St Vincent & the Grenadines	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase III	n/a	60,000	60,000
Sao Tome & Principe	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase II	n/a	60,666	60,666
Suriname	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase II	n/a	73,333	73,333
Tanzania	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase III	n/a	60,000	60,000
Togo	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase IV	n/a	60,666	60,666
Tuvalu	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase II	n/a	7,583	7,583
Zimbabwe	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase V	n/a	148,242	148,242
Sub-total for institutional strengthening projects:			1,875,207	1,875,207
A3. Individual projects:				
Bangladesh	Formulation of MDI strategy	n/a	60,000	60,000
Haiti	Halon technical support	n/a	25,000	25,000
Global	Compliance Assistance Programme 2007	n/a	[1]	[1]
St. Kitts and Nevis	Technical assistance for the phase out of methyl bromide	n/a	20,000	20,000
Sub-total for Individual Projects			105,000	105,000
SECTION B: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR INDIVIDUAL CONSIDERATION				
B1. Renewal of institutional strengthening projects:				
			ODP tonnes	
Guinea	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase V	n/a	60,000	60,000
Guinea Bissau	Renewal of institutional strengthening project, phase II	n/a	60,000	60,000
Sub-total for renewal of institutional strengthening projects:			120,000	120,000
B2: Preparation of terminal phase-out management plans in low-volume-consuming countries:				
Bhutan	Project preparation for a terminal phase-out management plan	n/a	15,000	0
Guinea Bissau	Project preparation for a terminal phase-out management plan	n/a	30,000	30,000
Malawi	Project preparation for a terminal phase-out management plan	n/a	30,000	30,000
Zambia	Project preparation for a terminal phase-out management plan	n/a	30,000	30,000
Sub-total for activities in national phase-out plans or other investment projects:			105,000	90,000
B3. Preparation of a National CFC Phase out Plan				
Yemen	Project preparation for a National CFC Phase out Plan	n/a	50,000	50,000
Sub-total for a National CFC Phase out Plan:			50,000	50,000

SECTION C: ACTIVITIES IN NATIONAL PHASE-OUT PLANS OR OTHER INVESTMENT PROJECTS			
Bahrain	Terminal phase out management plan (first tranche)	210,000	[2]
Burkina Faso	Terminal phase out management plan (first tranche)	90,900	[3]
Kyrgystan	Terminal phase out management plan (first tranche)	142,600	[4]
Sub-total for activities in national phase-out plans or other investment projects:		443,500	
Subtotal		2,940,707	2,482,207
Agency support costs (nil for institutional strengthening and 13 per cent for other activities):		122,915	63,310
Total:		3,063,622	2,545,517

[1] Considered under document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/20

[2] Considered under document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/24

[3] Considered under document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/26

[4] Considered under document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/37

SECTION A: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR BLANKET APPROVAL**A1: Preparation of terminal phase-out management plans in twelve low-volume-consuming countries****Project description**

3. UNEP is seeking funding for preparation of terminal phase-out management plans (TPMPs) in for Belize (US \$15,000), Cambodia (US \$15,000), Cape Verde (US \$30,000), Guatemala (US \$15,000), the Maldives (US \$15,000), Mozambique (US \$30,000), Nepal (US \$15,000), Peru (US \$15,000), Sao Tome and Principe (US \$30,000), Suriname (US \$15,000), Tanzania (US \$17,000), and Samoa (US \$30,000). Cape Verde, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe and Samoa have requested TPMPs consisting of non-investment activities only and the entire project preparation activity will be carried out by UNEP. For Belize, Cambodia, Guatemala, the Maldives, Nepal, Peru, Suriname and Tanzania, project preparation is being shared with UNDP. In all cases the total project preparation funding requested is consistent with the Fund guidelines.

Secretariat's comments and recommendation

4. In the review of the requests for the preparation of the TPMP for Belize, Cape Verde, Cambodia, Guatemala, the Maldives, Mozambique, Nepal, Peru, Sao Tome and Principe, Suriname and Tanzania, and Samoa the Secretariat noted that these countries have already reported their ODS consumption for 2005 under Article 7 to the Montreal Protocol, except for Cape Verde and Guatemala who have reported data on ODS consumption only for 2004.

5. The Secretariat also noted that the present level of consumption of ODS in these countries was below their respective baselines as indicated in the table below. Although the MB consumption of Guatemala for 2004 shows a figure higher than that is allowed under the Montreal Protocol, it is consistent with the action plan submitted to the Meeting of the Parties as per Decision XV/34.

Country	Consumption ODP Tonnes			
	ODS name	Baseline	2004 A7	2005 A7
Belize	CFC	24.38	12.23	9.60
Cambodia	CFC	94.23	70.42	44.53
Cambodia	TCA	0.48	0.00	0.14
Cape Verde	CFC	2.26	1.53	-
Guatemala	CFC	224.65	65.40	-
Guatemala	CTC	10.60	0.00	-
Guatemala	Halons	0.20	0.00	-
Guatemala	MB	400.70	484.20	-
Maldives	CFC	4.57	0.00	0.00
Mozambique	CFC	18.22	1.60	1.20
Mozambique	Halons	0.90	0.00	0.00
Mozambique	MB	3.38	1.14	0.90

Country	Consumption ODP Tonnes			
	ODS name	Baseline	2004 A7	2005 A7
Nepal	CFC	27.00	0.00	0.00
Nepal	CTC	0.89	0.88	0.11
Nepal	Halons	2.00	0.00	0.00
Peru	CFC	289.53	145.66	127.67
Peru	CTC	0.97	0.00	0.00
Peru	MB	1.28	0.00	0.00
Sao Tome and Principe	CFC	4.71	4.00	2.25
Suriname	CFC	41.31	9.22	7.48
Tanzania	CFC	253.86	98.82	98.90
Tanzania	CTC	0.12	0.00	4.79
Tanzania	Halons	0.33	0.00	0.00
Samoa	CFC	4.46	0.00	0.00

6. The twelve requests are consistent with decision 45/54, and within the funding limits specified therein. The Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the twelve proposals at the levels of funding indicated in Table 1 with the proviso that, in developing and subsequently implementing the TPMPs, UNEP be requested to take into account decision 47/10 (e) regarding the inclusion in licensing systems of import controls on methyl bromide, CTC and/or TCA, as well as CFCs. The Executive Committee may also like to urge UNEP to encourage Cape Verde and Guatemala to submit their 2005 Article 7 data as soon as possible.

A2: Renewal of institutional strengthening projects

(a)	Bahamas (Phase III)	US \$60,000
(b)	Burkina Faso (Phase VII)	US \$72,410
(c)	Burundi (Phase IV)	US \$60,000
(d)	Cape Verde (Phase III)	US \$60,000
(e)	Chad (Phase III)	US \$60,000
(f)	Cook Islands (Phase I)	US \$15,000
(g)	Dominica (Phase III)	US \$60,000
(h)	Ethiopia (Phase IV)	US \$60,000
(i)	Fiji (Phase V)	US \$60,000
(j)	Gabon (Phase V)	US \$60,000
(k)	Grenada (Phase II)	US \$60,000
(l)	Haiti (Phase II)	US \$100,000
(m)	Honduras (Phase V)	US \$60,000
(n)	Kyrgyzstan (Phase III)	US \$115,830
(o)	Lao (Phase III)	US \$60,000
(p)	Maldives (Phase IV)	US \$60,000
(q)	Mali (Phase IV)	US \$60,677
(r)	Marshal Islands (Phase II)	US \$30,000
(s)	Mongolia (Phase IV)	US \$60,000
(t)	Mozambique (Phase III)	US \$80,800

(u)	Nauru (Phase I)	US \$15,000
(v)	Nepal (Phase IV)	US \$60,000
(w)	Niue (Phase I)	US \$15,000
(x)	Rwanda (Phase II)	US \$60,000
(y)	Sao Tome & Principe (Phase II)	US \$60,666
(z)	St. Vincent & the Grenadines (Phase III)	US \$60,000
(aa)	Suriname (Phase II)	US \$73,333
(bb)	Tanzania (Phase III)	US \$60,000
(cc)	Togo (Phase IV)	US \$60,666
(dd)	Tuvalu (Phase II)	US \$7,583
(ee)	Zimbabwe (Phase V)	US \$148,242

Project description

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

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

8. 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.

A3: Individual Projects:

- (a) Bangladesh – Formulation of an MDI Transition Strategy (US \$60,000)

Background

9. UNEP, on behalf of the government of Bangladesh is submitting a request for the formulation of a transition strategy for MDIs in Bangladesh, following decision 49/33 (b) (i),(ii),(iii) of the Executive Committee, which states, *inter alia*:

- (a) Request the Government of Bangladesh to submit to the 50th Meeting a proposal for the development of a transition strategy for the phase-out of CFC-based MDIs. In developing its strategy, Bangladesh is invited to consider, among other things:
- (i) Accelerating the replacement of CFC-MDIs with HFA-MDIs and/or other non-CFC alternatives (i.e., DPIs) by multi-national companies that have already introduced those products in other Article 5 Parties;
 - (ii) Inviting multi-national companies that are manufacturing CFC-MDIs in Bangladesh to provide information demonstrating the steps being taken to assist the earliest possible changeover to the manufacture of non-CFC asthma and COPD treatments in Bangladesh; and
 - (iii) To facilitate the earliest possible completion by the leading nationally-owned manufacturer of MDIs in Bangladesh of the

manufacturing facilities for non-CFC MDIs currently under implementation.

10. UNEP indicated that this transition strategy will be developed in close coordination with UNDP.

Fund Secretariat's Comments

11. The Secretariat agreed with UNEP on the principle that transition strategies are facilitation mechanisms the purpose of which is to enable users of MDI to move to non-CFC technology. This should not be seen as a means to prepare a project that will lead to additional requests for funding for investment projects.

Fund Secretariat's Recommendations

12. The project is for blanket approval at the level of funding indicated in Table 1 above on the understanding that the transition strategy will not lead to further investment projects requiring future funding from the Multilateral Fund.

(b) Haiti – Halon technical support (US \$25,000)

Background:

13. UNEP has submitted, on behalf of the Government of Haiti, a project aiming at establishing and implementing the national halon management programme which will support Haiti in meeting its obligations under the Montreal Protocol. The funding requested amounts to US \$25,000 plus support costs of US \$3,250 to cover:

- (a) National consultants to finalise survey of Halon users and assist in policy development (US \$4,000);
- (b) Consultation with national stakeholders and organisation of stakeholder workshops (US \$5,000);
- (c) Provision of technical support and training for Fire Services and Major Fire systems Companies (US \$10,000);
- (d) Development of the technical standards for Halon alternatives, Code of Conduct for Halon Users and procedures for the industry (US \$5,000); and
- (e) Establishment and maintenance of the virtual halon bank, including the database (internet, database adaptation). This will be managed by the NOO (US \$1,000).

14. The installed capacity is estimated at 7.5 ODP tonnes for halon based on the last 10 years of Article 7 data. Haiti's latest halon consumption as reported pursuant to Article 7 was 0 ODP tonnes in 2005. No halon was imported for 5 of the last 10 years. Haiti's baseline for halons is 1.5 ODP tonnes. Haiti does not produce halons and fully depends on the import from other countries.

15. The project will:
- (a) Conduct a detailed survey on the use and sources of halon;
 - (b) Develop a data base for monitoring halon stocks;
 - (c) Formulate a halon management plan at the national level;
 - (d) Provide awareness raising and the demonstration of alternatives;
 - (e) Provide technical assistance on alternative technologies; and
 - (f) Provide regional coordination to the Caribbean Regional Halon Clearinghouse.

Fund Secretariat's Comments

16. Haiti is currently implementing its RMP that was originally approved in 2003 as a 3-year project. It has suffered several delays due to lack of ODS legislation. UNEP has reported that since the 2006 elections, the political situation has improved substantially and the approval of the legislation is supposed to be expedited. One of the proposed activities is "Implementation of Enforcement of ODS regulations for the management of Halons".

17. UNEP indicated that draft legislation had been completed and is expected to be approved only by March 2007. The proposed import controls/bans include provisions for the allowance of recycled and or reclaimed halons as required by decision 44/8(b). However, under the proposed legislation, any halon import (be it virgin, recycled or reclaimed) will have to receive a permit.

18. The Secretariat notes that one of the activities under the project is to "Establish linkage with the Caribbean halon clearing house facility" and part of the project description indicates that regional coordination will be undertaken "to facilitate that surplus halon is sold to regional and international markets". Decision 44/8 requires that countries participating in regional halon projects with recovery and recycling should develop during project preparation a clear understanding and agreement about the use of the recovery and recycling equipment funded. This should include the processing fees and transport and storage costs, and the coverage of deficits, if they arise, as well as the lifting of any impediments to trade in recovered and recycled halons in the region, if such restrictions exist.

19. UNEP indicated that for the Caribbean region, in the project funded by Environment Canada, equipment was provided only for the larger inventory holders namely, Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica. For the other countries, the agreement was to use the concept of a virtual bank. The Caribbean Halon Clearinghouse was established on this basis, and holders of inventories maintain their stock of halon with the information on availability posted on the Caribbean Halon Web Page.

20. The continuation of activities will be managed by the National Ozone Officer through an agreement with University of West Indies (UWI) where the Halon Information Clearing House (HICH) will be located and funding will be provided for two years. The HICH will provide information, technical support and advice to regional stakeholders related to halon inventories in the English-Speaking Caribbean countries. After two years, it is expected that the FC/UWI will continue to maintain and operate the HICH for at least another two-year period, or as long as is

possible, in order to assist participating countries in their efforts to phase out halons, as required under the Montreal Protocol.

21. This project will address the collection and distribution of used and reclaimed halon by providing information on the type, amount needed, type of technologies, locations of the national inventories and on the availability of the inventory holders. Data on the amount and type available for international trade will be posted on the Halon Clearing House Facility including contacts for the NOO and inventory holders.

22. UNEP did not provide a business plan for the sustainability of the halon management plan required by decision 44/8(d). UNEP indicated that the continuation of the project will be the responsibility of the NOO and the Government of Haiti. No equipment will be bought during this period.

