



**Programa de las
Naciones Unidas
para el Medio Ambiente**

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COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL
Quincuagésima tercera Reunión
Montreal, 26 al 30 de noviembre de 2007

ENMIENDAS AL PROGRAMA DE TRABAJO DEL PNUMA PARA 2007

Los documentos previos al período de sesiones del Comité Ejecutivo del Fondo Multilateral para la Aplicación del Protocolo de Montreal no van en perjuicio de cualquier decisión que el Comité Ejecutivo pudiera adoptar después de la emisión de los mismos.

Para economizar recursos, sólo se ha impreso un número limitado de ejemplares del presente documento. Se ruega a los delegados que lleven sus propios ejemplares a la reunión y eviten solicitar otros.

OBSERVACIONES Y RECOMENDACIÓN DE LA SECRETARÍA DEL FONDO

1. El PNUMA pide la aprobación del Comité Ejecutivo por la suma de 13.886.009 dólares EE.UU. para las enmiendas al programa de trabajo para 2007, más los gastos de apoyo a los organismos por un total de 1.020.341 dólares EE.UU.

2. Las actividades propuestas en las enmiendas al programa de trabajo del PNUMA se presenta en el cuadro 1 *infra*:

Cuadro 1: Enmiendas al programa de trabajo del PNUMA

País	Actividad/proyecto	Suma pedida (dólares EE.UU.)	Suma recomendada (dólares EE.UU.)
SECCIÓN A: ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA SU APROBACIÓN GENERAL			
A1. Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional:			
Afganistán	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Tercera etapa)	150.000	150.000
Bahrein	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Quinta etapa)	60.000	60.000
Belize	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Cuarta etapa)	76.700	76.700
Bhután	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Segunda etapa)	60.000	60.000
Bolivia	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Sexta etapa)	78.867	78.867
Botswana	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Tercera etapa)	78.173	78.173
Camboya	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Cuarta etapa)	112.667	112.667
Camerún	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Sexta etapa)	139.532	139.532
Cote d'Ivoire	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Cuarta etapa)	106.340	106.340
Islas Cook	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Primer año de la segunda etapa)	15.000	15.000
Islas Marshall	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Segundo año de la segunda etapa)	30.000	30.000
Islas Salomón	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Segundo año de la segunda etapa)	30.000	30.000
Kiribati	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Segundo año de la segunda etapa)	30.000	30.000
Kuwait	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Tercera etapa)	105.320	105.320
Lesotho	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Cuarta etapa)	60.000	60.000
Malawi	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Sexta etapa)	66.733	66.733
Marruecos	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Tercera etapa)	156.000	156.000
Mauricio	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Tercera etapa)	60.000	60.000

País	Actividad/proyecto	Suma pedida (dólares EE.UU.)	Suma recomendada (dólares EE.UU.)
Namibia	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Quinta etapa)	60.000	60.000
Nauru	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Primer año de la segunda etapa)	15.000	15.000
Níger	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Sexta etapa)	64.827	64.827
Niue	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Segunda etapa)	60.000	60.000
Palau	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Segundo año de la segunda etapa)	30.000	30.000
Paraguay	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Cuarta etapa)	60.000	60.000
R.P.D. de Corea	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Quinta etapa)	130.000	130.000
Samoa	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Cuarta etapa)	60.000	60.000
Senegal	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Sexta etapa)	152.100	152.100
Seychelles	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Cuarta etapa)	60.000	60.000
Swazilandia	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Tercera etapa)	60.000	60.000
Yemen	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Quinta etapa)	170.000	170.000
Total parcial correspondiente a proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional:		2337.259	2337.259
A2. Inicio del fortalecimiento institucional			
Arabia Saudita	Fortalecimiento institucional (Inicio de la primera etapa)	300.000	300.000
Total parcial correspondiente a nuevos proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional:		300.000	300.000
A3. Preparación de proyectos:			
Armenia	Preparación del TPMP	18.000	18.000
Swazilandia	Preparación del TPMP	15.000	15.000
Total parcial correspondiente a preparación de proyectos:		33	33
SECCIÓN B: ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA SU EXAMEN POR SEPARADO			
B1. Renovación de proyectos y nuevos proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional:			
Guatemala	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Sexta etapa)	124.800	Examen por separado (124.800)
Tonga	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Segundo año de la segunda etapa)	6.566	Examen por separado (6.566)
Total parcial correspondiente a proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional:		131.366	
B2. Proyectos mundiales y regionales Individual			
Global	Programa de trabajo para 2008 del Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento	8.498.384	[1]
Regional	Red Regional de Aplicación Coercitiva de Normas Aduaneras de África	420.000	Examen por separado (160.000)

País	Actividad/proyecto	Suma pedida (dólares EE.UU.)	Suma recomendada (dólares EE.UU.)
			[2]
Regional	Apoyo a la aplicación coercitiva basado en información de inteligencia (red EAC)	156.000	Examen por separado (90.000)
Regional	Traducción y divulgación de publicaciones normativas, técnicas y de sensibilización entre países que hablan ruso y otros grupos de idiomas en la Red EAC	60.000	No se recomienda
Subtotal para proyectos mundiales y regionales aparte:		644.882	
B3. Plan de gestión de la eliminación definitiva			
Belice	Plan de gestión de la eliminación definitiva (primer tramo)	36.000	[3]
Camboya	Plan de gestión de la eliminación definitiva (primer tramo)	125.000	[4]
Chad	Plan de gestión de la eliminación definitiva (primer tramo)	103,000	[5]
Djibouti	Plan de gestión de la eliminación definitiva (primer tramo)	89,000	[6]
El Salvador	Plan de gestión de la eliminación definitiva (primer tramo)	20,000	[7]
Gambia	Plan de gestión de la eliminación definitiva (primer tramo)	94,000	[8]
Guyana	Plan de gestión de la eliminación definitiva (primer tramo)	58,000	[9]
Liberia	Plan de gestión de la eliminación definitiva (primer tramo)	147,000	[10]
Malawi	Plan de gestión de la eliminación definitiva (primer tramo)	115.000	[11]
Maldivas	Plan de gestión de la eliminación definitiva (primer tramo)	100,000	[12]
Mali	Plan de gestión de la eliminación definitiva (primer tramo)	108,000	[13]
Mauritania	Plan de gestión de la eliminación definitiva (primer tramo)	89,000	[14]
Qatar	Plan de gestión de la eliminación definitiva (primer tramo)	65.000	[15]
Rwanda	Plan de gestión de la eliminación definitiva (primer tramo)	120,000	[16]
Samoa	Plan de gestión de la eliminación definitiva (primer tramo)	75.000	[17]
Togo	Plan de gestión de la eliminación definitiva (primer tramo)	107,000	[18]
Zambia	Plan de gestión de la eliminación definitiva (primer tramo)	94,000	[19]
Total parcial correspondiente al plan de gestión de la eliminación definitiva		1,545.000	
B4. Asistencia técnica			
Arabia Saudita	Creación de capacidad y asistencia técnica	405.000	[20]
Total parcial correspondiente a asistencia técnica		405.000	
Total parcial correspondiente a las secciones A y B:		13.886.009	2.670.259
Gastos de apoyo al organismo (nada para fortalecimiento institucional y 13% para otras actividades):		1.020.341	4.290
Total:		14.906.350	2.674.549

[1] Examinado en relación con el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/20

[2] Examinado en relación con el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/16

[3] Examinado en relación con el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/24

[4] Examinado en relación con el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/26

[5] Examinado en relación con el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/27

[6] Examinado en relación con el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/30

- [7] Examinado en relación con el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/31
 [8] Examinado en relación con el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/32
 [9] Examinado en relación con el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/35
 [10] Examinado en relación con el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/38
 [11] Examinado en relación con el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/40
 [12] Examinado en relación con el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/41
 [13] Examinado en relación con el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/42
 [14] Examinado en relación con el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/43
 [15] Examinado en relación con el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/48
 [16] Examinado en relación con el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/50
 [17] Examinado en relación con el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/51
 [18] Examinado en relación con el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/55
 [19] Examinado en relación con el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/57
 [20] Examinado en relación con el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/52

SECCIÓN A: ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA SU APROBACIÓN GENERAL

A1. Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional:

	País	Actividad/proyecto	Suma pedida (dólares EE.UU.)
a)	Afganistán	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Tercera etapa)	150.000
b)	Bahrein	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Quinta etapa)	60.000
c)	Belice	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Cuarta etapa)	76.700
d)	Bhután	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Segunda etapa)	60.000
e)	Bolivia	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Sexta etapa)	78.867
f)	Botswana	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Tercera etapa)	78.173
g)	Camboya	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Cuarta etapa)	112.667
h)	Camerún	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Sexta etapa)	139.532
i)	Islas Cook	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Primer año de la segunda etapa)	15.000
j)	Cote d'Ivoire	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Cuarta etapa)	106.340
k)	R.P.D. de Corea	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Quinta etapa)	130.000
m)	Kiribati	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Segundo año de la segunda etapa)	30.000
n)	Kuwait	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional	105.320

	País	Actividad/proyecto	Suma pedida (dólares EE.UU.)
		(Tercera etapa)	
o)	Lesotho	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional(Cuarta etapa)	60.000
p)	Malawi	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Sexta etapa)	66.733
q)	Islas Marshall	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Segundo año de la segunda etapa)	30.000
r)	Mauricio	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Tercera etapa)	60.000
s)	Marruecos	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Tercera etapa)	156.000
t)	Namibia	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Quinta etapa)	60.000
u)	Nauru	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Primer año de la segunda etapa)	15.000
v)	Níger	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Sexta etapa)	64.827
w)	Niue	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Segunda etapa)	60.000
x)	Palau	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Segundo año de la segunda etapa)	30.000
y)	Paraguay	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Cuarta etapa)	60.000
z)	Samoa	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Cuarta etapa)	60.000
bb)	Senegal	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Sexta etapa)	152.100
cc)	Seychelles	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Cuarta etapa)	60.000
dd)	Islas Salomón	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Segundo año de la segunda etapa)	30.000
ee)	Swazilandia	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Tercera etapa)	60.000
gg)	Yemen	Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (Quinta etapa)	170.000

3. El PNUMA presentó 32 peticiones de renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional, respecto de los cuales la secretaría recomienda la aprobación general de 30 y el examen por separado de 2. Las descripciones de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional para los países mencionados supra figuran en el anexo I del presente documento.

Observaciones y recomendaciones de la secretaría del Fondo

4. La secretaría del Fondo recomienda la aprobación general de 30 peticiones de renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional en la cuantía de fondos indicada en el cuadro 1. El Comité Ejecutivo tal vez desee también comunicar a los gobiernos interesados otras observaciones en el anexo II del presente documento.

A2. Inicio del fortalecimiento institucional

Arabia Saudita: Fortalecimiento institucional (Primera etapa): US\$300.000

Descripción del proyecto:

5. El PNUMA, en nombre de Arabia Saudita, presentó una petición para la primera etapa del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Arabia Saudita, cuyo programa de país y proyecto de asistencia técnica para la eliminación se presenta para su examen en esta reunión.

Observaciones de la secretaría del Fondo

6. Arabia Saudita, en su programa de país, estableció su consumo básico de CFC en 1.798,5 toneladas PAO. La petición de aprobación de un proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional complementará y apoyará el proyecto de asistencia técnica (presentado a la reunión en curso) que se ejecutará en el país. Si bien Arabia Saudita es un país pequeño con muy poca población relativamente, es un gran consumidor como indica su nivel básico. El país tiene un nivel de vida alto también, y los costos en sueldos son superiores a los de otros países con niveles de consumo parecidos fuera del Golfo. Al examinar la propuesta con el PNUMA, la secretaría pidió a este organismo que se cerciorara de que no coincidan las actividades de asistencia técnica con las actividades de la dependencia nacional del ozono. El costo del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional tal como se ha presentado es compatible con los de otros países con niveles básicos análogos. Esta primera etapa de fortalecimiento institucional durará tres años.

Recomendación de la secretaría del Fondo:

7. La secretaría del Fondo recomienda la aprobación general de la petición sobre fortalecimiento institucional para Arabia Saudita indicada en el cuadro 1 *supra* en la cuantía de fondos señalada.

A.3 Preparación de proyectos:

Armenia: Preparación del plan de gestión de la eliminación definitiva: 18.000 dólares EE.UU.
Swazilandia: Preparación del plan de gestión de la eliminación definitiva: 15.000 dólares EE.UU.

Descripción del proyecto

8. En nombre de los Gobiernos de Armenia y Swazilandia, el PNUMA presentó, para su examen por el Comité Ejecutivo, la petición de financiación de la preparación de planes de gestión de la eliminación definitiva (TPMP) para estos países. Esas peticiones se presentan de conformidad con la decisión 45/54 sobre preparación de los TPMP para países de bajo consumo.

Las actividades de preparación de los proyectos se llevarán a cabo en estos países conjuntamente con el PNUMA.

Observaciones de la secretaría del Fondo

9. Al examinar las peticiones de preparación de TPMP para Armenia y Swazilandia, la secretaría señaló que ambos países habían comunicado su consumo de SAO correspondiente a 2006 en relación con el artículo 7 del Protocolo de Montreal. La secretaría señaló también que el actual nivel de consumo en estos países estaba por debajo de sus respectivos niveles básicos. En el caso de Swazilandia, su consumo en 2006 corresponde ya al límite de consumo permitido en el Protocolo de Montreal para 2007. En el caso de Armenia, por otra parte, si bien su consumo es inferior al 50% del nivel de consumo, todavía habrá que reducir su consumo actual a la mitad a fin de cumplir el límite de consumo de 2007.

10. La secretaría señaló asimismo que Swazilandia informó del establecimiento de su sistema de concesión de licencias de conformidad con el artículo 4B del Protocolo de Montreal. Armenia, pese a estar aplicando un reglamento sobre las SAO y un sistema de concesión de licencia, no había ratificado aún la Enmienda de Montreal en el momento de redactar el presente documento.

Recomendaciones de la secretaría del Fondo

11. La secretaría del Fondo recomienda la aprobación general de las actividades en la cuantía indicada en el cuadro 1.

SECCIÓN B: ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA SU EXAMEN POR SEPARADO

B.1 Renovaciones de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional

Guatemala: Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Sexta etapa) US\$124.800

Descripción del proyecto

12. El PNUMA presentó peticiones de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Guatemala como parte de sus enmiendas al programa de trabajo de 2007. Esta petición se presenta para su examen por separado debido a que, en el momento de redactar el presente documento, Guatemala no había presentado los datos sobre el programa de país que debió haber presentado en mayo de 2007.

13. Guatemala señala en su informe final que el país logró importantes avances en sus metas establecidas en relación con el Protocolo de Montreal. Los principales logros del fortalecimiento institucional son fundamentalmente los acuerdos oficiales que el país ha concertado con sus autoridades aduaneras, que le permiten un mejor control de las importaciones de SAO. Guatemala presentó también a la Secretaría del Ozono un plan de acción de conformidad con la decisión XV/34, en la que se pedía información al país. El país cuenta con las leyes pertinentes y un cupo anual fijo para las importaciones de SAO.

Observaciones de la secretaría del Fondo

14. Los países están en la obligación de comunicar sus datos sobre los progresos logrados en la ejecución de sus programas de país a más tardar el 1° de mayo de cada año. Tanto el informe final como la petición de prórroga se refieren a los datos contenidos en el informe del programa de país. No obstante, en el momento de preparar el presente informe, Guatemala no había presentado su informe correspondiente a 2006.

Recomendaciones de la secretaría del Fondo

15. En vista de la información proporcionada en el párrafo precedente en las observaciones de la secretaría, el Comité Ejecutivo tal vez desee considerar la posibilidad de aprobar fondos para la sexta etapa del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional de Guatemala por la suma de 124.800 dólares EE.UU. durante dos años. De aprobarse, el Comité Ejecutivo tal vez desee comunicar al Gobierno de Guatemala las observaciones que figuran en el anexo II del documento.

Tonga: Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Segunda etapa, segundo año): 6.566 dólares EE.UU.