23. Based on decision 44/8(a) and 47/10(a), the requested level of funding is consistent with the level of funding indicated in decisions 44/8(a) and 47/10(a). The requested level of non-investment activity seems appropriate and represents a maximum level of funding for the country. UNEP indicated that the Government has not agreed that no further funding would be requested for this sector after approval of this one-off grant. However, pursuant to decision 35/57, halon banking is considered the last project in the halon sector.

RECOMMENDATIONS

24. The project is recommended for blanket approval at the level of funding indicated in Table 1, including agency support costs of 13 per cent, on the understanding that no further funding would be requested for the halon sector.

- (c) St. Kitts and Nevis– Technical assistance for the phase-out of methyl bromide (US \$20,000)

Background

25. On behalf of the Government of St. Kitts and Nevis, UNEP is submitting a request for technical assistance to phase out methyl bromide in the country. The technical assistance project will phase out 0.08 ODP tonnes of MB in all remaining uses in the country. This figure is based on the 2005 MB consumption of St. Kitts and Nevis. The country's MB baseline is 0.27 ODP tonnes.

26. There is only one user and importer of MB in the country. The use of MB is mostly for fumigation of buildings and furniture, as well as grain and machinery in the food processing industry. The project proposes to use sulfuryl fluoride as the alternative to methyl bromide. It includes training on the proper use of the alternatives and on good fumigation practices, awareness raising and provision of monitoring equipment for proper monitoring of gas concentrations.

Fund Secretariat's Comments

27. The Secretariat requested UNEP to provide further clarification on the elements and content of the training programme. In providing the requested information, UNEP indicated that

the components will include IPM for structures and technical information on structural fumigation, and will be implemented using a combination of classroom and field exercises.

28. The Secretariat also expressed concern that the alternative chosen, sulfuryl fluoride, is not yet registered in the country and that registration can take time. The Government of St. Kitts and Nevis provided a letter with a commitment that the registration is already ongoing, and will be completed soon.

Fund Secretariat's Recommendations

29. The project is recommended for blanket approval at the level of funding indicated in Table 1 above on the understanding that this will phase out all uses of MB, and that no further funding will be requested for the MB sector.

SECTION B: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR INDIVIDUAL CONSIDERATION

B1. Renewal of institutional strengthening projects

30. This section provides the Secretariat's comments on each of the institutional strengthening projects submitted. Annex I provides further details based closely on the reports from the implementing agency.

(a) Guinea	US \$60,000
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31. The description of the institutional strengthening project for Guinea is presented in Annex I to this document.

Background

32. Guinea's IS terminal report indicated that the country has made significant reductions in its ODS consumption. On the basis of the data submitted under Article 7 for 2004, Guinea has reduced CFC consumption by 60 per cent, thereby meeting the reduction in CFC consumption as required by the Montreal Protocol. The country has legislation in place and has a fixed annual quota for imports of ODS.

Fund Secretariat's comments

33. Countries are required to report data on the progress of the implementation of their country programmes by 1 May each year. Both the terminal report and the request for an IS extension refer to data from the country programme report. However, as of the date of preparation of this document, Guinea has not submitted a CP report for 2005.

Fund Secretariat's recommendations

34. In light of the information provided in the Secretariat's comments above, the Executive Committee may wish to consider approving funding for Phase II of the institutional strengthening project for Guinea at the level of US \$60,000 for two years. If approved, the Executive Committee may wish to express to the Government of Guinea the comments which appear in Annex II to this document.

(b) Guinea Bissau

US \$60,000

35. The description of the institutional strengthening project for Guinea Bissau is presented in Annex 1 of this document.

Background

36. Guinea Bissau’s IS terminal report indicates that the country has made progress in implementing programmes that will assist it to meet compliance requirements under the Montreal Protocol. On the basis of the data submitted under Article 7 for 2004, Guinea Bissau appears at risk of not meeting 50 per cent reduction required by the Protocol, having reported a consumption of 25.2 ODP tonnes, as compared to the country’s CFC baseline of 26.3. However, this reported figure is consistent with the action plan submitted by the country following Decision XVI/24 when Guinea Bissau was declared in non-compliance. In this action plan, Guinea Bissau committed to reduce its CFC consumption to 26.75 ODP tonnes.

Fund Secretariat’s comments

37. Countries are required to report data on the progress of the implementation of their country programmes by 1 May each year. Both the terminal report and the request for an IS extension refer to data from the country programme report. However, as of the date of preparation of this document, Guinea Bissau has not submitted a CP report for 2005.

Fund Secretariat’s recommendations

38. In light of the information provided in the Secretariat’s comments above, the Executive Committee may wish to consider approving funding for Phase II of the institutional strengthening project for Guinea Bissau at the level of US \$60,000 for two years. If approved, the Executive Committee may wish to express to the Government of Guinea Bissau the comments which appear in Annex II to this document.

B2: Preparation of terminal phase-out management plans in low-volume-consuming countries

(a) Bhutan – Project Preparation funds for a terminal phase-out plan

US \$15,000

Background

39. On behalf of the Government of Bhutan UNEP, as the lead implementing agency, has submitted a request for funds to prepare a terminal phase out management plan for Bhutan to be prepared jointly with UNDP.

40. At its 45th Meeting, the Executive Committee approved the RMP for Bhutan with total funding of US \$90,000 with the following elements: training programmes for refrigeration service technicians (US \$20,000), training programmes for customs officers (US \$25,000) and a technical assistance programme in the refrigeration servicing sector (US \$45,000). These projects are currently under implementation.

Fund Secretariat's Comments

41. In reviewing this request the Secretariat advised UNEP, as the lead implementing agency, to defer the request for the preparation of a TPMP project for Bhutan for the following reasons:

- (a) The RMP is under current implementation and will be completed only in December 2007;
- (b) The approved RMP was based on a CFC consumption of 165 kilograms. However, the Government of Bhutan reported a CFC consumption of 120 kilograms in 2004 and 70 kilograms in 2005 under Article 7 of the Protocol. These reductions in consumption were achieved without any assistance from the Multilateral Fund since the RMP project was only approved in 2005;
- (c) According to a recent report by UNEP, during the implementation of the RMP "some retrofitting has been done also in industrial refrigeration sector", and, therefore, the current CFC consumption in the country must be very small; and
- (d) It is stated in the approved RMP for Bhutan that "a reassessment of the consumption pattern needs to be undertaken in the year 2007 and based on this specific projects and policy based interventions may be necessary to achieve smooth transition from ODS consumption and achieving ODS phase-out".

42. The Secretariat also notes that at the time the RMP project was submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee, the Secretariat proposed that the RMP project should be submitted as a TPMP at a total cost of no more than US \$120,000. This figure was proposed taking into account the very small level of CFC consumption in Bhutan (less than 170 kilograms), the direct assistance that the Government and industrial sector of India had provided to Bhutan, and the level of funding approved for countries with very small levels of consumption.

43. In spite of the request by the Secretariat, UNEP and UNDP proceeded to submit the proposal as an RMP citing the country's specific circumstances as a new Party as a reason for doing so. In subsequent discussions with the Secretariat, UNEP responded that the country has requested that this funding be submitted to this meeting to enable them to meet their Montreal Protocol commitments as soon as possible.

Fund Secretariat's recommendations

44. In light of the information provided in the Secretariat's comments above, the Executive Committee may wish to consider deferring consideration of this project preparation until:

- (a) Bhutan completes the implementation of the RMP;
- (b) UNEP and UNDP submits a comprehensive project progress report indicating the activities that have been implemented and what additional activities, if any, might be needed to achieve the complete phase-out of the 25.5 kilograms of CFCs that might be remaining in the country; and
- (c) When (a) and (b) are submitted, the Executive Committee might wish to consider

whether it wishes to approve additional funding for the preparation of a TPMP for Bhutan or approving additional funding for the implementation of the remaining activities that might be identified in light of decision 45/54, in particular subparagraph (c), “that future TPMP proposals for the post-2007 period might include requests for funding up to the levels indicated in the table below, on the understanding that individual project proposals would still need to demonstrate that the funding level was necessary to achieve complete phase-out of CFCs”.

- | | | |
|-----|--|-------------|
| (b) | Guinea Bissau- Project Preparation funds for a terminal phase-out plan | US \$30,000 |
| (c) | Malawi– Project Preparation funds for a terminal phase-out plan | US \$30,000 |
| (d) | Zambia – Project Preparation funds for a terminal phase-out plan | US \$30,000 |

Background

45. On behalf of the Governments of Guinea Bissau, Malawi, and Zambia, UNEP has requested funding to prepare a terminal phase out management plan for the refrigeration sector as per decision 45/54. The request is for the TPMP to be prepared by UNEP alone.

46. The ODS consumption for 2004 and 2005 of the three countries above is summarized in the table below, including their corresponding baselines:

Country	Consumption ODP Tonnes			
	ODS name	Baseline	2004 A7	2005 A7
Guinea Bissau	CFC	26.28	25.24	
Malawi	CFC	57.67	11.42	5.55
Malawi	MBR	112.74	0.00	0.00
Zambia	CFC	27.36	10.01	9.54
Zambia	CTC	0.66	0.00	0.00
Zambia	MBR	29.34	11.41	10.20
Zambia	TCA	0.06	0.00	0.00

Fund Secretariat’s comments

47. The Secretariat expressed its concern to UNEP that the countries listed above have consumption ranging from 5-10 ODP tonnes. These countries are likely to require more than just non-investment projects to meet compliance. This is based on the experience of other countries with similar consumption levels where activities such as retrofitting and provision of small equipment was essential for the full implementation of the TPMP. The Secretariat encouraged UNEP to identify a partner agency that could implement the possible investment component of the project, and share project preparation funds.

48. In subsequent discussions with UNEP, the Secretariat was informed that while project preparation would be undertaken solely by UNEP, part of the TPMP funding would be

transferred to the implementing or bilateral agency for the formulation of an investment component, should any need arise during the project preparation.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

49. The three requests are consistent with decision 45/54, and are within the funding limits specified therein. In light of the information provided above, the Executive Committee may wish to consider approving funding for the project preparation for Guinea Bissau, Malawi and Zambia as indicated in Table 1, based on the understanding that should investment projects be required, the project preparation funds would be shared with the relevant implementing or bilateral agency, and with the proviso that in developing and subsequently implementing the TPMPs, UNEP be requested to take into account decision 47/10(e) regarding the inclusion in licensing systems of import controls for methyl bromide, CTC and/or TCA, as well as CFCs. The Executive Committee may also like to urge UNEP to encourage Guinea Bissau to submit its 2005 Article 7 data as soon as possible.

B.3 Preparation of a National CFC Phase out Plan

- (a) Yemen – Project preparation for a National CFC phase out plan US \$50,000

Background:

50. On behalf of the Government of Yemen, UNEP is submitting a request for funding for the preparation of a National CFC Phase-out plan in Yemen. UNEP is submitting the request for the project preparation to be implemented solely by them. UNEP and UNIDO have agreed that the latter will implement the investment components of the NPP once the project preparation is completed, despite UNEP receiving all the funding.

Fund Secretariat's comments

51. Yemen has not reported 2005 consumption data under Article 7. Its 2004 data shows CFC consumption of 746.4 ODP tonnes with a baseline of 1,796.07 ODP tonnes. The country reported consumption for 2005 for country programme implementation to the Fund Secretariat of 710.54 ODP tonnes.

52. The Secretariat informed UNEP that at the 37th Meeting, it received funds to implement good practices in refrigeration training (YEM/REF/37/TRA/17) and customs officers training (YEM/REF/37/TRA/18) for Yemen. At the same meeting, UNDP likewise received funds for the implementation of a national recovery and recycling programme (YEM/REF/37/TAS/15), all of these being components for the implementation of Yemen's RMP. These activities were due to be completed in August 2005, but are still ongoing.

53. Subsequently, at the 45th Meeting, UNIDO received funds for the preparation of a terminal umbrella project for refrigeration (YEM/REF/45/PRP/23) which was expected to be completed in April 2006. UNIDO indicates in its progress report that the project document is yet to be drafted.

54. The Secretariat expressed its concerns on the delayed implementation of the already approved projects for Yemen, and sought clarification on how this project preparation would be expedited to enable Yemen to phase out ODS. UNEP explained that the delays in the implementation of the RMP were due firstly to the late issuance of the ODS legislation, and secondly, due to delays in the agreement regarding the training and distribution of the recovery and recycling equipment. UNEP also informed the Secretariat that the ODS legislation in Yemen has now been issued by the Cabinet of Ministers, and this should allow the activities remaining in the RMP to be implemented faster. The Secretariat was also informed that UNEP, UNDP and Yemen have come to an agreement on expediting the implementation of the components of the RMP with a specific action plan, and has committed to these being completed by end of 2007.

55. UNEP also informed the Secretariat that the project preparation for the NPP will be carried out in parallel to the remaining components of the RMP. The preparation process would also use the monitoring component as one of the main sources for assessing the actual need for covering the remaining consumption in Yemen.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

56. In the light of the Secretariat's comments above, the Executive Committee may wish to consider approving the request for funds to prepare the NPP for Yemen at the level of US \$50,000 plus support costs.

Annex I

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS

Bahamas: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: March 1996	50,000
Phase II (Year 1): April 2003	26,666
Phase II (Year 2): April 2004	26,667
Total	103,333
Amount requested for renewal (Phase III) (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase III (US \$)	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)	60,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase III at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	N/A
Date of approval of country programme	May 1996
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1994), (ODP tonnes)	66
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes)	18.7
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	64.9
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.2
Latest consumption of controlled substances 2005 (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	13
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	5.7
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	927,820
Amount disbursed (as at April 2006) (US \$):	635,889
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	53.6
ODS phased out (as at April 2006) (ODP tonnes)	54.0

1. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

		US \$
(a)	Investment projects	740,461
(b)	Institutional Strengthening (including agency support cost)	103,333
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects	84,026
	Total:	927,820

Progress report

2. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) is presently located in the Bahamas Environment Science and Technology (BEST) Commission. In March 2006, the NOU was moved from the Environmental Monitoring and Risk Assessment Division (EMRAD) of the Department of Environmental Health Services in the Ministry of Health & Environment to the Bahamas Environment Science and Technology (BEST) Commission in the new Ministry of Energy and the Environment. The activities carried out from July 2004 to July 2006 of the Institutional Strengthening Project in the Bahamas were satisfactory. The important achievement of The Bahamas for this period was the passing of the Bill for an Act to Give Effect to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and for Matters Connected Thereto.”