Descripción del proyecto

16. El PNUMA presentó la petición de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Tonga como parte de la enmienda de su programa de trabajo para 2007. Tonga es uno de los países incluido en la estrategia regional del CFP aprobada por el Comité Ejecutivo en su trigésima sexta reunión (decisión 36/27). En su informe final, Tonga señaló que había avanzado en la ejecución de su programa de capacitación. El país comunicó también un consumo cero de CFC en 2005. Esta petición se presenta para su examen por separado. No se han cumplido algunas de las condiciones establecidas al respecto.

Observaciones de la secretaría del Fondo

17. La secretaría toma nota de que el país todavía no ha presentado los datos que se piden en el artículo 7 ni los datos relacionados con el programa de país para 2006. Los países están en la obligación de comunicar datos sobre los progresos logrados en la ejecución de sus programas de país a más tardar el 1° de mayo de cada año. Actualmente, Tonga tampoco tiene una legislación vigente sobre SAO y su funcionario encargado de SAO trabaja a jornada parcial. Respecto de la legislación de Tonga, el PNUMA señaló que está en su proceso final, pero que su aprobación demorará.

18. De conformidad con la decisión 43/37, en la que el Comité Ejecutivo decidió aumentar el límite máximo de fondos para el fortalecimiento institucional en el caso de países de bajo consumo a 30.000 dólares EE.UU. siempre y cuando tengan un funcionario encargado de SAO a tiempo completo y la legislación correspondiente. Tonga todavía no ha cumplido estas condiciones y, por consiguiente, no podrá recibir toda la financiación prevista para el fortalecimiento institucional.

Recomendaciones de la secretaría del Fondo

19. En vista de la información proporcionada en el párrafo precedente en las observaciones de la secretaría, el Comité Ejecutivo tal vez desee considerar la posibilidad de aprobar fondos para el segundo año de la segunda etapa del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional de Tonga por la suma de 6.566 dólares EE.UU. por un año. De aprobarse, el Comité Ejecutivo tal vez desee comunicar al Gobierno de Tonga las observaciones que figuran en el anexo II del presente documento.

B2. Proyectos mundiales y regionales examinados por separado:

Regional: Red Regional de Aplicación Coercitiva de Normas Aduaneras de África: 420.000 dólares EE.UU.

Descripción del proyecto y observaciones de la secretaría del Fondo

20. Francia presenta este proyecto como asistencia bilateral y, por consiguiente, se examina en relación con el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/16 sobre cooperación bilateral. Parte de los fondos para el proyecto se incluye en el presente programa de trabajo en relación con el componente del PNUMA.

Recomendación de la secretaría del Fondo:

21. La secretaría del Fondo recomienda la aprobación del presente proyecto por un año solamente para el PNUMA por la suma de 160.000 dólares EE.UU. más los gastos de apoyo señalados en el cuadro 1 *supra* sobre la base de que:

- a) No vaya en perjuicio de las futuras aprobaciones de fondos para el año restante propuesto para el presente proyecto;
- b) El desembolso se realice sólo cuando el PNUMA proporcione a la secretaría cartas de 38 países, en las que indiquen su interés y compromiso y el de los representantes de Aduanas con esta red, y;
- c) Al pedir financiación para el segundo año, el PNUMA y el Gobierno de Francia preparen un informe conjunto sobre los productos obtenidos en el primer año de funcionamiento de la red;

Regional: Apoyo a la aplicación coercitiva basado en información de inteligencia (red EAC): 156.000 dólares EE.UU.

Descripción del proyecto

22. El PNUMA presenta un proyecto de apoyo a la aplicación coercitiva basado en información de inteligencia para la región de Europa y Asia Central (EAC). Este proyecto se ejecutará mediante la actividad de establecimiento de redes del PNUMA en el marco del

Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento, y en relación con la Red de funcionarios del ozono para la EAC.

23. La secretaría observa que, si bien este proyecto sigue un concepto parecido a un proyecto aprobado anteriormente para mejorar la supervisión y el control de las importaciones de SAO en la región de Asia y el Pacífico, financiado por medio del Fondo Multilateral como asistencia bilateral de Suecia, esta propuesta específica proporcionará fondos solo para tres países (Armenia, Kirguistán y Turkmenistán).

24. El objetivo fundamental del proyecto es prestar apoyo en materia de investigación e información confidencial para determinados países destinatarios a fin de facilitar las investigaciones para establecer los datos y prevenir el comercio ilícito de SAO mediante el fortalecimiento de la aplicación de los sistemas nacionales de concesión de licencias. Se prevén los siguientes productos:

- a) Establecimiento de un coordinador y equipos de tareas funcionales para llevar a cabo investigaciones y facilitar la recopilación de información sobre el comercio transfronterizo;
- b) Organización de reuniones conjuntas con funcionarios de aduanas y dependencias nacionales del ozono en el contexto de las reuniones de la red de EAC;
- c) Formulación de estrategias para la vigilancia regional del control de las SAO en relación con el comercio transfronterizo;
- d) Participación de determinados países en el enfoque oficioso del consentimiento documentado previo que aplica la red establecida por la Oficina Regional de Asia y el Pacífico;

25. El PNUMA presenta el proyecto con una estimación presupuestaria de 156.000 dólares EE.UU. que se ejecutarán en un período de 18 meses, e insiste en que este “apoyo a la aplicación coercitiva basado en la información de inteligencia” es una alternativa a las redes regionales de aplicación coercitiva.

Observaciones de la secretaría del Fondo

26. El proyecto que el PNUMA presenta prevé la asistencia en la aplicación para tres países (Armenia, Kirguistán y Turkmenistán) de la red EAC. Todos estos países cuentan con leyes sobre SAO y sistemas de concesión de licencias de conformidad con el artículo 4B del Protocolo de Montreal, sin embargo, dos de los países (Armenia y Turkmenistán) todavía no han ratificado la Enmienda de Montreal. En el proyecto propuesto se justifica la petición con una lista de recomendaciones de las reuniones de la red acerca de la prevención del comercio ilícito, pero no cuenta con el respaldo general de la red EAC.

27. La secretaría pidió al PNUMA que aclarará el enfoque previsto para el proyecto (a saber, la financiación para tres países de la región solamente) y cómo se beneficiaría toda la red EAC. El PNUMA respondió que la situación concreta de la red EAC obligaba a aplicar un enfoque centrado solo en países prioritarios que necesitan asistencia en la aplicación. Se les darán a conocer los métodos innovadores de recopilación e investigación de la información confidencial,

ya que no basta el control fronterizo tradicional en los puertos de entrada para tratar de resolver los problemas relacionados con el comercio ilícito y el etiquetado erróneo de las SAO en estos países. El PNUMA destaca también que la red EAC está integrada por países en distintas etapas de aplicación y cumplimiento del Protocolo de Montreal, y una asistencia más concreta a los que la necesiten beneficiaría a toda la red. Además, el PNUMA mencionó que si los países seleccionados han fortalecido sus sistemas de aplicación, se prevendrá el tráfico ilícito hacia los demás miembros de la red y las reuniones de la red darán la posibilidad de intercambiar información y aumentar los conocimientos.

28. La secretaría pidió también al PNUMA que aclarara por qué las actividades de este proyecto serían ejecutadas por cada país receptor. Esto constituye un doble cómputo con los TPMP o los PNE ya aprobados para los países, que habrá que revisar. El PNUMA señaló que de los tres países seleccionados, solo Kirguistán tiene un TPMP, y hasta 2008 no empezará Armenia a preparar el suyo. Turkmenistán tampoco tiene TPMP. Se llevó a cabo un examen exhaustivo de las actividades incluidas en el TPMP y el PNUMA asegura que serán complementarias de los recursos de que ya se dispone. La secretaría instó al PNUMA a que siguiera examinando estas actividades, en particular las relacionadas con la formulación de la legislación nacional, que es un componente común del TPMP.

29. La secretaría observó también que en las demás redes de aplicación coercitiva, se asignaban fondos para que funcionarios de aduanas y otras autoridades encargadas de hacer cumplir la legislación participaran en el establecimiento de una red. Si bien se trata en sí de una propuesta innovadora que va dirigida hacia países que necesitan asistencia, hace falta justificar la equidad de la asistencia desde la perspectiva más amplia de toda la red y cómo esto beneficiaría a los demás países que la integran. Se insta al PNUMA a que analice esto de una manera que pudiera ser más integral y vea qué apoyo puede prestar también a los demás países.

30. En las conversaciones con el PNUMA, la secretaría señaló que este proyecto tendría que analizarse también en el contexto del presupuesto del Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento del PNUMA, ya que el establecimiento de redes es una actividad prevista en el Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento, y ya cuenta con financiación como tal. Al aprobar la financiación del Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento para 2007, es evidente que el Comité Ejecutivo está alentando al PNUMA en la decisión 50/26 a que continúe ampliando la asignación de prioridades de financiación entre los renglones presupuestarios del Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento para poder adaptarse al cambio de prioridades (decisión 50/26). Al pedir aclaración al PNUMA sobre si ese cambio de prioridades se había producido, se informó a la secretaría de que esas actividades adicionales eran necesarias, y que se trata de un enfoque innovador que se centra en una asistencia más específica para los países afectados. Al presentar el presupuesto, el PNUMA tuvo en cuenta ciertas actividades que se ejecutarán por medio de otros componentes del Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento para los cuales no se pide financiación.

31. Tras las conversaciones celebradas entre la secretaría y el PNUMA, se acordó que se podía recomendar la financiación a un nivel reducido durante un año solamente para tener en cuenta las actividades incluidas en los TPMP ya aprobados, tras lo cual se llevará a cabo un examen para determinar como marcha esta forma de proceder.

Recomendación de la secretaría del Fondo

32. En vista de lo que se acaba de señalar, el Comité Ejecutivo tal vez desee considerar la posibilidad de aprobar este proyecto por la suma de 90.000 dólares EE.UU. más los gastos de apoyo como se indica en el cuadro 1 *supra* a condición de que:

- a) El PNUMA presente una propuesta revisada del proyecto con una reducción de los costos;
- b) No se desembolsarán fondos a los países mientras no ratifiquen la Enmienda de Montreal; y
- c) Al examinar las futuras peticiones en relación con los TPMP de Armenia y Turkmenistán, los gastos relacionados con la política y la legislación tal vez ya no se financien.

Regional: Traducción y divulgación de publicaciones normativas, técnicas relacionadas con el Protocolo de Montreal para países que hablan ruso, así como a otros grupos de idiomas de la Red EAC: 60.000 dólares EE.UU.

Descripción del proyecto

33. El PNUMA presenta un proyecto independiente para la traducción y divulgación de publicaciones normativas, técnicas del Protocolo de Montreal para la red EAC y los demás países que hablan ruso. Se piden fondos por la suma de 60.000 dólares EE.UU. para tres años.

34. El PNUMA señala que la propuesta será la continuación de un proyecto general aprobado en la trigésima novena reunión del Comité Ejecutivo para la traducción al ruso de los manuales de capacitación, que se espera estén terminados a finales del año en curso. La actividad propuesta no incluye una lista de publicaciones que habrá que traducir. Se propone la financiación para sufragar gastos de traducción, composición, impresión y distribución de esos documentos. El PNUMA señala que los países de la red seleccionará publicaciones específicas en sus reuniones de la red.

Observaciones de la secretaría del Fondo

35. La secretaría señala que esta actividad no está incluida en el Plan administrativo del PNUMA para 2007. También notes que, si bien en la trigésima novena reunión se aprobó un proyecto para traducir documentos al ruso, en la decisión conexas incluía la condición de que la mitad del costo se sufragaría con cargo al presupuesto Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento mediante una reasignación.

36. La secretaría señala además que en la cuadragésima séptima reunión, el Comité Ejecutivo aprobó la inclusión, como parte de los gastos programáticos del Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento, de 120.000 dólares EE.UU. para actividades de sensibilización general a condición de que se presente en el futuro como parte de un presupuesto unificado Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento. En la quincuagésima reunión, este renglón del presupuesto se incluyó en el presupuesto Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento con la condición de que no se presentaran a examen más peticiones para sensibilización del público como proyectos

separados. En la misma decisión se insta también al PNUMA a que presente al Comité Ejecutivo los pormenores de cómo se utilizarán estos fondos, en caso de alguna nueva petición. Además, el PNUMA proporcionó también 200.000 dólares EE.UU. en su presupuesto Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento para actividades de sensibilización a nivel regional.

37. El presupuesto del Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento incluye también un renglón presupuestario específico para traducción, para el que se pide en 2008 la suma de 30.000 dólares EE.UU. Si la prioridad y necesidad actual es la traducción al ruso, el PNUMA debería reasignar los fondos ya proporcionados a otras regiones para cubrir las necesidades de la región EAC como prioridad para el próximo año.

38. Atendiendo a las observaciones de la secretaría, el PNUMA afirma que la traducción y divulgación de publicaciones normativas y técnicas no se pueden considerar actividades programáticas ni de sensibilización del público, de ahí que se recabe esa financiación. El PNUMA menciona también que, dado que en la trigésima novena reunión se aprobó un proyecto por separado para la traducción al ruso, se justifica la petición de gastos adicionales como proyecto independiente por esta vez. También menciona que los fondos regionales para sensibilización habrán de utilizarse solo para traducir productos con este fin y no deberán incluirse materiales técnicos. La secretaría señaló, no obstante, que en la propuesta presentada, los documentos que todavía no se habían traducido en 2007, cuyo costo se atribuyen a un proyecto independiente anterior, son en su mayoría productos para la sensibilización (por ejemplo, los materiales de Ozzy Ozono). Para dar seguimiento a la justificación del PNUMA que se acaba de señalar, estos costos se sufragarían con cargo a la asignación regional para actividades de sensibilización en 2007 destinada a la red EAC, que podría aprovechar las economías logradas con el proyecto anterior para utilizarlas en otras traducciones, de ser necesario.

39. Atendiendo a la petición de aclaraciones hecha por la secretaría respecto de la partida del presupuesto Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento correspondiente a traducciones, el PNUMA dice que esta suma es muy modesta y no se puede utilizar para una región solamente, ya que las demás regiones tienen también sus propias prioridades.

40. Basándose en lo antedicho, la secretaría considera que esta petición no reúne los requisitos establecidos por constituir un doble cómputo con el proyecto Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento en virtud de la decisión 47/24 y, por consiguiente, no se puede recomendar su aprobación.

Recomendación de la secretaría del Fondo

41. En vista de lo señalado en los párrafos precedentes, la secretaría no puede recomendar que se financie este proyecto. El Comité Ejecutivo tal vez desee pedir al PNUMA que lleve a cabo estas actividades dentro de los límites del actual presupuesto Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento de conformidad con la decisión 47/24 estableciendo nuevas prioridades en las actividades y la financiación.

Annex I

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS

Afghanistan: 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: July 1994	40,013
Phase I year 2: July 2005	20,000
Phase II: Nov. 2005	150,000
Total	210,013
Amount requested for renewal (Phase III) (US \$):	150,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase III (US \$):	150,000
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	150,000
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:	November 2005
ODS consumption reported in country programme (2004) (ODP tonnes):	180.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes):	145.4
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	380.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	1.9
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.9
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2005) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	141.2
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.1
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
(f) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	4.1
Amount approved for projects (US \$):	1,468,756
Amount disbursed (as at October 2007) (US \$):	767,830
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes):	179.8
ODS phased out (as at October 2007) (ODP tonnes):	0

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	1,204,361
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	210,013
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	54,382
	Total:	1,468,756

Progress report

2. In the second phase (December 2005 – December 2007) Afghanistan had met the objectives it had set for the NOU to fulfil its commitments towards the Montreal Protocol and its amendments. This included the implementation of the terminal phase out plan (TPMP), strengthening measures to control ODS trade, continue data reporting and awareness raising activities, among others.

3. With supervision from the NOU, the train-the-trainer workshops for both technicians and customs officers were conducted in May and July 2007 and a technician Training Manual for Good Practices in Refrigeration and use of recovery and recycling units was developed. Customs training was strengthened using a manual with national regulations prepared using the UNEP customs manual, in the local language.