Plan of action

3. For the next period (July 2006 to July 2008) the following activities foreseen include the implementation and enforcement of Licensing System, the establishment of a shared database with the NOU and customs, registration, training and certification of service technicians, continue public awareness activities, and maintain reporting to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats on data.

Burkina Faso: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts Previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$)	
Phase I: Nov. 1993	83,500
Phase II: May 1997	55,700
Phase III Marsh 1999	55,700
Phase IV March 2001	55,700
Phase V Nov. 2002	72,410
Phase VI July 2004	72,410
Total	395,420
Amount requested for renewal (Phase VII) (US \$):	72,410
Amount recommended for approval for Phase VII (US \$)	72,410
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase VII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)	72,410
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase VII at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	N/A
Date of approval of country programme	Nov. 1993
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1991), (ODP tonnes)	25.4
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes)	7.4
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	36.3
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	5.3
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.0

Latest consumption of controlled substances 2005 (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	7.4
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.0
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	991,379
Amount disbursed (as at April 2006) (US \$):	908,801
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	41.5
ODS phased out (as at April 2006) (ODP tonnes)	38.5

4. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Investment projects	369,623
(b)	Institutional strengthening (including agency support cost)	427,998
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects	193,758
	Total:	991,379

Progress report

5. The activities carried out in the context of the Institutional Strengthening Project for Burkina Faso in the period of 2005 and 2006 were satisfactory. The Ozone Unit continues to be located at the Ministry of Environment and Livelihood. The main activities of the Institutional strengthening project for this period were targeted to achieve compliance with the control measures established by the Montreal Protocol on ODS and include public awareness activities, dissemination of information on new technologies, enforcement of the licensing system, implementation and monitoring of activities under the RMP, and data reporting.

Plan of action

6. The main objective of the Institutional strengthening project for the next two year (2007-2008) is to sustain compliance with the control measures established by the Montreal Protocol on ODS and achieve the future reductions. The main activities will be to continue to raise awareness. Facilitate the reinforcement of regulatory measures as part of the harmonise UEMOA ODS regulations, and work towards the speedy ratification of the Montreal and Beijing Amendments.

Burundi: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$)	
Phase I: Nov. 1998	66,000
Phase II: July 2002	57,200
Phase III: Dec. 2004	60,000
Total	183,200
Amount requested for renewal (Phase IV) (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase IV (US \$)	60,000

Annex I

Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)	60,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase IV at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	N/A
Date of approval of country programme	Nov. 1998
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1997), (ODP tonnes)	53.9
Latest reported ODS consumption (2004) (ODP tonnes)	4.96
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	59.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.1
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest consumption of controlled substances 2004 (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	3.94
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	1.02
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	934,913
Amount disbursed (as at April 2006) (US \$):	755,864
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	40.5
ODS phased out (as at December 2004) (ODP tonnes)	40.0

7. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

		US \$
(a)	Investment projects	584,433
(b)	Institutional strengthening (including agency support cost)	183,200
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment project	167,280
	Total:	934,913

Progress report

8. The institutional support that Burundi received made it possible for the country to successfully meet its obligations under the Protocol of Montreal. In this phase, the country was able to meet their reduction of CFCs and has now reduced by more than 85 per cent. Awareness raising especially with high level decision makers was carried out, reporting to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats was completed. The National Ozone Unit is located at the Ministry of Environment and cooperates with the various government institutions on Ozone Protection issues. The Ozone Officer has direct access to the Minister and event related to the Montreal protocol receives high profile attention.

Plan of action

9. The main objective of the Institutional strengthening project in Burundi for the next two year (2007-2008) is to sustain compliance with the control measures established by the Montreal Protocol on ODS and achieve the future reductions. The main activities include awareness raising, exchange of information between neighbouring countries to learn from each other on the

movement of ODS and ODS containing equipment, coordinate the implementation of the remaining RMP activities and future TPMP activities, and continue data collection and reporting.

Cape Verde: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: (Start-up): Mar 2002	15,000
Phase I: (2 nd and 3 rd years): Dec. 2004	60,000
Total	75,000
Amount requested for renewal (Phase II) (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase II (US \$)	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase II to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)	60,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase II at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	N/A
Date of approval of country programme	Nov. 2004
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1999), (ODP tonnes)	1.80
Latest reported ODS consumption (2004) (ODP tonnes)	1.53
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	2.26
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest consumption of controlled substances 2004 (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	1.53
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.0
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	341,186
Amount disbursed (as at April 2006) (US \$):	104,930
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	1.0
ODS phased out (as at April 2006) (ODP tonnes)	0

10. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

		US \$
(a)	Investment projects	195,186
(b)	Institutional strengthening (including agency support cost)	75,000
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects	71,000
	Total:	341,186

Progress report

11. During its first phase of IS project, Cape Verde established the NOU and drafted a legislation. During the period reported, the NOU achieved, among others, the implementation of the Country Programme and various public awareness activities. The public awareness still

ongoing and the public in general is getting more aware of the use of ODS. The Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Alimentation et de l'Environnement (MAAE) fully supports the NOU and often gives input with regard to the activities implemented. The NOU supervises the collection of consumption data and sends them to the Secretariat. It is supported by the Ozone Committee which is composed of representatives from other ministries, customs and private sector of Cape Verde.

Plan of action

12. During the next IS period, the Cape Verde NOU will coordinate the TPMP preparation and implementation and encourage the use of ozone-friendly technologies and recovery and recycling equipments. The NOU will continue carrying on its public awareness activities in schools especially. The NOU Cape Verde hopes to have a successful second phase implementation towards ODS phase-out.

Chad: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$)	
Phase I: July 1998	60,000
Phase II: Dec.2004	60,000
Total	120,000
Amount requested for renewal (Phase III) (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase III (US \$)	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)	60,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase IV at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	N/A
Date of approval of country programme	July 1998
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1996), (ODP tonnes)	35.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2004) (ODP tonnes)	
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	34.6
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest consumption of controlled substances 2004 (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	14.24
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.24
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	872,159
Amount disbursed (as at April 2006) (US \$):	557,127
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	14.8
ODS phased out (as at April 2006) (ODP tonnes)	9.0

13. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Investment projects	578,920
(b)	Institutional strengthening (including agency support cost)	127,424
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects	165,815
	Total:	872,159

Note: Less than 5% disbursement of phase II

Progress report

14. The main objective of phase II was to develop the expertise and to reinforce the national capacities in order to reduce and phase out consumption of the controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol the Protocol in Chad. During this phase, ODS regulations were implemented, the refrigeration servicing sector was organised through associations, projects under the RMP were implemented. The ODS has good working relations with various stakeholders including high level decision makers.

Plan of action

15. For the next period (April 2006 to March 2007) Chad foresees a faster reduction in CFCs leading to a total phase out in two years. It also plans to continue strengthening capacities of stakeholder through training programmes, and ensure that projects are implemented efficiently. The country will also be strengthening the enforcement of national ODS regulations through the newly adopted CEMAC

Cook Islands: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$)		
	Phase I Dec. 2004	15,000
	Total	15,000
Amount requested for renewal Phase I (year 2) (US \$):		15,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase I (year 2) (US \$)		15,000
Agency support costs (US \$)		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase I to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)		15,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase II at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)		N/A
Date of approval of country programme		Dec. 2004
ODS consumption reported in country programme (2003), (ODP tonnes)		0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes)		0.1

Annex I

Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	1.7
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest consumption of controlled substances 2005 (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	0.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.1
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	39,860
Amount disbursed (as at April 2006) (US \$):	0
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	0
ODS phased out (as at April 2006) (ODP tonnes)	0

16. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Investment projects	0
(b)	Institutional strengthening (including agency support cost)	15,000
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects	24,860
	Total:	39,860

Progress report

17. The implementation of the first phase (Dec 2004 – Dec 2005) of the Institutional Strengthening Project in Cook Islands was satisfactory. During this phase, the country established its National Compliance Centre in 2005 linked with the National Environment Service, conducted training programme for refrigeration technicians, implemented awareness activities, and initiated the development of ODS legislation through consultation with stakeholders.

Plan of action

18. During the next phase (phase 2, Jan 2007 to Jan 2008) Cook Islands will be working towards implementing the remaining activities under the Regional PIC strategy through establishment of the ODS regulations and licensing system, training of customs officers and continues national awareness programmes. The Ozone Unit also plans to establish a workable monitoring and licensing system to control import and export of ODS especially at the border.

Dominica: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNDP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening:	
Phase I: November 1998	30,000
Phase II (Year 1): April 2004	13,000
Phase 2 (Year 2): April 2005	13,000
Total	56,000
Amount requested for renewal (Phase III) (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase III (US \$)	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)	60,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase III at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	Not applicable
Date of approval of country programme	November 1998
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1997), (ODP tonnes)	1.4
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes)	1.9
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	1.48
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	-
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	-
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	-
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	-
Latest consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	1.39
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.51
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	232,320
Amount disbursed (as of July 2006) (US \$):	102,947
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	0
ODS phased out (as of July 2006) (ODP tonnes)	0

19. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee

(a)	Investment projects	0
(b)	Institutional strengthening	59,900
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects	172,420
	Total:	232,320

Progress Report

20. During the period under review the Commonwealth of Dominica completed the implementation of the refrigerant management plan, established "Standing Order" for the import control of ODS and ODS-containing technologies and initiated the implementation of its TPMP. In January of 2006 the training of customs officers was completed with training of 16 Senior Customs officers and some stakeholders as local trainers who subsequently trained 21 Customs

officers and other stakeholders. This Customs training has been incorporated as an ongoing programme at the Customs Training school. Similarly, 6 air conditioning and refrigeration technicians were trained as trainers who subsequently trained 21 technicians. One of the limitations of the refrigerant management plan approved for this country is that it did not include an investment component. With the Terminal Phase-out Management Plan approved at the 48th Meeting this limitation has been addressed.

Plan of Action

21. Dominica's level of CFC consumption in 2005 exceeded its maximum allowable limit under the Montreal Protocol's 50% reduction requirement as of 1 January 2005. Consequently, in June of 2006, Dominica prepared and submitted to the Ozone Secretariat a plan of Action to return to compliance to be considered by the Implementation Committee at its next meeting. Thus in the next phase of the institutional strengthening project Dominica will manage the Plan of action to return to compliance mainly through the implementation of the TPMP with the goal of meeting the 2007 CFC consumption phase-out schedule. For this purpose the National Ozone Steering Committee (NOSC) will be reconstituted. The activities to be undertaken under the action plan include:

- Management and enforcement of the ODS Legislation/Regulations include the Import/Export Licensing System;
- Continuation of training of Customs officers and refrigeration and air-conditioning technicians;
- The formation and strengthening of Dominica Association of Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning (DARAC);
- Continuation of public awareness, education and outreach programmes;
- Continued collaboration of the NOU with the various stakeholders/partners most specifically, the local importers of CFC refrigerants;
- Assessment of Dominica's capability to meet the 2007 and 2010 phase-out schedules and compilation and submission of consumption data
- Prepare for combating illegal trade in ODS.
- Continued involvement and participation in international and regional activities under the Montreal Protocol

Ethiopia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$)	
Phase I: Oct. 1996	60,000
Phase II: Nov. 1999	40,300
Phase III: (year 1) April 2003	26,216
Total	126,516
Amount requested for renewal (Phase IV) (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase IV (US \$)	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)	60,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase IV at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	N/A
Date of approval of country programme	Oct. 1996
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1994), (ODP tonnes)	61.2
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes)	22.0
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	33.8
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	1.1
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.5
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	15.6
Latest consumption of controlled substances 2005 (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	15.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.4
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.0
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	6.6
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	511,167
Amount disbursed (as at April 2006) (US \$):	338,418
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	8.4
ODS phased out (as at April 2006) (ODP tonnes)	0

Record shows no disbursement of phase III (2nd year)

22. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

		US \$
(a)	Investment projects	123,169
(b)	Institutional strengthening (including agency support cost)	166,366
(c)	Project Preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects	221,632
	Total:	511,167

Progress report

23. The implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Ethiopia is proceeding well. A draft national ODS regulation was completed and finalised based on comments derived from a national workshop. The draft regulation was also translated into Amharic, the national language.

The regulations will introduce a licensing system for ODS and import quotas. Fifty six customs officers were trained in the control of ODS importation. A survey of ODS imports and consumption was undertaken as basis for updating the Refrigerant Management Plan. A survey was also conducted on Halon 1211 and 1301 and a national halon bank workshop conducted. In 2003 Ethiopia hosted the 9th ODSNET/AF meeting for English-speaking African countries.

Plan of action

24. The NOU is responsible for coordination and monitoring implementation of the Institutional Strengthening project in Ethiopia. In the next phase of the project the NOU will: continue to promote awareness on ozone issues in order to sustain interventions so far made; seek Government's ratification of all Amendments to the Montreal Protocol; establish regulations which include a licensing system; implement the activities specified in the Refrigerant Management Plan Update e.g. training of customs officers and refrigeration technicians; and carry out activities to strengthen control of ODS importation and consumption. Ethiopia met the 1999 freeze and the 50% reduction in CFCs in 2005. It is expected that by continuing institutional strengthening activities 85% reduction of CFCs consumption will be achieved by 2007.