Plan of action

4. The National Ozone Unit is located in the National Environmental Protection Agency. The Ozone Cell is responsible for coordinating all ODS phase-out activities, monitoring and reporting of ODS phase-out and supporting NPP implementation. During the next phase (Phase II, Jan 2008 to Dec 2009) the objectives of IS project include the following:

- Monitoring of the implementation of the TPMP including verification of ODS data;
- Strengthening coordination with customs officers to ensure enforcement of ODS legislations in 2008-2010.
- Dissemination of information on new technologies and ODS substitutes through various workshops;
- Implementation of a certification system for refrigeration technicians

5. The country would need to maintain momentum of the existing phase-out measures and complete implementation of project activities under the National Phase-out Plan to ensure achievement of future targets and sustaining compliance.

Bahrain: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing Agency	UNEP
Amounts previously received for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Oct. 1996	66,000
Phase II: Jul. 2000	44,000
Phase III: Dec. 2003	57,200
Phase IV: Nov. 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	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	October 1996
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	2000
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1994), (ODP tonnes)	181.80
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes)	85.7
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) Average (1995-1997)	135.40
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) Average (1995-1997)	38.90
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) Average (1998-2000)	0.70
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) Average (1998-2000)	22.70
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) Average (1995-1998)	0
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2005) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	58.7
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	27.0
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	1,740,222
Amount disbursed (as at October 2007) (US \$):	1,113,487
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	77.6
ODS phased out (as at October 2007) (ODP tonnes)	37.0

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	1,277,572
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	227,200
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	235,450
	Total:	1,740,222

Progress Report

7. The phase IV of the Institutional Strengthening project for Bahrain has been implemented successfully and achieved all its expected goals. During this phase, the NOU supervised the completion of the terminal phase out management plan (TPMP), ensured proper enforcement of the ODS licensing system for better monitoring of imports, completed awareness activities, planned, organised and managed of public and consultations, and continued annual reporting to the Ozone Secretariat and the Multilateral Fund.

8. Bahrain has met the requirements for reduction of 50per cent in CFCs consumption (2005) and is likely to meet the 85per cent reduction of CFCs consumption by 2007.

Plan of Action

9. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) of Bahrain is well established in the government structure as the NOU is under the directorate of environmental control and receives necessary policy support from its Director who facilitates communications with concerned sectors (governmental & private).

10. For this coming phase of the IS, the NOU will continue to coordinate the enforcement of ODS regulation, the implementation of TPMP, co-operate with customs to control of ODS, collect data and reports to the different Secretariats and will regularly attend all Ozone related meetings, coordinate awareness raising activities through various media and conferences in schools and campuses, including celebration of Ozone Day, and review and update the current legislation to comply with the latest decisions taken by the Meeting of the Parties specifically on HCFCs.

Belize: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I:	88,500
	Phase II:	76,700
	Phase III:	76,700
	Total	241,900
Amount requested for renewal (Phase IV) (US \$):		76,700
Amount recommended for approval for Phase IV (US \$)		76,700
Agency support costs (US \$)		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV to the Multilateral Fund		76,700
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		November 1999
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)		
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1998), (ODP tonnes)		25.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2006) (ODP tonnes)		3.9
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)		24.4
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)		0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)		0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)		0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)		0
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2006) (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)		3.9
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)		0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)		0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)		0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)		0
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)		0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)		694,551
Amount disbursed (as at October 2007) (US \$):		523,719
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)		20.7
ODS phased out (as at October 2007) (ODP tonnes)		9.0

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	345,349
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	241,900

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	107,302
	Total:	694,551

Progress Report

12. During the period from July 2005 to September 2007, Belize advanced in the implementation of Phase III of the Institutional Strengthening Project. In particular, the National Ozone Unit (NOU) was able to continue operating smoothly and effectively, coordinating all ozone programme activities. Data collection and analysis has been done on time, and its reporting to the various Montreal Protocol bodies was accomplished without delays. The country has also conducted training of customs and other enforcement officers, and the NOU enforced the legislation during this period with regard to importation restrictions for CFCs. Further, work has been done on reporting CFC use, on retrofitting and good practices and on implementing the recovery and recycling activities. There are four projects being implemented on the RMP update; namely, the Certification and Licensing of Refrigeration Technicians, Technical Assistance to the Refrigeration Sector, Prevention of Illegal CFC Trade, and RMPU Monitoring.

13. Regarding public awareness activities, the NOU is currently building its website through ESTIS, which should be completed in the next month. Booths at the National Trade Show, Natural Resources Week and Boys Scouts Week, Radio talk shows, school presentations and technical lectures to key organizations and agencies were implemented during this time frame as well as Teacher Training Workshops to sensitize teachers on Ozone Layer Issues.

14. Finally the NOU, with assistance from UNDP and UNEP, was involved in the preparation of the TPMP project document which was approved by the Executive Committee at its 50th Meeting.

Plan of Action

15. The planned activities for the next phase, from January 2008 to December 2009, embrace several issues including the implementation and monitoring of the Pollution (Amendment) Regulations 2002, which in turn monitor the ODS import/export licensing system; the strengthening and monitoring of the recovery and recycling component of the ozone programme to ensure that good practices are being implemented; and the strengthening of the targeted public awareness campaigns through the mass media, print media, primary and secondary schools, and the general public, and through focused/targeted campaigns regarding enforcement of the licensing system on imports of CFCs, phase-out date for Annex A CFCs, and the formation of the Refrigeration Technicians Association.

16. Furthermore, the identification, implementation and strengthening of the mechanisms to monitor ODS imports is foreseen together with the Customs Department and other Enforcement Officials (transport, police, etc.) as well as a TPMP Monitoring Evaluation and Reporting Mechanism. On the other hand, activities are foreseen regarding the establishment and strengthening of the Association of Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Technicians of Belize in order to implement a Certification Programme of refrigeration technicians, as well as activities

for continuing the coordination and monitoring of the Country Programme's Action Plan, including the new activities identified under the TPMP.

Bhutan: 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: July 2004	40,000
	Phase I year 2: July 2005	90,000
	Total	130,000
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:		April 2005
ODS consumption reported in country programme 2004 (ODP tonnes):		0.2
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)	0.2
	(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.3
	(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0
	(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0
	(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2005) (ODP tonnes):		
	(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	0.1
	(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
	(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
	(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
	(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
	(f) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0
Amount approved for projects (US \$):		413,300
Amount disbursed (as at October 2007) (US \$):		283,566
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes):		0.2
ODS phased out (as at October 2007) (ODP tonnes):		0

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	216,325
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	130,000
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	66,975
	Total:	413,300

Progress report

18. In this phase (Jan 2005 – December 2007), the Royal Government of Bhutan met the objectives it set for the IS project to fulfil its commitments towards the Montreal Protocol. Some of its achievements include a broad awareness and capacity building initiative for the broad

public; finalising the licensing system and ensuring its implementation; and monitoring the various components of the country programme and refrigerant management plan. The NOU also led the preparation of the TPMP which was approved at the 52nd meeting of the Executive Committee. In 2007, the NOU also organised and hosted the regional network meeting of SA and SEAP networks in Bhutan.

Plan of action

19. During this new phase of the IS, the NOU will undertake to continue the awareness raising activities started in Phase I, work with industry to liaise with them on the enforcement of regulations, continue data reporting, and plan and implement the TPMP in close coordination with UNDP and UNDP.

20. Thus, the focus of this phase will be to phase out the remaining ODS consumption and achieve compliance with the 2007 and 2010 phase-out targets.