Fiji: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$)	
Phase I: March 1994	65,890
Phase II: Nov. 1999	43,930
Phase III: July 2002	57,000
Phase IV (year 1): Dec. 2004	30,000
Phase IV (year 2): Nov. 2005	30,000
Total	226,820
Amount requested for renewal (Phase V) (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase V (US \$)	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase V to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)	60,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase V at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	N/A
Date of approval of country programme	June 1993
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1991), (ODP tonnes)	20.3
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes)	6.0
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	33.4
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.7

Latest consumption of controlled substances 2005 (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	0.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	5.1
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.9
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	807,173
Amount disbursed (as at April 2006) (US \$):	410,228
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	7.8
ODS phased out (as at April 2006) (ODP tonnes)	5.0

25. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Investment projects	416,788
(b)	Institutional strengthening (including agency support cost)	241,097
(c)	Project Preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects	149,288
	Total:	807,173

Progress report

26. The implementation of the fourth phase of the Institutional Strengthening Project in Fiji was satisfactory. The significant achievement was the phased out CFCs with zero import, zero export and 3.3% reduction plan for HCFC importers. Under the enforcement of licensing system and legislation for ODS, 369 technicians 154 stores received permits, 29 import permits were issued, 163 licenses to handle ODS were renewed, and 92 permits to store controlled substances were renewed. The Methyl Bromide Working Group was formally established and assisted in developing the MB phase out strategy. The Beijing and Montreal Amendments were also ratified during this period.

Plan of action

27. During the next phase (phase 5, Jan 2007 to Jan 2009) the objectives are to implement the TPMP for the country, implement the MB phase out plan, continue raising awareness and work with line ministries to build capacity and initiate policy review. The Ozone Unit will, during this period, fully enforce the ODS legislation and licensing system. The training programme for refrigeration technicians and customs officer to provide support and assistance to public and industries will also be continued.

Gabon: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$)	
Phase I: May 1997	45,600
Phase II: Dec. 2000	30,400
Phase III: July 2002	39,520
Phase IV: Dec. 2004	60,000
Total	175,520
Amount requested for renewal (Phase V) (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase V (US \$)	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase II to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)	60,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase V at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	N/A
Date of approval of country programme	May 1997
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1995), (ODP tonnes)	95.3
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes)	3.6
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	10.3
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest consumption of controlled substances 2005 (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	2.1
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	1.5
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	781,246
Amount disbursed (as at April 2006) (US \$):	651,726
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	14.4
ODS phased out (as at April 2006) (ODP tonnes)	12.0

28. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Investment projects	486,212
(b)	Institutional strengthening (including agency support cost)	185,400
(c)	Project Preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects	109,634
	Total:	781,246

Progress report

29. The main objective of the phase IV was to coordinate the completion of ODS phase out activities in view of ensuring the total phase-out ahead of the phase-out schedule. The major activities coordinated by the NOU Gabon were the completion of the RMP update projects (training of technicians and customs officers), public awareness, enforcement of ODS

regulations including CEMAC sub-regional regulations and preparation of a TPMP. The National Ozone Unit continued to enjoy full support of the government of Gabon since the ODS Officer is also a technical adviser to the Vice-Prime Minister, Minister of Environment and Protection of Nature. The cooperation with other ministerial departments was successfully facilitated through the National Ozone Committee. Inter-ministerial consultations were held for the implementation of the CEMAC regulations. Awareness activities were carried out through workshops organised for decision makers and university students. Other awareness activities include meetings with parliamentarians and other decision makers and associations of businessmen. Awareness video materials are regularly broadcast on several national TV stations. The national Ozone Unit of Gabon reported article 7 data to Ozone Secretariat and Progress on CP implementation to the Fund Secretariat on a regular basis.

Plan of action

30. During the next phase of the IS project, The NOU Gabon will be coordinating the implementation of all phase out activities under the TPMP that is being developed. The Government of Gabon through the National Ozone Unit, the Department of Trade and Administration of Customs will ensure the reinforcement of the CEMAC ODS regulations. The Ozone Unit will continue to work ensuring that incentives are in place to discourage use of ODS and promote use of alternatives with the aim of ensuring total phase out by end of 2008. Awareness activities will also be increased targeting more stakeholders, especially the business community and additional training will be provided to refrigeration technicians in view of accelerating the transfer to CFC free technologies. The NOU intends to encourage the reviews of training curricula in schools to include Ozone related.

Grenada: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$)	
Phase I: March 2000	30,000
Phase II: Dec. 2002	18,000
Total	48,000
Amount requested for renewal of Phase III (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase III (US \$)	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase II to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)	60,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase III at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	N/A
Date of approval of country programme	March 2000
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1998), (ODP tonnes)	3.9
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes)	0.6
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	6.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.0

Annex I

Latest consumption of controlled substances 2005 (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	0.6
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.1
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	337,433
Amount disbursed (as at April 2006) (US \$):	143,647
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	1.2
ODS phased out (as at April 2006) (ODP tonnes)	1.0

31. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Investment projects	183,173
(b)	Institutional strengthening (including agency supplement)	51,900
(c)	Project Preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects	102,360
	Total:	337,433

Progress report

32. In 2004, the Government Building housing the NOO was severely damaged by Hurricane Ivan. To date the NOO has returned to its original facilities and has begun re-equipping the office and searching for needed resources. Grenada is in the process of preparing comprehensive legislation in the form of an Act to support the ODS phase out in the country. The ODS Licensing and quota system was put in place in March of 2006. Under the Ministerial order of March 2006 no imports of CFC or CFC containing equipment can be made without a license. The permission to import CFC will also include the permitted annual amounts of CFCs. With the implementation of the Licensing System, consumption (imports) of CFCs is to be completely phased out by 31 December 2009 consistent with the Montreal Protocol schedule.

Plan of action

33. For the coming phase, Grenada will continue to manage and enforce its ODS licensing system, complete the implementation of the RMP, and work towards meeting 2007 phase-out requirements. Refrigeration Service technicians training will be continued, as well as the implementation of their awareness and outreach programme. Priority will be given to rebuilding the National Ozone Office.

Guinea: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$)	
Phase I: Nov. 1995	50,000
Phase II: July 1999	33,333
Phase III: July 2001	33,333
Phase IV: Dec. 2003	43,333
Total	159,999
Amount requested for renewal (Phase V) (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase V (US \$)	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase V to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)	60,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase V at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	N/A
Date of approval of country programme	Nov. 1995
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1993), (ODP tonnes)	38.4
Latest reported ODS consumption (2004) (ODP tonnes)	16.7
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	42.4
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	8.6
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest consumption of controlled substances 2004 (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	16.7
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.0
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	646,023
Amount disbursed (as at April 2006) (US \$):	468,498
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	17.9
ODS phased out (as at April 2006) (ODP tonnes)	12.9

34. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Investment projects	321,362
(b)	Institutional strengthening (including agency support cost)	175,166
(c)	Project Preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects	149,495
	Total:	646,023

Progress report

35. The phase IV of the Institutional Strengthening Project for Guinea has been implemented successfully and achieved all its expected goals. The RMP activities are being successfully implemented and training of customs officers is ongoing alongside the enforcement of ODS regulations. Awareness activities are also being carried out and importers are being encouraged

to import equipments using alternative refrigerant and the use of these alternatives are on the increase. The NOU has also been coordinating the implementation of investment projects under the RMP with UNDP as implementing agency. Guinea is already meeting requirement for reduction of 50% in CFCs consumption (2005) and is likely to meet the 85% reduction of CFCs consumption by 2007.

Plan of action

36. The National Ozone Unit of Guinea is playing a key role in assisting the Government in meeting its obligations under the Montreal Protocol and in protecting the Ozone Layer. During the next period, the NOU will coordinate the enforcement of ODS regulations, complete the remaining RMP activities, monitor the success of these activities, coordinate the preparation and implementation of a TPMP and continue coordinating awareness raising activities through various media.

Guinea Bissau: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$)	
Phase I (start-up): March 2003	30,000
Phase I (end and 3 rd years): July 2004	60,000
Total	90,000
Amount requested for renewal (Phase II) (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase II (US \$)	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase II to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)	60,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase II at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	N/A
Date of approval of country programme	July 2004
ODS consumption reported in country programme (2003), (ODP tonnes)	29.7
Latest reported ODS consumption (2004) (ODP tonnes)	25.2
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	26.3
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest consumption of controlled substances 2004 (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	25.2
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.0
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	669,593
Amount disbursed (as at April 2006) (US \$):	118,628
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	8.8
ODS phased out (as at April 2006) (ODP tonnes)	0

37. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Investment projects	484,918
(b)	Institutional strengthening (including agency support cost)	67,800
(c)	Project Preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects	116,875
	Total:	669,593

Progress report

38. The National Ozone Unit of Guinea Bissau has been fully operational since 2003. The NOU consists of two professionals working full time under the supervision of the Director of Environment and forest. This has allowed the NOU to work efficiently. RMP activities are being successfully implemented and training of customs officers and technicians in refrigeration are ongoing. Awareness activities are also being carried on and traders are encouraged to import equipment using alternative refrigerant and the use of these alternatives are on the increase. The NOU also has been coordinating the implementation of investment project under the RMP with UNDP as implementing agency. With the support provided through the IS project, the National Ozone Unit of Bissau Guinea was able to collect data on ODS consumption and reported Article 7 data to Ozone Secretariat. Progress reports on CP implementation were also sent to the Fund Secretariat.

Plan of action

39. During the next phase of the IS project, the NOU will be coordinating the implementation of all phase out activities of the RMP and the preparation of the TPMP. The enforcement of the quota system will limit the quantities of ODS imported in the country. The Government of Guinea Bissau intends to undertake more awareness activities towards the public and stakeholders. The NOU will complete the RMPs programme and develop activities for the TPMP. The funding of the IS project will allow the country to meet the 85% reduction by end of 2006 and intensify training and awareness activities.

40. The full time NOU staff team will be able to meet all reporting requirements to UNEP as implementing agency as well as report progress to the Fund Secretariat and article 7 data to Ozone Secretariat.

Haiti: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$)		
Phase I (year 1): Nov. 2002		50,000
Phase I (year 2 and 3): July 2004		100,000
Total		150,000
Amount requested for renewal (Phase II) (US \$):		100,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase II (US \$)		100,000
Agency support costs (US \$)		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase II to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)		100,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase II at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)		N/A
Date of approval of country programme		March 2003

Annex I

ODS consumption reported in country programme (2002), (ODP tonnes)	170.4
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes)	85.6
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	169.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	1.5
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.2
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest consumption of controlled substances 2005 (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	81.4
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	4.2
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	595,354
Amount disbursed (as at April 2006) (US \$):	218,032
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	14.0
ODS phased out (as at April 2006) (ODP tonnes)	0

41. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Investment projects	393,374
(b)	Institutional strengthening (including agency support cost)	150,000
(c)	Project Preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects	51,980
	Total:	595,354

Progress report

42. During the period from July 2004 to June 2006, Haiti advanced in the implementation of the Institutional Strengthening Project. In particular, the National Ozone Unit was able to work together with the private sector in order to tackle the issue of ozone depletion. Particularly, the Governmental Ozone Committee was created, which is working well together with the NOU.

43. Haiti's ODS consumption has been reduced to comply with their commitments under the Montreal Protocol as shown in the 2005 data reports.

Plan of Action

44. The planned activities for the next phase, from July 2006 to June 2008, include several issues including the implementation of the Import/Export Licensing System, as well as of the Refrigerant Management Plan and encouragement to the establishment of an Association of Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Technicians. Also a strategy for Halon Management will be designed. Activities to develop measures to address illegal trade of ODS are also being developed, and the NOU will continue gathering of ODS data and its corresponding trend analysis. Public awareness, activities are planned to raise awareness among the general public as well as among policy and decision makers in order to keep ozone layer protection issues as a priority.

Honduras: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts Previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$)	
Phase I: Oct 1996	66,000
Phase II: Dec 2000	44,000
Phase III July 2003	57,200
Phase IV April 2005	60,000
Total	227,200
Amount requested for renewal (Phase V) (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase V (US \$)	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase V to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)	60,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase V at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	N/A
Date of approval of country programme	Oct 1996
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1994), (ODP tonnes)	435.2
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes)	448.16
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	331.64
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	259.43
Latest consumption of controlled substances 2005 (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	122.60
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	9.96
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	315.6
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	3,342,025
Amount disbursed (as at April 2006) (US \$):	2,941,478
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	243.5
ODS phased out (as at April 2006) (ODP tonnes)	227.2

45. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

		US \$
(a)	Investment projects	2,942,300
(b)	Institutional strengthening (including agency support cost)	241,500
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects	158,225
	Total:	3,342,025

Progress Report

46. Since April 2005, Honduras has been advancing on the institutional strengthening project. In particular, they have established strategic alliances with institutions such as the Special Environment Prosecution Agency and the Border Police in the fight for complying with

the policies regulating Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS), import controls and the ban implementation for imports of ODS-based equipment.

47. Furthermore, they have fostered public awareness in the country by including the international ozone day celebration within the environmental dates to be taken into account by the public, as well as promoting the ozone protection issue at education centres with the support of the private sector.

48. Finally, Honduras is in compliance with their commitments under the Montreal Protocol according to the Action Plan approved by MOP 16.

Plan of Action

49. The planned activities for the next phase, from April 2007 to March 2009, include several issues including keeping the operation of the Technical Ozone Unit for guaranteeing the ODS phase out in the period 2007-2009. Such measures are the efficient adoption of alternatives to MeBr in melon growing through the second phase of the investment project, the implementation of the current RMP updates and the preparation of National Plan of Elimination of other ODS. Regarding public awareness, activities are planned to continue raising awareness among the general public through education centres at different education levels.

50. Additionally, activities are foreseen to watch the strict application of the ODS use Ruling and for a continued implementation of the quota system for ODS imports. Honduras will also have activities designed for the Ratification of the Montreal and Beijing Amendments.