Bolivia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously received for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Nov. 1995	91,000
Phase II: Nov. 1998	60,670
Phase III: Jul. 2001	60,670
Phase IV: Jul. 2003	100,000
Phase V: Nov. 2005	78,867
Total	391,207
Amount requested for renewal (Phase VI) (US \$):	78,867
Amount recommended for approval for Phase VI (US \$)	78,867
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase VI, to the Multilateral Fund	78,867
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase VI at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes):	n/a
Date of approval of country programme	November 1995
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	1999
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1994), (ODP tonnes)	75.7
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes)	29.6
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) Average (1995-1997)	75.7
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) Average (1995-1997)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) Average (1998-2000)	0.3
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) Average (1998-2000)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) Average (1995-1998)	0.6
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2005) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	26.7
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.1
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	2.8
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	2,204,025

Amount disbursed (as at October 2007) (US \$):	1,845,775
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	84.8
ODS phased out (as at October 2007) (ODP tonnes)	26.0

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	1,556,035
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	391,207
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	256,783
	Total:	2,204,025

Progress Report

22. During the period from January 2006 to September 2007, Bolivia advanced in the implementation of the Phase V of the Institutional Strengthening Project. In particular, the National Ozone Unit (NOU) was able to continue coordinating all ozone programme activities as well as to make a review of the current regulations as a result of the preparation of the Terminal Phase out Management Plan, for which corrective complementary ruling provisions were elaborated. Accredited technicians were trained, completing the basic and advanced refrigeration training (good practices, recovery and recycling and hydrocarbon handling). Three training centers have been operating fully with equipment provided and training of professionals was undertaken for 2006. Information on MDI's was collected from the Ministry of Health for 2006 and submitted to the Fund Secretariat as part of an MDI survey. The NOU also followed up on the work with technicians to identify the main sub-sectors of HCFC use.

23. Finally the NOU has carried out the systematization of the information sent by the National Customs of Bolivia, with the corresponding analysis of information registered and crossing information according to the different sources.

Plan of Action

24. The activities planned for the next phase, from January 2008 to December 2010, include implementation of TPMP's, the continuity of the work entrusted to the Technical Committee for the development of practical standards of refrigeration, and the activities related with the compliance with the national obligations regarding the recently approved Montreal adjustment on HCFCs. Public awareness and education campaigns will continue to be part of the planned activities. Monitoring of the implementation of the licensing system for import of ODS and ODS-containing equipment in cooperation with the National Customs administration will be continued. Likewise, a revision and amendment of national rules to include all controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol will be done during this period as well as the continuation of the feasibility study of a hydrocarbon refrigerants production plant.

Botswana: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amount originally approved:		
	Phase I: July 1994	90,200
	Phase II: Dec. 2003	78,173
	Total	168,373
Amount requested for renewal Phase III (US \$):		78,173
Amount recommended for approval Phase III (US \$)		78,173
Agency support costs (US \$)		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)		78,173
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 1994
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)		2000
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1993), (ODP tonnes):		35.9
Latest reported ODS consumption (2006) (ODP tonnes):		7.9
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)		6.8
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)		5.2
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)		0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)		0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)		0.1
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2006) (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)		0.7
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)		0.3
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)		0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)		0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)		6.9
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)		0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)		589,203
Amount disbursed (as at October 2007) (US \$):		459,606
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)		7.3
ODS phased out (as at October 2007) (ODP tonnes)		1.7

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	308,347
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	168,373
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	112,483
	Total:	589,203

Progress Report

26. The implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities in Botswana is progressing successfully. During the period reported, the National Ozone Unit of Botswana has implemented the required activities under the IS and RMP update. The NOU finalised the drafting of ODS regulations and submitted to Parliament for approval. The approval is awaiting the enactment of the Environmental Protection Bill. The NOU embarked on an awareness programme, trained customs officers and refrigeration technicians.

27. According to the 2006 data that Botswana submitted to Ozone Secretariat, the country has already achieved the 85 per cent CFC reduction ahead of the target date and it is expected that by continuing with the ongoing activities the country will achieve zero CFC consumption by 2010.

Plan of Action

28. The NOU is the responsible authority for coordination of the implementation of the IS programme and for monitoring of the implementation of the RMP activities in the Ministry of Environment and Wildlife and Tourism. The country will endeavour to implement its Action Plan to ensure sustained compliance with Montreal Protocol. The NOU will continue with the training programme for the technicians in the refrigeration sector. Training of customs officers to support the implementation and enforcement of ODS regulations once approved is expected to continue. The NOU will also 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.

Cambodia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously received for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Mar. 2002 (year 1)	30,000
Phase II: Dec. 2003 (years 2 and 3)	100,000
Phase III: Nov. 2005	112,667
Total	242,667
Amount requested for renewal (Phase IV) (US \$):	112,667
Amount recommended for approval for Phase IV (US \$):	112,667
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV, to the Multilateral Fund:	112,667
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:	December 2003
ODS consumption reported in country programme (2002), (ODP tonnes):	94.70
Latest reported ODS consumption (2006) (ODP tonnes):	34.6
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) Average (1995-1997)	94.2
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) Average (1995-1997)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) Average (1998-2000)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) Average (1998-2000)	0.5
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) Average (1995-1998)	0
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2006) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	28.3
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.3
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	6.0
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0

Amount approved for projects (US \$):	1,369,980
Amount disbursed (as at October 2007) (US \$):	883,925
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes):	80.1
ODS phased out (as at October 2007) (ODP tonnes):	19.0

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	1,004,374
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	242,667
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	122,939
	Total:	1,369,980

Progress report

30. In the third phase (Nov 2005 - Dec 2007) Cambodia has set the following objectives to perform its phase-out of ODS in order to fulfil its commitments towards the Montreal Protocol and its amendments:

- To provide support to the Cambodian National Ozone Unit to implement the Montreal Protocol and to strengthen the capacity of NOU staff in order to comply with the obligation of the Montreal Protocol, especially to phase out CFCs consumption in 2010;
- To implement and enforce the Sub-decree on ODS Management and other relevant instruments to phase out ODS in the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- To carry out public awareness activities on Cambodia policy and strategy on ozone protection including phase-out plan and ODS alternatives.

31. The implementation of the third phase of the Institutional Strengthening project in Cambodia was very satisfactory. The most significant achievement of this period was the ratification of the four amendments to the Montreal Protocol in January 2007.

Plan of action

32. The National Ozone Unit is located at the Ministry of Environment. 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 the objectives are:

- To develop and implement public and sector specific environmental education and awareness programmes;
- To provide information on the Montreal Protocol, ODS phase-out schedules, regulations and general information to national stakeholders to improve their understanding and cooperation to enable Cambodia to achieve its goal for as outlined in the Terminal Phase Out Management Plan;

- To ensure the effective implementation of the Sub-decree on ODS Management in the Kingdom of Cambodia with close cooperation with the Customs and Excise Department, the Camcontrol Department and relevant stakeholders;
- To oversee and monitor the implementation of various elements of the Terminal Phase Out Management Plan. Liaise with industry, stakeholders, Ministries and government agencies, as necessary, in order to promote the phase out of ODS in the country;
- To identify any other measures required for implementing the National Phase-out Strategy, in co-operation with implementing/funding agencies;
- To meet the reporting requirements of the Ozone Secretariat, Fund Secretariat and other agencies.

Cameroon: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing Agency	UNEP
Amounts previously received for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Nov. 1993	161,000
Phase II: May 1997	107,000
Phase III: Jul. 1999	107,000
Phase IV: Dec. 2003 (year 1)	69,766
Phase IV: Dec. 2004 (year 2)	69,766
Phase V: Nov. 2005	139,532
Total	654,064
Amount requested for renewal (Phase VI) (US \$):	139,532
Amount recommended for approval for Phase VI (US \$):	139,532
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase VI, to the Multilateral Fund	139,532
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase VI at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes):	n/a
Date of approval of country programme:	March 1993
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	1999
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1991), (ODP tonnes):	297.80
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes):	141.0
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) Average (1995-1997)	256.9
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) Average (1995-1997)	2.4
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) Average (1998-2000)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) Average (1998-2000)	8.2
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) Average (1995-1998)	18.1
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2005) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	120.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	1.2
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	5.7
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	4.4
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	9.7
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	7,517,791
Amount disbursed (as at October 2007) (US \$):	6,373,289

ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	672.6
ODS phased out (as at October 2007) (ODP tonnes)	614.9

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	6,565,024
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	654,064
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	298,703
	Total:	4,517,791

Progress Report

34. The main objective of phase IV of the IS Project was to coordinate the completion of ODS phase out activities with a view to ensuring the total phase-out ahead of the phase-out schedule. The major activities coordinated by the NOU Cameroon were awareness raising activities including preparations for the 2007 Ozone Day celebrations, promotion and coordination of phase-out actions identified in the Country Programme, enforcement of licensing system and legislation for ODS including CFC, MB, halons, solvents etc. During this period, the NOU also led the implementation of the Terminal Phase-out Management Plan (TPMP) for CFC and solvents and its various activities, including training. Data reporting was also a continuing activity for the period.