Kyrgyzstan: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$)	
Phase I : July 2002	133,650
Phase II: Dec. 2004	115,830
Total	249,480
Amount requested for renewal (Phase III) (US \$):	115,830
Amount recommended for approval for Phase III (US \$)	115,830
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)	115,830
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase III at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	N/A
Date of approval of country programme	July 2002
ODS consumption reported in country programme (2000), (ODP tonnes)	67.3
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes)	16.4
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	72.9
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	14.2

Latest consumption of controlled substances 2005 (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	8.1
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.7
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	7.6
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	1,293,482
Amount disbursed (as at April 2006) (US \$):	656,100
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	28.2
ODS phased out (as at April 2006) (ODP tonnes)	9.0

51. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Investment projects	689,252
(b)	Institutional strengthening (including agency support cost)	249,480
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects	354,750
	Total:	1,293,482

Progress report

52. During the second phase (January 2005 – December 2006) Kyrgyzstan r adopted the law on ‘ratification of Beijing Amendment’ and a legal draft on ‘ozone layer protection’ was prepared and is now being reviewed by the Parliament. As far as CFC reduction is concerned, 2,589 kg of CFC-12 were phased out in 2004-2006. An additional workshop on awareness raising was held where 32 persons participated. 37 heads of enterprises participated in another workshop. 495 refrigeration technicians were trained in various workshops and it was agreed that trained technicians in turn will conduct training for other technicians. 101 customs officers have been trained. Customs posts in the regions were given ODS detectors. 469 units of recovery & recycling equipment were received and distributed. Three CFC recycling centres were established – including one mobile. The NOU also organized seminars on substitute technologies and ODS alternatives. Links were established with other National Ozone Units in other countries of the Region (Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Uzbekistan and China). A trilateral meeting of NOUs and customs authorities of Kazakhstan, China & Kyrgyzstan was held in August 2005 in Cholpon-Ata. Various awareness raising material such as a video film, newspaper articles were developed and distributed as well as teaching aids on ‘ozone layer for teachers’ which were introduced in the curricula of secondary schools. A website describing the activities of the Ozone Center in Kyrgyzstan was launched. Finally, all reports due were submitted in time to the MFS, Ozone Secretariat and UNEP.

Plan of action

53. The National Ozone Unit is located at the Ministry of Ecology & Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic. The Ozone Centre is responsible for coordinating all ODS phase-out activities, assisting in preparing training courses, maintaining good ties with representatives of other ministries, industry and other stakeholders. During the next phase (phase 3, Jan 2007 to Jan 2009) the Kyrgyz Republic plans to phase-out of CFC by January 2009 in line with the Country Programme, take measures to control illegal CFC trade, conduct refrigeration training

and continue with raising public awareness. In particular, the Ozone Centre plans to introduce a special curriculum 'Mechanical engineering of refrigeration equipment and air conditioning systems' at the State Technical University.

Lao PDR: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$)	
Phase I: July 2001	66,000
Phase II: July 2004	57,200
Total	123,200
Amount requested for renewal (Phase III) (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase III (US \$)	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)	60,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase III at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	N/A
Date of approval of country programme	July 2001
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1999), (ODP tonnes)	43.3
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes)	23.1
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	43.3
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.0
© Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest consumption of controlled substances 2005 (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	23.1
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.0
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	960,218
Amount disbursed (as at April 2006) (US \$):	512,740
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	28.6
ODS phased out (as at April 2006) (ODP tonnes)	16.0

54. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

		US \$
(a)	Investment projects	657,481
(b)	Institutional strengthening (including agency support cost)	131,780
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects	170,957
	Total:	960,218

Progress report

55. The implementation of the second phase (July 2004 – July 2006) of the Institutional Strengthening Project in Lao was satisfactory. The most significant achievement of this period

was the reduction of CFC consumption in 2005 to 19.46 ODP tonnes, which is below the 50% baseline level. Lao's also established the track and cross check mechanism with the customs and with importers for the enforcement and monitoring of ODS import and export licensing and quota system and existing laws and regulations, Customs officers started to enforce and monitor ODS trade at the border after receiving ODS identification kits at all entry points in July 2006 and established a regular contact with Singapore NOU regarding the export from Singapore via Vietnam to Laos and Thailand. 40 customs officers and 20 technicians were trained under the RMP project implementation and Recovery and Recycling equipments were installed at five Technical Institute of Ministry of Education and Lao National University. Finally, all reports due were submitted in time to the MFS, Ozone Secretariat and UNEP.

Plan of action

56. The National Ozone Unit is located at the Science Technology and environment Agency of Lao. The Ozone Unit is responsible for coordinating all ODS phase-out activities, assisting in preparing training courses, maintaining good ties with representatives of other ministries, industry and other stakeholders. During the next phase (phase 3, Jan 2007 to Jan 2009) the objectives of the NOU will include enforcement and monitoring of ODS import/export licensing and quota system and existing laws and regulations. Coordination with Thailand, Vietnam and Singapore NOU to control ODS imports to Lao PDR, training of technicians in good practices in refrigeration, introduction of trade incentives, such as duty exemption/ reduction in ozone friendly products, strengthening the training of customs officers and customs procedures and further enforce and strictly conduct ODS check-ups at all entry points and submit timely reporting to Ozone Secretariat, Multilateral fund and Implementing Agency.

Maldives: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$)	
Phase I: March 1994	41,250
Phase II: July 2002	35,753
Phase III: Dec. 2004	60,000
Total	137,003
Amount requested for renewal (Phase IV) (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase IV (US \$)	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)	60,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase IV at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	N/A
Date of approval of country programme	June 1993
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1991), (ODP tonnes)	5.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes)	2.7
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	4.6
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.0

Annex I

Latest consumption of controlled substances 2005 (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	0.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	2.7
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	422,211
Amount disbursed (as at April 2006) (US \$):	307,689
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	3.5
ODS phased out (as at April 2006) (ODP tonnes)	0

57. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Investment projects	226,000
(b)	Institutional strengthening (including agency support cost)	142,366
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects	53,845
	Total:	422,211

Progress report

58. The most significant achievement of the third phase of the institutional strengthening project in Maldives was compliance with the phase out schedule as agreed in the Plan of Action. Maldives also organised public awareness activities including Ozone day, TV films and banners, published information booklets, posters, stickers, calendars and etc. There was an exhibition on ozone friendly products, which was a good example of involving the industry stakeholders in the phase-out process. Public schools and children awareness activities were also undertaken, the licensing system for regulating the imports of CFCs was strengthened. More than 40 technicians were trained on good practices in refrigeration while more than 100 customs and law enforcement officers were trained under the customs training programme. ODS identification kits have been distributed to customs and in all the entry points. Finally, all reports due were submitted in time to the MFS, Ozone Secretariat and UNEP.

Plan of action

59. The National Ozone Unit is located in the Ministry of Environment Energy Water/ Environment Research Centre of the Maldives. The Ozone Centre is responsible for coordinating all ODS phase-out activities, assisting in preparing training courses, maintaining good ties with representatives of other ministries, industry and other stakeholders. During the next (phase 4, Jan 2007 to Jan 2009) Maldives plans to continue to enforce and monitor ODS import/export licensing and quota system and existing laws and regulations. Coordinate with China NOO to control imports to Maldives, monitor and manage the existing ODS stock in the country, continue to retrofit the existing air conditioning systems in MACs in atolls and local communities, conduct awareness and training workshops for refrigeration and air conditioning technicians in resorts and hotels in good practices in refrigeration, recovery and recycling, retrofitting and illegal trade in ODS and fulfil the reporting requirements under the Montreal Protocol.

Mali: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$)	
Phase I: March 1998	70,000
Phase II: Dec. 2001	46,667
Phase III: Dec. 2004	60,677
Total	177,344
Amount requested for renewal (Phase IV) (US \$):	60,677
Amount recommended for approval for Phase IV (US \$)	60,677
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)	60,677
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase IV at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	N/A
Date of approval of country programme	March 1998
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1995), (ODP tonnes)	103.9
Latest reported ODS consumption (2004) (ODP tonnes)	27.5
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	108.1
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest consumption of controlled substances 2004 (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	25.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	2.5
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	891,543
Amount disbursed (as at April 2006) (US \$):	656,434
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	25.8
ODS phased out (as at April 2006) (ODP tonnes)	25.5

60. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

		US \$
(a)	Investment projects	546,429
(b)	Institutional strengthening (including agency supplement)	192,511
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects	152,603
	Total:	891,543

Progress report

61. The activities carried out in the context of the Institutional Strengthening Project for Mali in the period of 2005 and 2006 were satisfactory. All main objectives set for the period were met, including awareness raising campaign, assisting implementing agencies in the implementation of approved projects, including training activities under RMP update, coordination of the implementation of ODS regulations including UEMOA regulations and submission of reports to

the Ozone Secretariat and to the Multilateral Funds Secretariat. The National Ozone Unit is located at the Ministry of Environment and cooperates with the various government institutions and stakeholders organisations on Ozone Protection issues.

Plan of action

62. In the next two years the Mali plans to undertake additional RMP activities with the view to achieving 100% ODS phase-out by the year 2009, expedite the process for adaptation to alternative technologies, reinforce legislative and regulatory measures to prevent imports and use of ODS through the harmonized UEMOA ODS regulations, strengthen capacity of government structures in charge of control measures such as customs border points, facilitate the preparation of TPMP and ensure coordination and monitoring of approved activities and submit annual data reports and CP implementation reports to the Ozone Secretariat and to the MLF Secretariat.

Marshall Islands: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$)	
Phase I: March 2002	34,000
Total	34,000
Amount requested for renewal Phase II (year 1) (US \$):	30,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase II (year 1) (US \$)	30,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase II to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)	30,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase II at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	N/A
Date of approval of country programme	March 2002
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1999), (ODP tonnes)	1.1
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes)	0
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	1.2
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest consumption of controlled substances 2005 (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	0.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.0
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	89,370
Amount disbursed (as at April 2006) (US \$):	71,350
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	0
ODS phased out (as at April 2006) (ODP tonnes)	0

63. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Investment projects	0
(b)	Institutional strengthening (including agency support cost)	34,000
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects	55,370
	Total:	89,370

Progress report

64. During the first phase (March 2002 – April 2005) of the institutional strengthening project Marshall Islands established the National Compliance Centre in November 2003 which consists of appointed member representatives from the Ministry of Public Works, NGOs and RMIEPA who serve actively in planning and awareness raising activities; enacted the Ozone Layer protection Regulation under the National Environment Protection Act 1984 in August 2004, conducted training for refrigeration technicians and customs officers and submitted all due reports in time to the MFS, Ozone Secretariat and UNEP.

Plan of action

65. The National Ozone Unit is located at the Environmental Protection Authority in Marshall Islands. The Ozone Unit is responsible for coordinating all ODS phase-out activities, assisting in preparing training courses, maintaining good ties with representatives of other ministries, industry and other stakeholders. During the next phase (phase 3, Jan 2007 to Jan 2009) Marshall Islands plans to enforce the regulation on importation of ODS using ODS containing equipment, continue conducting awareness campaign, introduce control of ODS including licensing and monitor closely the import and export at the border and submit required reports to Ozone Secretariat, Multilateral Fund and UNEP on time.

Mongolia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amount previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$)		
	Phase I : July 1999	66,000
	Phase II: March 2002	57,200
	Phase III: July 2004	57,200
	Total	180,400
Amount requested for renewal (Phase IV) (US \$):		60,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase IV (US \$)		60,000
Agency support costs (US \$)		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)		60,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase IV at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)		N/A
Date of approval of country programme		July 1999
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1998), (ODP tonnes)		13.9
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes)		4.3
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes)		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)		10.6

Annex I

(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest consumption of controlled substances 2005 (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	3.7
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.6
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	731,657
Amount disbursed (as at April 2006) (US \$):	529,391
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	6.3
ODS phased out (as at April 2006) (ODP tonnes)	6.0

66. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Investment projects	419,620
(b)	Institutional strengthening (including agency support cost)	188,980
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects	123,057
	Total:	731,657

Progress report

67. In the third phase (July 2004 – July 2006), one of Mongolia's achievements is the reduction of 82.3 % in ODS imports for 2005 from 1999 due to regular monitoring of the country programme implementation. It has also completed an ODS inventory with ODS inspectors in the country and formalised arrangement with the Mongolia's Customs General Administration to exchange information on import of ODS and ODS contained equipment regulated by the Government. It also initiated a certification system for the trained refrigeration technicians and engineers who completed the training programme on good practice refrigeration technicians enabling him/her as qualified for Refrigeration Maintenance and service, and continued its public awareness work.

Plan of action

68. The National Ozone Unit is located at the Ministry of Nature and Environment of Mongolia. The Ozone Cell is responsible for coordinating all ODS phase-out activities, assisting in preparing training courses, maintaining good ties with representatives of other ministries, industry and other stakeholders. During the next phase (phase 4, Jan 2007 to Jan 2009) the objectives are to complete the activities under the TPMP which included the remaining training of refrigeration technicians and customs officers, enhance policy research of inter-linkage between the ozone and climate change convention, MEA and alternative technology, and continue to conduct regular public awareness raising through educating consumers on the impact of their consumption decisions.

Mozambique: 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	92,400
Phase II: Dec. 2003	80,080
Total	172,480
Amount requested for renewal (Phase III) (US \$):	87,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase III (US \$)	80,800
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)	80,800
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase III at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	N/A
Date of approval of country programme	Dec. 1994
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1998), (ODP tonnes)	32.4
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes)	3.1
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	18.2
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.9
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	3.4
Latest consumption of controlled substances 2005 (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	1.2
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.4
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	1.0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	898,550
Amount disbursed (as at April 2006) (US \$):	716,294
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	6.9
ODS phased out (as at April 2006) (ODP tonnes)	7.0

69. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

		US \$
(a)	Investment projects	661,356
(b)	Institutional strengthening (including agency support cost)	184,492
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects	52,702
	Total:	898,550

Progress report

70. The implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities in Mozambique is going on successfully. During the period reported, the National Ozone Unit of Mozambique has implemented the required activities under the IS and RMP update activities and because of this, met the 50% CFC reduction. It is expected that by continuing with the ongoing activities the country will achieve a 100% of CFC reduction by 2010. The ODS regulations were recently finalised and waiting to be submitted for approval process within the government system. The

NOU embarked on an awareness programme, training for customs officers, refrigeration technicians and other stakeholders. The NOU carried out a national survey to determine uses and major users of methyl bromide.