35. The National Ozone Unit continued to enjoy full support of the government of Cameroon. 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.

Plan of Action

36. During the next phase of the IS project, the NOU Cameroon will be coordinating the implementation of all phase out activities under the TPMP. The government of Cameroon 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. To that effect, 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 issues.

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 (year 1): Dec. 2004	15,000
Phase I (year 2): Nov. 2006	15,000
Total	30,000
Amount requested for renewal Phase II (year 1) (US \$):	15,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase II (year 1) (US \$)	15,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase II (year 1) to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)	15,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase II (year 1) at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	n/a
Date of approval of country programme:	December 2004
ODS consumption reported in country programme (2003), (ODP tonnes):	0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2006) (ODP tonnes):	0
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 (2006) (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	54,860
Amount disbursed (as at October 2007) (US \$):	54,860
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	1.4
ODS phased out (as at October 2007) (ODP tonnes)	0

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

	Summary of activities	Funds approved US \$
(a)	Investment projects	24,860
(b)	Institutional strengthening (including agency support cost)	30,000
©	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects	0
	Total:	54,860

Progress Report

38. In the second year of its first phase, Cook Islands continued to implement the remaining activity under the regional PIC strategy which included the finalisation of the ODS legislation including a licensing system to control ODS import and exports. While it has tried to speed up the enactment of the legislation, this has faced continuous delays in government, and has consequently slowed down the action plan prepared by the country.

39. A few achievements during this period include the completion of the refrigeration training programme, and continued awareness raising on ozone protection through established ODS webpage on NES website, published articles in national newspapers, etc.

Action Plan

40. The National Ozone Unit continues to be located at the National Environment Service. The NOU's objectives the second phase include the following:

- To strengthen cooperation with the refrigerant sector and customs to ensure that the regulations are abided by;
- To review, draft, and implement activities to assist in the phase-out of CFCs;
- To continue public awareness activities on the phase-out of ODS.

Cote d'Ivoire: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: July 1994	122,810
Phase II: Nov. 1998	81,800
Phase III year 1: July 2004	53,170
Phase III year 2: April 2006	53,170
Total	310,950
Amount requested for renewal (Phase IV) (US \$):	106,340
Amount recommended for approval for Phase IV (US \$):	106,340
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	106,340
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 1994
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	1998
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1991) (ODP tonnes):	267.7
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes):	76.0
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	294.2
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	8.1
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2005) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	70.1
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
(f) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	5.9
Amount approved for projects (US \$) :	2,612,438
Amount disbursed (as at October 2007) (US \$):	982,982
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes):	423.3
ODS phased out (as at October 2007) (ODP tonnes):	144.6

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	2,026,717
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	310,950
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	274,771
	Total:	2,612,438

Progress Report

42. During the period of the phase III of the IS project in Cote d'Ivoire, the implementation progressed satisfactorily and the country reported to UNEP on the progress report of the project. During this period, activities related to the RMP were implemented, but some investment activities were delayed. The NOU also continues its reporting obligations to the Ozone and Multilateral Fund Secretariats. It will also continue to implement awareness activities.

Plan of Action

43. During the next phase of the IS project, the NOU will be coordinating the implementation of all phase-out activities of the TPMP. The NOU intends to conduct more awareness activities focusing on the public and stakeholders.

44. The NOU will complete the preparation of the TPMP proposal and start the implementation of the TPMP activities. The funding of the IS project will allow the 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 the Ozone Secretariat.

Guatemala: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount approved:	
Phase I: June 1993	172,000
Phase II: May 1997	96,000
Phase III: July 1999	96,000
Phase IV: December 2001	96,000
Phase V: July 2004	62,400
Total	522,400
Amount requested for renewal Phase VI (US \$):	124,800
Amount recommended for approval for Phase VI (US \$)	124,800
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase VI to the Multilateral Fund	124,800
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase VI at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes):	n/a
Date of approval of country programme	June 1993
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	2000
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1991) (ODP tonnes)	889.9
Latest reported ODS consumption (2006) (ODP tonnes)	355.3

Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	224.6
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.2
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	10.6
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	400.7
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2006) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	12.7
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	9.2
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	333.4
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	6,399,825
Amount disbursed (as at October 2007) (US \$):	5,422,901
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	852.8
ODS phased out (as at October 2007) (ODP tonnes)	550.5

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	5,578,585
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	522,400
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	298,840
	Total:	6,399,825

Progress Report

46. During the period from 2005 to 2007, Guatemala advanced in the implementation of the Phase V of the Institutional Strengthening project. In particular, the National Ozone Unit (NOU) was formally established within the structure of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), to coordinate all ozone programme activities.

47. An agreement was signed with the Customs Administration and MARN, to formalise data-sharing through a common electronic portal, permitting on-line exchange of ODS importation. Furthermore, work has continued regarding Methyl Bromide phase-out in the country, through the creation of a Steering Committee involving representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Environment, the farmers associations, ODS importers, ODS alternative importers and the Ministry of Health.

48. The Unit assisted in establishing a network between government institutions to improve implementation of activities towards prevention of consumption of ODS, and accomplishment of the provisions provided for in the environment safety law, as well as the strengthening of the established licensing system and control of imports of ODS substances.

49. Finally the NOU assisted in preparatory work, reports and a national action plan for Guatemala in the preparation of a new Reduction Calendar.

Plan of Action

50. The planned activities for the next phase, from January 2008 to December 2009, embrace several issues including the activities for achieving compliance with the ODS reduction schedule of the Montreal Protocol and particularly with the MB National Compliance Action Plan approved by the 18th Meeting of the Parties.

51. Public awareness and education campaigns will continue to be part of the planned activities, as well as the monitoring of the correct application of the licensing system for importation of ODS and ODS-containing equipment.

52. Finally, a revision of national rules for inclusion of all controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol will be performed during this period.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing Agency:	UNEP	
Amount originally approved:		
Phase I: Feb. 1997		142,560
Phase II: Dec. 2000		95,040
Phase III: Dec. 2003		123,552
Phase IV: Nov. 2005		123,552
Total		484,704
Amount requested for renewal (Phase V) (US \$):		130,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase V (US \$)		130,000
Agency support costs (US \$)		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase V to the Multilateral Fund		130,000
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	February 1997	
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	1999	
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1995), (ODP tonnes)	2,008.0	
Latest reported total ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes)	283.2	
Latest reported ODS production (2005) (ODP tonnes)	191.4	
Baseline production and consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	Production	Consumption
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	403.3	441.7
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	1,285.2	1,285.2
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	7.7	7.7
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	30.0	30.0
Latest production and consumption of controlled substances (2005) (ODP tonnes):	Production	Consumption
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	0	91.8
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	191.4	191.4
(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 \$)	22,000,568	
Amount disbursed (as at October 2007) (US \$):	18,175,047	

ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	5,001.8
ODS phased out (as at October 2007) (ODP tonnes)	6,691.9

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	20,819,239
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	484,704
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	696,625
	Total:	22,000,568

Progress report

54. In this fourth phase, DPR Korea had set the following objectives to perform its phase-out of ODS in order to fulfil its commitments towards the Montreal Protocol and its amendments. The implementation of the second phase of the Institutional Strengthening Project in DPR Korea was very satisfactory. DPR Korea's other outputs achieved under this project include the enforcement of new legislative provisions and regulations on production, import and export of ODS and ODS-containing equipment. The Government also revised the existing regulations for the temporary period until the promulgation of new regulation. During this period, the Project Management Unit (PMU) was also established to implement National CFC Phase out Plan in order to facilitate the compliance of the Protocol and the NOU continued with awareness raising activities.

55. The country would need to maintain momentum of the existing phase-out measures and complete implementation of project activities under the National Phase-out Plan to ensure achievement of future targets and sustaining compliance.

Plan of action

56. The National Ozone Unit is located at the National Coordinating Committee for Environment. During the next phase the objectives of the IS project are given below.