Plan of action

71. The NOU is a responsible authority for coordination of the implementation of the IS programme and for monitoring of the implementation of the CFC update and proposed terminal phase out plan. The NOU of Mozambique will continue with the training programme for the technicians in the refrigeration sector and customs officers for implementation of the draft ODS regulations. The NOU will continue awareness raising programme through mass media, NGOs, workshops, and distribution of awareness materials such as news papers, brochures, pamphlets and others to the industry and other stakeholders.

Nauru: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously originated for institutional strengthening (US \$)	
Phase I: Dec. 2004	15,000
Total	15,000
Amount requested for renewal Phase I (year 2) (US \$):	15,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase I (year 2) (US \$)	15,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase I to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)	15,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase II at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	N/A
Date of approval of country programme	Dec. 2004
ODS consumption reported in country programme (2003), (ODP tonnes)	0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes)	0.02
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	0.5
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest consumption of controlled substances 2005 (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	0.02
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.0
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	39,860
Amount disbursed (as at April 2006) (US \$):	0
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	0
ODS phased out (as at April 2006) (ODP tonnes)	0

72. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Investment projects	0
(b)	Institutional strengthening (including agency support cost)	15,000
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects	24,860
	Total:	39,860

Progress report

During this phase, Nauru established its National Compliance Centre in November 2003, conducted public awareness and education programme by visiting schools, communities and broadcasted activities through newspaper and radio program in Nauru; drafted the Ozone Layer protection Regulation finalized for Cabinet Submission. It is expected to be in force before the end of 2006.

Plan of action

73. The National Ozone Unit is located at the Department of Industry Commerce and Resources in Nauru. The Ozone Unit is responsible for coordinating all ODS phase-out activities, assisting in preparing training courses, maintaining good ties with representatives of other ministries, industry and other stakeholders. During the next phase (phase 2, Jan 2007 to Dec 2008) the objectives are to complete remaining activities under the Regional Strategy which include maintaining compliance with the Montreal Protocol; to adopt regulation on importation of ODS using ODS Containing equipment; to strengthen monitoring of import /export of ODS program, conduct public awareness campaign to protect the ozone, introduction of controls on ODS including licensing, including monitoring of applications, imports and exports at the border and to maintain the monitoring system to collect and report data on ODS import and exports.

Nepal: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$)		
	Phase I: Nov. 1998	62,000
	Phase II: July 2002	53,733
	Phase III: Dec. 2004	60,000
	Total	175,733
Amount requested for renewal (Phase IV) (US \$):		60,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase IV (US \$)		60,000
Agency support costs (US \$)		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)		60,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase IV at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)		N/A
Date of approval of country programme		Nov. 1998
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1998), (ODP tonnes)		29.1
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes)		0.1
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes)		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)		27.0

Annex I

(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	2.0
© Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.9
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest consumption of controlled substances 2005 (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	0.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.1
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.0
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	646,863
Amount disbursed (as at April 2006) (US \$):	506,599
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	18.3
ODS phased out (as at April 2006) (ODP tonnes)	6.0

74. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Investment projects	379,420
(b)	Institutional strengthening (including agency support cost)	183,793
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects	83,650
	Total:	646,863

Progress report

75. The implementation of the third phase of the Institutional Strengthening Project in Nepal was satisfactory. The most significant achievement of this period was the preparation in 2004 of an inventory of seized CFCs to be marketed and there were two releases (27 tons in 2004, and 12MT in 2005 of CFC-12) of seized CFCs as per the established procedure, which were reported to the Ozone Secretariat. Nepal's other achievements include the prevention of unwanted imports of CFC containing equipment following better cross border coordination with India and China, and creating awareness to Importers of Refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment. The 2005 Meeting of the South Asia network of ODS Officers was also held in Kathmandu in 2005.

Plan of action

76. The National Ozone Unit is located at the Nepal Bureau of Standards and Metrology. The Ozone Cell is responsible for coordinating all ODS phase-out activities, assisting in preparing training courses, maintaining good ties with representatives of other ministries, industry and other stakeholders. During the next phase (phase 4, Jan 2007 to Jan 2009) the IS renewal will continue organising the training on good practices in refrigeration, procedures and standards for technicians of various grade/newcomers in this area. This will promote the certification system for refrigeration personnel being introduced in the country. A training programme related to Hydrocarbon refrigerants will also be initiated. The NOU will also continue to promote educational & awareness programs relating to ODS and ozone layer protection.

Niue: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$)	
Phase I: Dec. 2004	15,000
Total	15,000
Amount requested for renewal Phase I (year 2) (US \$):	15,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase I (year 2) (US \$)	15,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase I to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)	15,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase II at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	N/A
Date of approval of country programme	Dec. 2004
ODS consumption reported in country programme (2003), (ODP tonnes)	0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2004) (ODP tonnes)	0
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	0.1
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest consumption of controlled substances 2004 (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	0.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.0
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	39,860
Amount disbursed (as at April 2006) (US \$):	0
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	0
ODS phased out (as at April 2006) (ODP tonnes)	0

77. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

		US \$
(a)	Investment projects	0
(b)	Institutional strengthening (including agency support cost)	15,000
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects	24,860
	Total:	39,860

Progress report

78. The first phase (Dec 2004 – Dec 2005) of implementation of the Institutional Strengthening Project in Niue was satisfactory. During this phase, the country established the National Compliance Centre in November 2003, initiated public awareness and education programme by visiting schools and communities was conducted and broadcasted through newspaper and radio program and drafted the Ozone Layer protection Regulation was developed with the assistance of a regional consultant for ODS. The country also conducted training programme for refrigeration technicians in July 2003;

Plan of action

79. The National Ozone Unit is located at the Department of Environment in Niue. The Ozone Unit is responsible for coordinating all ODS phase-out activities, assisting in preparing training courses, maintaining good ties with representatives of other ministries, industry and other stakeholders. During the next phase (phase 3, Jan 2007 to Jan 2009) the objectives are:

- (a) To maintain compliance with the Montreal Protocol and enforce regulation on importation of ODS using ODS Containing equipment;
- (b) To strengthen monitoring of import /export of ODS program;
- (c) To conduct public awareness campaign to protect the ozone, introduction of controls on ODS including licensing, including monitoring of applications, imports and exports at the border;
- (d) To maintain the monitoring system to collect and report data on ODS import and exports.

Rwanda: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$)	
Phase I (year 1 start-up): March 2002	22,000
Phase I (years 2 and 3): Dec. 2003	64,600
Total	86,600
Amount requested for renewal (Phase II) (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase II (US \$)	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase II to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)	60,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase II at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	N/A
Date of approval of country programme	Dec. 2003
ODS consumption reported in country programme (2002), (ODP tonnes)	29.8
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes)	13.3
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	30.4
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.0

Latest consumption of controlled substances 2005 (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	12.3
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	1.0
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	424,161
Amount disbursed (as at April 2006) (US \$):	47,448
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	3.3
ODS phased out (as at April 2006) (ODP tonnes)	0

80. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Investment projects	265,046
(b)	Institutional strengthening (including agency support cost)	86,600
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects	72,515
	Total:	424,161

Progress report

81. The National Ozone Unit of Rwanda has been fully operational since 2002. The NOU is constituted with two professionals working at full time under the supervision of the Director of Environment Management Authority (REMA). This has allowed the NOU to work efficiently. RMP activities are being successfully implemented and training of customs officers and technicians in refrigeration are ongoing. Awareness activities are also being carried on and traders are encouraged to import equipment using alternative refrigerant and the use of these alternatives are on the increase. The NOU also has been coordinating the implementation of investment project under the RMP with UNDP as implementing agency. With the support provided through the IS project, the national ozone Unit of Rwanda was able to collect data on ODS consumption and reported Article 7 data to Ozone Secretariat. Progress reports on CP implementation were also sent timely to Multilateral Fund Secretariat.

Plan of action

82. During the next phase of the IS project, the NOU will be coordinating the implementation of all phase out activities of the RMP and the preparation of the TPMP. The enforcement of the quotas system will limit the quantities of ODS imported in the country. The government of Rwanda intends to undertake more awareness activities towards the public and stakeholders. The NOU will complete the RMP programme and develop activities for a TPMP. The funding of the IS project will allow the country to speed up the ODS phase-out in Rwanda. Ensure 75% reduction by end of 2006 and intensify training activities. The full time NOU staff team will be able to meet all reporting requirement to UNEP as implementing agency as well as CP progress report to the Fund Secretariat and Article 7 data to Ozone Secretariat.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$)	
Phase I: July 1998	30,300
Phase II (year 1): April 2004	13,130
Phase II (year 2): April 2005	30,000
Total	73,430
Amount requested for renewal (Phase III) (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase III (US \$)	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)	60,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase III at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	N/A
Date of approval of country programme	July 1998
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1998), (ODP tonnes)	3.6
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes)	1.03
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	1.8
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest consumption of controlled substances 2005 (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	1.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.5
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	404,419
Amount disbursed (as at April 2006) (US \$):	177,727
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	1.3
ODS phased out (as at April 2006) (ODP tonnes)	0

83. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Investment projects	185,800
(b)	Institutional strengthening (including agency support cost)	77,369
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects	141,250
	Total:	404,419

Progress report

84. Under the present institutional strengthening project (2005 to 2006) the following were completed:

- (a) Implementation and enforcement of the licensing and quota system.

- (b) Managing the continued implementation of Plan of Action to return to compliance
- (c) National coordination of activities to allow for the preparation and approval of the Terminal Phase Out management Plan
- (d) Revitalization of the Refrigeration Technicians Association and certification of technicians.
- (e) Continued public awareness program
- (f) Coordination of training in the monitoring and control of ODS by the Customs and Excise department. A total of 50 officers were trained in this period for this period under review.
- (g) Development and dissemination of public awareness campaign in ozone layer protection via the mass media
- (h) Hosted the main meeting of the Caribbean Network of Ozone Officers (April of 2006)

Plan of action

85. This request for an extension of the Institutional Strengthening project will allow for uninterrupted continuation of the national activities for sustaining Montreal Protocol commitments including the following:

- (a) Continue with the implementation of the National Plan of Action to return to compliance
- (b) Timely submission of the required reports to the Ozone and Multilateral Fund Secretariats
- (c) Completion of Ratification of the Montreal and Beijing Amendments.
- (d) Continued involvement and participation in international and regional activities for the Montreal Protocol.
- (e) Completion of submission Project termination reports for the present RMP and IS phases
- (f) Implementation of the Terminal Phase Out Management Plan and including:

Sao Tome and Principe: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$)	
Phase I (year 1- start-up): Nov. 2002	30,000
Phase I (year 2 and 3): Dec. 2004	40,000
Total	70,000
Amount requested for renewal (Phase II) (US \$):	60,666
Amount recommended for approval for Phase II (US \$)	60,666
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase II to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)	60,666
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase II at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	N/A
Date of approval of country programme	Nov. 2004
ODS consumption reported in country programme (2003), (ODP tonnes)	4.6
Latest reported ODS consumption (2004) (ODP tonnes)	2.25
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	4.7
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest consumption of controlled substances 2004 (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	2.25
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.0
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	394,225
Amount disbursed (as at April 2006) (US \$):	82,642
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	2.8
ODS phased out (as at April 2006) (ODP tonnes)	0

86. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Investment projects	278,100
(b)	Institutional strengthening (including agency support cost)	70,000
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects	46,125
	Total:	394,225

Progress report

87. During the period of phase I the IS project in Sao Tomé et Principe, the implementation was going on satisfactorily. The National Ozone Unit has been fully operational since 2004. During the phase 1 the country reported to UNEP on the progress report of projects. RMP activities implementation got delayed and training of technicians and customs officers were planned for September -October 2004. Awareness activities are also being carried out and traders are encouraged to import equipment using alternative refrigerants. The NOU also has

been coordinating the implementation of investment project under the RMP with UNDP as implementing agency.

Plan of action

88. During the next phase of the IS project, the NOU will be coordinating the implementation of all phase out activities of the CP/RMP and the preparation of the TPMP. The NOU intends to undertake more awareness activities towards the public and stakeholders. The NOU will complete the CP/RMP and develop activities for a TPMP. The funding of the IS project will allow to country to maintain full time NOU staff team which will be able to meet all reporting requirement to UNEP as implementing agency as well as report progress to the Fund Secretariat and Article 7 data to Ozone Secretariat.

Suriname: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$)	
Phase I: Dec. 2003	110,000
Total	110,000
Amount requested for renewal (Phase II) (US \$):	73,333
Amount recommended for approval for Phase II (US \$)	73,333
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase II to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)	73,333
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase II at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	N/A
Date of approval of country programme	Dec. 2003
ODS consumption reported in country programme (2002), (ODP tonnes)	46.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes)	8.5
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	41.3
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest consumption of controlled substances 2005 (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	7.5
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	1.0
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	656,990
Amount disbursed (as at April 2006) (US \$):	193,440
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	16.0
ODS phased out (as at April 2006) (ODP tonnes)	0

89. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Investment projects	500,190
(b)	Institutional strengthening (including agency support cost)	110,000
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects	46,800
	Total:	656,990

Progress report

90. Suriname is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol on the Phase out of Ozone Depleting Substances. The Institutional Strengthening Project (Phase 1) was approved in December of 2003 for three years. During this phase, the National Ozone Office was established within the National Institute of Environment and Development (NIMOS). NIMOS is the implementing agency whilst the Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and the Environment provided policy and legislative support to the ozone programme. A major factor for this success is having a highly skilled and sufficiently high level dedicated ozone officer. Suriname is working towards the completion of the present RMP in December of 2006 with the completion of the (UNDP) investment components.

Plan of Action

91. During this new phase, Suriname will implement the following:

- (a) Management and enforcement of the Legislation and Import/export Licensing system pertaining to ODS consumption
- (b) Completion of present Refrigerant Management Plan Project
- (c) Preparation, submission and Implementation of a Terminal Phase-out Management Plan in 2007
- (d) Strengthening Suriname's ability to meet the 2007 and 2010 ODS phase out deadline
- (e) Further strengthening of the National Program Team, which consist of representatives from the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Trade & Industry, Ministry of Agricultural, NIMOS, Customs, Fire Department, Bureau of Public Health, Refrigerant Technicians
- (f) Prepare and implement activities for combating illegal trade in ODS
- (g) Continuing Customs and Technicians training
- (h) Continued public awareness and education activities
- (i) Continued involvement and participation in International and regional activities for the Montreal Protocol.

Tanzania: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$)	
Phase I: October 1996	66,000
Phase II: Dec. 2004	57,200
Total	123,200
Amount requested for renewal (Phase III) (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase III (US \$)	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase II to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)	60,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase III at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	N/A
Date of approval of country programme	10.1.1996
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1994), (ODP tonnes)	88.9
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes)	104.7
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	253.9
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.3
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.1
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest consumption of controlled substances 2005 (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	98.9
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	4.8
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	1.0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.1
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	2,145,199
Amount disbursed (as at April 2006) (US \$):	1,945,960
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	238.2
ODS phased out (as at April 2006) (ODP tonnes)	192.0

92. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

		US \$
(a)	Investment projects	1,665,901
(b)	Institutional strengthening (including agency support cost)	131,780
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects	347,518
	Total:	2,145,199

Progress report

93. The implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Tanzania is going on well. The Environmental Management Act (2004) came into force in July 2005. The regulations when effected will introduce a licensing system for ODS and import quotas. An awareness seminar attended by 100 stakeholders was organized for the commemoration of the International Ozone Layer in 2004. Twenty customs officers were trained in the control of ODS importation. A

Survey of ODS imports and consumption was undertaken as basis for updating the Refrigerant Management Plan. Also a survey of halons was undertaken in order to determine users in the country. Twenty five recovery and recycling equipment were distributed to servicing workshops and Vocation Training Centres. Hence a network of Recovery and Recycling of CFCs has been established by these servicing workshops and the Recovery and Recycling Centre that was launched in 2004. Commemoration of the International Ozone Day in 2005 involved: exhibition of Ozone friendly products and demonstrations of good refrigeration practices; Radio announcements; TV panel discussions; press releases; and information dissemination for awareness creation. Moreover, in 2005 Tanzania hosted the 9th ODSONET/AF Joint meeting for English and French speaking African countries and the Green Customs Initiative and Journalist workshop that were supported by UNEP.

Plan of action

94. The NOU is responsible for coordination and monitoring implementation of the Institutional Strengthening project in the context of the Country Programme for phasing out ODS that was approved in 1997. In the envisioned 3rd phase of the project the NOU will: continue to promote awareness on Ozone issues in order to sustain interventions made since 1997; implement the Update Refrigerants Management Plan activities, such as training of customs officers and technicians; undertake consultations with importers and relevant stakeholders and surveys of ODS and related equipment; and carry out activities to strengthen control of ODS importation and consumption. Tanzania met the 1999 freeze and the 2005 CFCs reduction by 50%. It is expected that by continuing institutional strengthening activities 85% reduction of CFCs consumption will be achieved in 2007.

Togo: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$)	
Phase I: Nov. 1997	70,000
Phase II: July 2002	60,667
Phase III: Dec. 2004	60,667
Total	191,334
Amount requested for renewal of Phase IV (US \$):	60,666
Amount recommended for approval for Phase IV (US \$)	60,666
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)	60,666
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase IV at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	N/A
Date of approval of country programme	July 1995
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1998), (ODP tonnes)	33.9
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes)	21.7
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	39.8
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.0

Latest consumption of controlled substances 2005 (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	18.6
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	3.1
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	760,901
Amount disbursed (as at April 2006) (US \$):	487,897
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	13.3
ODS phased out (as at April 2006) (ODP tonnes)	4.0

95. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Investment projects	432,225
(b)	Institutional strengthening (including agency support cost)	200,434
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects	128,242
	Total:	760,901

Progress report

96. The phase III of the Institutional Strengthening Project for Togo has been implemented successfully and achieved all its expected goals. During the period under review, the activities implemented by the NOU allowed Togo to meet its 50 per cent reduction of CFC consumption and continued IS work will allow the country to meet the 85% reduction of CFCs consumption by 2007. It updated the regulations on the control of ODS imports, and trained Customs officers to allow them to better identify ODS in the borders. The country has also continued its awareness programme at national level to sensitise the public on the need to phase out ODS;

Plan of action

97. The National Ozone Unit of Togo is well established in the government structure and Montreal Protocol issues receive good attention from the decision makers with the permanent Secretary being the officer focal of the Montreal Protocol. During the next period, the NOU will:

- (a) Coordinate the enforcement of ODS regulation;
- (b) Complete the remaining RPM activities, and monitor the success of these activities;
- (c) Coordinate the preparation and implementation of a TPMP;
- (d) Collect data and reports to the different Secretariats and will regularly attend all Ozone related meetings; and
- (e) Coordinate awareness raising activities through various media and conferences in schools and campuses, including celebration of Ozone day.

Tuvalu: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$)	
Phase I: March 2002	17,500
Total	17,500
Amount requested for renewal Phase II (year 1) (US \$):	7,583
Amount recommended for approval for Phase II (year 1) (US \$)	7,583
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase II to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)	7,583
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase II at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	N/A
Date of approval of country programme	March 2002
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1998), (ODP tonnes)	0.2
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes)	0
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	0.3
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest consumption of controlled substances 2005 (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	0.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.0
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	63,830
Amount disbursed (as at April 2006) (US \$):	43,808
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	0
ODS phased out (as at April 2006) (ODP tonnes)	0

98. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Investment projects	0
(b)	Institutional strengthening (including agency support cost)	17,500
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects	46,330
	Total:	63,830

Progress report

99. The implementation of the first phase of the Institutional Strengthening Project in Tuvalu was satisfactory. During this phase, National Compliance Centre was established and with a full time staff for the operation. The country was able to conduct the training programme for technicians in August and November 2003. Finally, all reports due were submitted in time to the MFS, Ozone Secretariat and UNEP.

Plan of action

100. The National Ozone Unit is located at the Department of Environment in Tuvalu. The Ozone Unit is responsible for coordinating all ODS phase-out activities, assisting in preparing training courses, maintaining good ties with representatives of other ministries, industry and other stakeholders. During the next phase (phase 3, Jan 2007 to Jan 2009) the objectives are:

- (a) To establish the ODS Regulations and licensing system;
- (b) To conduct training programme for Customs Officers and Refrigeration technicians;
- (c) To conduct awareness programme to public and primary and secondary schools;
- (d) To promote use substitutes and alternative technologies and consideration of tax incentives;
- (e) To ban on new installation and equipment using controlled ODS; and
- (f) To establish a monitoring system to collect and report data on ODS import and exports.

Zimbabwe: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount previously approved by institutional strengthening (US \$)	
Phase I: July 1994	171,050
Phase II: July 1999	114,033
Phase III: July 2000	114,033
Phase IV: July 2004	148,242
Total	547,358
Amount requested for renewal (Phase V) (US \$):	148,242
Amount recommended for approval for Phase V (US \$)	148,242
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase V to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)	148,242
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase V at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	12.2
Date of approval of country programme	July 1994
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1993), (ODP tonnes)	145.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes)	215.92
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	451.4
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	1.5
© Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	11.6
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	557.0

Annex I

Latest consumption of controlled substances 2005 (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	49.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	3.5
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	8.0
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	155.4
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	6,072,747
Amount disbursed (as at April 2006) (US \$):	3,782,054
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	276.8
ODS phased out (as at April 2006) (ODP tonnes)	213.5

101. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Investment projects	4,962,204
(b)	Institutional strengthening (including agency support cost)	599,243
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects	511,300
	Total:	6,072,747

Progress report

102. The implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities in Zimbabwe is ongoing successfully. During the period reported, Zimbabwe met the 50% CFC reduction target and it is expected that by continuing with the ongoing activities the country will achieve the 100% phase-out by 2010. However the country reported consumption of carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform in excess of Protocol's requirement, and activities for the next phase are being planned to ensure that the country returns to compliance. Zimbabwe is also currently implementing the required activities under CFC terminal phase out management plan. The NOU implemented ODS regulations through the enforcement of licensing and quota system. The NOU embarked on an awareness programme, trained Customs officers, Police Officers and refrigeration technicians and implemented recovery & recycling project.

Plan of action

103. The NOU is a responsible authority for coordination of the implementation of the IS programme and for monitoring of the implementation of the CFC terminal phase out plan in the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. The NOU of Zimbabwe will continue with the implementation of CFC terminal phase out plan and complete implementation of total phase out of methyl bromide in tobacco industry. The country will endeavour to implement its Action Plan to ensure immediate return to compliance with carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform consumption. The NOU will continue with the training programme for the technicians in the refrigeration sector. Training of newly recruited and remaining customs officers to support the implementation and enforcement of ODS regulations is expected to go on. The NOU will continue awareness raising programme through mass media, NGOs, workshops, and distribution of awareness materials such as news papers, brochures, pamphlets and others to the industry and other stakeholders.

Annex II**VIEWS EXPRESSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON RENEWALS
OF INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS
SUBMITTED TO THE 50TH MEETING***Bahamas*

1. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report of the Institutional Strengthening project extension for The Bahamas and notes with appreciation that The Bahamas have reported 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that The Bahamas are on track to phase out CFC consumption on schedule. The Bahamas have taken significant steps to phase out its CFC consumption, including streamlining the management of the Terminal Phase-out Management Plan (TPMP) and passing a Bill for an “Act to give effect to the implementation of the Montreal Protocol”. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, The Bahamas will continue with the implementation of its country programme and TPMP activities with success to ensure timely phase-out of CFC consumption.

Burkina Faso

2. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the Institutional Strengthening Project renewal for Burkina Faso and notes with appreciation that the country has reported 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat showing that its CFC consumption in 2005 is significantly below the required 50% reduction. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Burkina Faso will continue with the implementation of its country programme and related activities with outstanding success towards total phase-out of its ODS consumption ahead of the Montreal Protocol phase-out schedule.

Burundi

3. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the Institutional Strengthening Project renewal for Burundi and notes with appreciation that the country has reported 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat showing that its CFC consumption in 2005 has surpassed the 50% reduction requirement and is well below the required 85% reduction in 2007. The Executive Committee is hopeful that, in the next two years, Burundi will sustain its commendable efforts with outstanding success and achieve a total phase-out of its ODS consumption ahead of the Montreal Protocol phase-out schedule.

Cape Verde

4. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Cape Verde and notes with concern the fact that Cape Verde reported 2005 CFC consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat which is higher than 50% of its baseline consumption and that Cape Verde appears to be potentially in non-compliance with its CFC consumption reduction obligations under the Montreal Protocol. The Executive Committee however, notes that Cape Verde has undertaken significant activities towards the phase-out of its consumption of CFCs, including approval by the National Assembly of a decree to regulate import of ODS, creation of public awareness in collaboration with importers and refrigeration

associations and preparations towards the training of customs officers and refrigeration technicians. The Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Cape Verde to reduce its consumption of CFCs and is of the expectation that, in the coming years, it will continue with these efforts and achieve a more rapid phase-out of its CFC consumption.

Chad

5. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Chad and notes with concern the fact that as of the beginning of October 2006 Chad had not reported its 2005 consumption data to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat or the Ozone Secretariat to enable informed assessment of its progress in meeting its ODS phase-out obligations. Nevertheless the Executive Committee is mindful of Chad's progress in the previous year when its reported data to the Ozone Secretariat indicated a level of consumption lower than the 50% CFC consumption phase-out limit. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Chad will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success and build upon the progress Chad appears to have achieved to enable further reductions in its CFC consumption. The Committee is also of the expectation that Guinea will be in a position to fulfil its data reporting obligations on time.

Cook Islands

6. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report of the institutional strengthening project extension for Cook Islands and notes with appreciation that Cook Islands has reported 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that Cook Islands, as in the previous two years reported no consumption of ODS and therefore appears to have completely phased out such consumption. The Executive Committee is hopeful that, in the next two years, Cook Islands will continue with the successes achieved and sustain the complete phase-out recorded in the past three years.

Dominica

7. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report of the institutional strengthening project extension for the Commonwealth of Dominica and notes with concern that Dominica has reported data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that its level of CFC consumption in 2005 exceeded its maximum allowable under the Montreal Protocol for that year. Nevertheless the Executive Committee notes with appreciation the action taken by Dominica to address its potential non-compliance situation with a submission of an action plan for consideration of the Implementation Committee. The Executive Committee notes the progress made in the implementation of Dominica's refrigerant management plan (RMP) and the significant activities foreshadowed in the next phase of the institutional strengthening project to ensure its compliance with the current and subsequent CFC phase-out schedules. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, the implementation of Dominica's terminal phase-out management plan (TPMP) activities will meet with outstanding success and ensure its compliance with the CFC consumption reduction schedules of Montreal Protocol.

Ethiopia

8. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Ethiopia and notes with appreciation the fact that Ethiopia has taken some significant steps to phase out its consumption and as a result was able to achieve the 50% reduction in CFC consumption. Specifically in its submission, Ethiopia reports that it has taken important steps to ensure 85% reduction in CFC consumption in 2007, including the establishment of ODS import licensing system, training of Customs officers and refrigeration technicians and the establishment of a recovery and recycling centre. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Ethiopia will continue the implementation of the licensing system, and utilise technical assistance received and implement its non investment programmes with outstanding progress, and thereby sustain and build upon its current levels of reduction in its ODS consumption.

Fiji

9. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report of the institutional strengthening project extension for Fiji and notes with appreciation that Fiji has reported 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that Fiji has consistently reported zero CFC consumption for over five years indicating that if Fiji continues to follow this path in the following two years it would have sustained early phase-out of its the CFC consumption. The Executive Committee also notes that Fiji has taken significant steps to phase out its methyl bromide consumption, having met the consumption target for 2005 agreed with the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Fiji will continue with the implementation of its country programme and activities with outstanding success and as with CFC consumption also achieve complete phase-out of its methyl bromide consumption.

Gabon

10. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening Project renewal for Gabon and notes with appreciation that Gabon has reported 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that the country reduced its CFC consumption beyond the 50% reduction target for 2005 and is well on its way to achieving the 85% reduction target for 2007 and as well maintained consumption of other ODS is at zero. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next year, Gabon will continue with the implementation of its country programme activities with outstanding success to reach the goal of total phase-out of its ODS consumption as stated in its action plan.

Grenada

11. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report of the institutional strengthening project extension for Grenada and notes with appreciation that Grenada has reported 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that the country has reduced its CFC consumption beyond the 85% CFC consumption reduction target scheduled for 2007 and so Grenada appears to be on its way to complete phase-out of its CFC consumption.. Grenada has taken significant steps to phase out its CFC consumption. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Grenada will continue with the implementation of its country programme activities with outstanding success and achieve complete phase-out of its remaining CFC consumption ahead of schedule.

Guinea

12. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening Project renewal for Guinea and notes with concern the fact that as of the beginning of October 2006 Guinea had not reported its 2005 consumption data to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat or the Ozone Secretariat to enable informed assessment of its progress in meeting its ODS phase-out obligations. Nevertheless the Executive Committee is mindful of Guinea's progress in the previous year when its reported data to the Ozone Secretariat indicated a level of consumption much lower than the 50% CFC consumption phase-out limit. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Guinea will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success and build upon the progress that Guinea appears to have achieved to enable further reductions in its CFC consumption. The Committee is also of the expectation that Guinea will be in a position to fulfil its data reporting obligations on time.

Guinea-Bissau

13. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Guinea-Bissau and notes with concern the fact that as of the beginning of October 2006 Guinea-Bissau had not reported its 2005 consumption data to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat or the Ozone Secretariat to enable informed assessment of its progress in meeting its ODS phase-out obligations. Nevertheless the Executive Committee notes that Guinea Bissau has taken some significant steps to phase out its consumption of ODS in the period covered by the institutional strengthening project which might enable it to meet its 2005 CFC consumption phase-out target under its action plan agreed at the 16th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (Decision XVI/24). The Executive Committee is of the expectation that, in the next two years, Guinea Bissau will continue the implementation of the licensing system, incentive programme, training and other Refrigerant Management Plan activities with outstanding success to enable further reductions in its CFC consumption. The Committee is also of the expectation that Guinea-Bissau will be in a position to fulfil its data reporting obligations on time.

Haiti

14. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report submitted with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Haiti and notes with appreciation that Haiti reported 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat demonstrating that the Party was in compliance with reduction steps for all controlled substances. The Executive Committee acknowledges with appreciation that Haiti has formed specific work groups for addressing the ratification of the Beijing Amendment to the Montreal Protocol as well as for the implementation of an ODS import/export licensing system. The Executive Committee also notes that Haiti is committed to achieve the total ODS phase-out by the established deadlines. With the activities planned for the next phase, the Executive Committee is hopeful that Haiti will continue to achieve successes in its effort to completely phase out its consumption of ODS.

Honduras

15. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report submitted with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Honduras and notes with appreciation that the country has is in compliance with reduction steps for all controlled substances, according to their special Action Plan. The Executive Committee acknowledges with appreciation that Honduras has formed a National Steering Committee for addressing the ODS phase out at national level, for controlling trade of ODS and for adopting alternatives to methyl bromide, especially in the melon sector. The Executive Committee also notes that Honduras is committed to achieve the total ODS phase-out by the established deadlines. With the activities planned for the next phase, the Executive Committee is hopeful that Honduras will continue phasing-out ODS with outstanding success and accordingly, recommends the renewal of the Institutional Strengthening project for an additional period of two years.

Kyrgyz Republic

16. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report of the institutional strengthening project extension for Kyrgyz Republic and notes with appreciation that Kyrgyz Republic has reported 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that the country has reduced its CFC consumption beyond the 85% CFC consumption reduction target scheduled for 2007 and so Kyrgyz Republic appears to be on its way to complete phase-out of its CFC consumption. Kyrgyz Republic has taken significant steps to phase out its other ODS that it consumed. Specifically the Executive Committee notes with appreciation that its reported 2005 data shows that its halon consumption in 2005 was zero thus potentially being no longer in non-compliance (Decision XVII/36). The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Kyrgyz Republic will continue with the implementation of its country programme activities with outstanding success and maintain the momentum so far achieved towards complete phase out of all of its CFC consumption.

Lao PDR

17. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report of the institutional strengthening project extension for Lao PDR and notes with concern the fact that as of the beginning of October 2006 Lao PDR had not reported its 2005 consumption data to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat or the Ozone Secretariat to enable informed assessment of its progress in meeting its ODS phase-out obligations. Nevertheless Lao PDR has taken some significant steps towards phasing out its ODS consumption, including training of refrigeration technicians and creating public awareness and appears to be on track to phase out its CFC consumption on schedule. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Lao will continue with the implementation of its country programme activities with outstanding success in the reduction of CFC consumption. The Committee is also of the expectation that Lao PDR will be in a position to fulfil its data reporting obligations on time.

Maldives

18. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report of the institutional strengthening project extension for Maldives and notes with appreciation that Maldives reported 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating a zero consumption of CFC for the third consecutive year and that Maldives appears to have sustained a complete phase-out of its CFC

consumption as well as its return to compliance from its status of non-compliance (Decision XV/37). The Executive Committee is hopeful that, in the next two years, Maldives' implementation of its country programme activities will continue to meet with outstanding success to ensure that the complete phase-out achieved will continue to be sustained.

Mali

19. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the Institutional Strengthening Project renewal for Mali and notes with concern the fact that as of the beginning of October 2006 Mali had not reported its 2005 consumption data to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat or the Ozone Secretariat to enable informed assessment of its progress in meeting its ODS phase-out obligations. However the Executive Committee is mindful of Mali's achievement in previous years having reduced its CFC consumption well beyond the 50% reduction levels required in 2005 in the period 2000-2004. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Mali will continue with the implementation of its country programme and related activities with outstanding success enabling the country to achieve total phase out of its ODS consumption ahead Montreal Protocol phase-out schedule as planned. The Committee is also of the expectation that Mali will be in a position to fulfil its data reporting obligations on time.

Marshall Islands

20. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report of the institutional strengthening project extension for Marshall Islands and notes with appreciation that Marshall Islands has reported 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that the country has reduced its CFC consumption beyond the 85% CFC consumption target for 2007 and so Marshall Islands appears to be heading towards complete phase-out of its CFC consumption. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Marshall Islands will continue with the implementation of its country programme activities with outstanding success and achieve complete phase-out of CFC consumption.

Mongolia

21. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal for Mongolia and notes with appreciation that Mongolia has reported 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that the country reduced its CFC consumption beyond the 50% reduction target for 2005. The Executive Committee notes that Mongolia has taken significant steps to phase out its CFC consumption, a ban on import of ODS-containing equipment and strict enforcement of a licensing system that limited the CFC import quota for 2005 at 3.73 ODP tonnes, the same as Mongolia's consumption for the year. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Mongolia will continue with the implementation of its country programme and the important regulatory measures with outstanding success for a rapid reduction of its CFC consumption.

Mozambique

22. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report of the institutional strengthening project extension for Mozambique and notes with appreciation that Mozambique has reported 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that the country has reduced its CFC

consumption considerably beyond the 85% CFC consumption reduction target for 2007 and so Mozambique appears to be on its way to achieving complete phase-out of its CFC consumption. The Executive Committee notes the significant steps taken by Mozambique to phase out its consumption of ODS, including enactment of ODS regulations which provide for ODS imports through a licensing and quota system and training of Customs officers and refrigeration technicians which appear to have resulted in significant reductions in its consumption. The Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Mozambique to reduce the consumption of ODSs and to quickly return to compliance with data reporting; and expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Mozambique will complete the implementation of its RMP update and start the implementation of the CFC terminal phase-out to sustain and ensure expeditious complete phase-out of its remaining CFC consumption.

Nauru

23. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report of the institutional strengthening project extension for Nauru and notes with appreciation that Nauru has reported 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that the country has reduced its CFC consumption considerably beyond the 85% CFC consumption target for 2007 and so Nauru appears to be on its way to achieving complete phase-out of its CFC consumption. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Nauru will continue to achieve greater successes with the implementation of its remaining activities under the regional strategy and attain complete phase-out of its CFC consumption.

Nepal

24. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report of the institutional strengthening project extension for Nepal and notes with appreciation that consistent with its commitment to the Parties to the Montreal Protocol under Decision XVI/27 Nepal released on to its domestic market from the seized stock of CFCs an amount lower than the agreed level in its action plan. Nepal has also taken significant steps to control and phase out its CFC consumption, including improved cross-border coordination with neighbouring CFC-producing countries (China and India), creation of awareness among importers of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment and control of such imports. The Executive Committee is hopeful that, in the next two years, Nepal will continue with the implementation of its country programme and the critical control actions with outstanding success in the phase-out of its CFC consumption.

Niue

25. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Niue and notes with concern the fact that as of the beginning of October 2006 Niue had not reported its 2005 consumption data to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat or the Ozone Secretariat to enable informed assessment of its progress in meeting its ODS phase-out obligations. Nevertheless the Executive Committee is mindful of Niue's progress in the previous two years when it reported to the Ozone Secretariat zero CFC consumption. Niue has taken significant steps to phase out its CFC consumption. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Niue will continue with the implementation of its country programme and the regional strategy with outstanding success and attain complete phase-out of its CFC consumption.

Rwanda

26. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Rwanda and notes with appreciation that Rwanda has taken some significant steps to phase out its consumption of ODS in the period covered by the institutional strengthening project and as a consequence reported 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that its 2005 CFC consumption level was below the required 50% reduction level. The Executive Committee is of the expectation that, in the next two years, Rwanda will continue the implementation of the licensing system, develop the CFC terminal phase out plan, and other non-investment programmes to enable timely phase-out of the remaining CFC consumption.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

27. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report of the Institutional Strengthening project extension for St Vincent & the Grenadines and notes with appreciation that St Vincent & the Grenadines has reported 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that the CFC consumption in 2005 was lower than the agreed level under its action plan (Decision XVI/30). The Executive Committee also notes the actions taken to control CFC consumption, including licensing and quota system strictly regulating CFC imports and establishment of an ODS database. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, St Vincent & the Grenadines will continue with the implementation of its TPMP and CFC import regulation activities with outstanding success in further reduction of its CFC consumption.

Sao Tome and Principe

28. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening Project renewal for Sao Tomé et Príncipe and notes that Sao Tomé et Príncipe has reported consumption data for 2003-2005 to the Ozone Secretariat and therefore in compliance with its data reporting requirements. The Committee also notes with appreciation that the 2005 CFC consumption of Sao Tomé et Príncipe lower than the 50% reduction target and the country appears to be in compliance with the 50% reduction requirement. The Executive Committee is hopeful that, in the next two years, with the implementation of its country programme activities Sao Tomé et Príncipe will continue to stay in compliance with the control measures.

Suriname

29. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report of the institutional strengthening project extension for Suriname and notes with appreciation that Suriname has reported 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that the country has reduced its CFC consumption considerably beyond the 50% CFC consumption reduction target for 2005 and appears to be on its way to achieving the 85% reduction scheduled for 2007. Suriname has taken significant steps to phase out its CFC consumption, including inclusion of ODS control in the export and import regulations of the country and implementation of all the elements of its RMP. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Suriname will continue with the implementation of its country programme activities with outstanding success towards the phase-out of its remaining CFC consumption.

Tanzania

30. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Tanzania and notes with appreciation the fact that Tanzania has taken some significant steps to phase out its consumption of ODS in the period covered by the institutional strengthening project and has reduced its CFC consumption beyond its 50% consumption reduction target. Specifically in its submission, Tanzania reports that it has taken important initiatives, namely ratification of the Montreal Protocol and all its Amendments, reached advanced stage in the introduction of ODS imports through a licensing system, training of Customs officers and refrigeration technicians and the establishment of a recovery and recycling centre. However, the Executive Committee notes with concern that Tanzania's 2005 ODS consumption data report shows a level of CTC consumption that could potentially place it in non-compliance. Tanzania had also as at the beginning of October 2006 not reported data on the implementation of its country programme to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Tanzania will continue with its country programme activities with outstanding success in the reduction of its CFC and CTC consumption and ensure timely fulfilment of its data reporting requirements.

Togo

31. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal and notes with appreciation that Togo has reported data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that the country is in compliance with the 50% CFC consumption phase-out schedule. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Togo will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success and achieve greater reductions in its CFC consumption to ensure compliance with the subsequent reduction measures.

Tuvalu

32. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report of the institutional strengthening project extension for Tuvalu and notes with appreciation that Tuvalu has reported 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating a continuing trend of zero CFC consumption since the year 2000 indicating that if Tuvalu continues to follow this trend in the following two years it would have sustained early phase-out of its CFC consumption. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Tuvalu will continue with the implementation of its country programme activities and the Regional Strategy with outstanding success in order to continue to sustain its phase-out of CFC consumption.

Zimbabwe

33. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Zimbabwe and notes with appreciation the fact that Zimbabwe reported 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that the level of its CFC consumption was much lower than the 85% CFC reduction requirement scheduled for 2007, and that Zimbabwe appeared to be on its way towards complete phase-out of its CFC consumption. However, Zimbabwe's 2005 consumption data also indicated levels of CTC and TCA consumption that were higher than its allowable levels in 2005 that could potentially place it in non-compliance with the control measures. The Executive Committee notes that Zimbabwe has

taken important initiatives aimed at reducing its ODS consumption, including the introduction of ODS imports through a licensing system, training of Customs officers and refrigeration technicians. The Executive Committee greatly appreciates these efforts of Zimbabwe and expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Zimbabwe will continue the implementation of the licensing system and other planned activities, including the CFC terminal phase out plan, total phase-out of methyl bromide in tobacco sector with outstanding success, and sustain and build upon its current levels of reductions in ODSs and return to compliance with carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform consumption control measures.