- Continue implementation of NPP activities in close coordination with UNEP and UNIDO;
- Coordinate implementation of regulations for monitoring and controlling trade of ODS and ODS using products including regional cooperation initiatives;
- Implement awareness program targeted at sectors (e.g., RAC servicing) for smooth transition to an ODS free era. This may also include HCFC related activities depending upon the phase-out proposals for HCFCs, which are currently under consultations;
- Undertake other administrative and reporting activities relating to IS project in cooperation with National stakeholders and implementing agencies.

Kiribati: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: March 2002	23,000
Phase II year 1: July 2006	7,666
Total	30,666
Amount requested for renewal of Phase II (year 2) (US \$):	30,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase II (year 2) (US \$)	30,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase II (year 2) to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)	30,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase II (year 2) at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	n/a
Date of approval of country programme	March 2002
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1999), (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)	0.7
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2005) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	76,996
Amount disbursed (as at October 2007) (US \$):	54,129
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	0.6
ODS phased out (as at October 2007) (ODP tonnes)	0

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

	Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects	31,640
(b)	Institutional strengthening (including agency support cost)	30,666
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects	14,690
	Total:	76,996

Progress Report

58. In the second phase (July 2006 – Mar 2007) Kiribati has met the objectives they have set to perform its phase-out of ODS in order to fulfill its commitments towards the Montreal Protocol and its amendments. The implementation of the second phase of the Institutional

Strengthening Project and other activities under the Regional Strategy in Kiribati was satisfactory. During this phase, the remaining activity under the Regional Strategy is the organization of customs training which should proceed within 2007 as Kiribati has finally established control of ODS import through amendment of the Customs Act. Some of the other achievements of Kiribati are the following;

- The country has been actively working on increasing awareness programme among high school and communities through publication of newsletter, presentation in schools and interviews on national television;
- The country conducted 3 meetings in cooperation with the stakeholders;
- Lastly, Environment Bill read the first time in 2006 and read for the second time in 2007 wherein it was approved.

Action Plan

59. The National Ozone Unit of Kiribati is located at the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development. During the next phase (phase II, year 2), (Nov 2007 to Oct 2008) the objectives are:

- To strengthen cooperation with the refrigerant sector and customs to ensure that the regulations are abided by;
- To review, draft and implement activities to assist in the phase-out of CFCs;
- To continue public awareness activities on the phase-out of ODS.

Kuwait: renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing Agency	UNEP
Amounts previously received for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Jul. 2002	121,520
Phase II: Nov. 2005	105,320
Total	226,840
Amount requested for renewal (Phase III) (US \$):	105,320
Amount recommended for approval for Phase III (US \$)	105,320
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III, to the Multilateral Fund	105,320
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)	420.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2006) (ODP tonnes)	393.1
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) Average (1995-1997)	480.4
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) Average (1995-1997)	3.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) Average (1998-2000)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) Average (1998-2000)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) Average (1995-1998)	0
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2006) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	106.8
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0

(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	286.3
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	1,531,272
Amount disbursed (as at October 2007) (US \$):	685,809
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	79.0
ODS phased out (as at October 2007) (ODP tonnes)	64.0

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	1,216,782
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	226,840
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	87,650
	Total:	1,531,272

Progress Report

61. The implementation of the activities carried out in Kuwait is proceeding satisfactorily. During this period, about 254 technicians were trained and, under the recovery and recycling project, 77 units were distributed and 58 technicians trained. A chiller survey was conducted that identified 237 CFC-based chillers. Legislation was established and updated.

Plan of Action

62. For the next period, January 2008 to December 2009, the following goals are set out:

- raising public awareness such as including ozone protection issues in the education system and produce awareness booklets;
- update the existing legislation to cover HCFC as per latest MP amendments;
- disseminating information on new technologies and ODS substitutes;
- carry out further training for technicians;
- fulfil all the reporting requirements.

63. In 2006, the National Ozone Unit faced some administrative difficulties due to the change of the head of the Environment Public Authority. However, the NOU is very active not only on the national but also on the regional level.

Lesotho: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: October 1996	30,000
	Phase II: November 1999	20,000
	Phase III: April 2005	26,000
	Total	76,000

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	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	October 1996
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	1998
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1994), (ODP tonnes)	5.6
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes)	0.8
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	5.1
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.2
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.1
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2005) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.8
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	394,916
Amount disbursed (as at October 2007) (US \$):	327,087
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	6.2
ODS phased out (as at October 2007) (ODP tonnes)	4.8

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	232,236
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	76,000
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	86,678
	Total:	394,916

Progress Report

65. The implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities in Lesotho is proceeding successfully. During the period reported, the National Ozone Unit of Lesotho has implemented the required activities under the IS and CFC terminal phase out management plan. The ODS regulations were recently finalised and are awaiting approval by the government. The NOU embarked on an awareness programme, training for customs officers, refrigeration technicians and other stakeholders.

66. Lesotho submitted 2006 data to the Ozone Secretariat and achieved the 100 per cent CFC reduction ahead of the target date and it is expected that, by continuing with the ongoing activities, the country will sustain the zero CFC consumption.

Plan of Action

67. The NOU is the responsible authority for coordination of the implementation of the IS programme and for monitoring of the implementation of the CFC terminal phase out plan. The NOU of Lesotho will continue with the training programme for the technicians in the refrigeration sector and customs officers in readiness for the implementation of the ODS regulations which are expected to be approved soon. The NOU will continue the awareness raising programme through mass media, NGOs, workshops, and distribution of awareness materials such as newspapers, brochures, pamphlets and others to the industry and other stakeholders.

Malawi: renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing Agency	UNEP
Amounts previously received for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Mar. 1994	77,000
Phase II: Jul. 1998	51,350
Phase III: Jul. 2000	51,300
Phase IV: Dec. 2003	66,733
Phase V: Nov. 2005	66,733
Total	313,116
Amount requested for renewal (Phase VI) (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval Phase VI (US \$)	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase VI, to the Multilateral Fund	60,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase VI at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes):	n/a
Date of approval of country programme	March 1994
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	1998
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1992), (ODP tonnes)	60.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2006) (ODP tonnes)	6.6
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) Average (1995-1997)	57.7
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) Average (1995-1997)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) Average (1998-2000)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) Average (1998-2000)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) Average (1995-1998)	112.7
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2006) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	3.6
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	3.0
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	4,252,879
Amount disbursed (as at October 2007) (US \$):	4,078,680
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	200.2
ODS phased out (as at October 2007) (ODP tonnes)	151.0

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	3,750,517
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	313,116
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	189,246
	Total:	4,252,879

Progress Report

69. The implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities in Malawi is proceeding successfully. During the period reported, the National Ozone Unit of Malawi has implemented the required activities under the IS and RMP update. The NOU implemented ODS regulations through the enforcement of licensing and quota system. The NOU embarked on an awareness programme, trained customs officers, and refrigeration technicians and finalised implementation of the methyl bromide phase out project.

70. According to the 2006 data that Malawi submitted to the Ozone Secretariat, the country has already met the 85 per cent CFC reduction ahead of the 2007 target date and it is expected that by continuing with the ongoing activities, the country will achieve a 100 per cent CFC reduction by 2010.

Plan of Action

71. The NOU is the responsible authority in the Ministry of Lands and Environment for coordinating the implementation of the IS programme and for monitoring the implementation of the proposed CFC terminal phase out plan. The country will endeavour to implement its Action Plan to ensure sustained compliance with the Montreal Protocol. 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 continue. The NOU will also continue the awareness raising programme through mass media, NGOs, workshops, and distribution of awareness materials such as newspapers, brochures, pamphlets and others to the industry and other stakeholders.

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
Phase II (year 1): Nov. 2006	30,000
Total	64,000
Amount requested for renewal Phase II (year 2) (US \$):	30,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase II (year 2) (US \$)	30,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase II (year 2) to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)	30,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase II	N/A

(year 2) at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	
Date of approval of country programme	March 2002
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1999), (ODP tonnes)	1.1
Latest reported ODS consumption (2006) (ODP tonnes)	0.1
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 (2006) (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.1
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	119,370
Amount disbursed (as at October 2007) (US \$):	71,350
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	1.0
ODS phased out (as at October 2007) (ODP tonnes)	0

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

	Summary of activities	Funds approved US \$
(a)	Investment projects	38,420
(b)	Institutional strengthening (including agency support cost)	64,000
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects	16,950
	Total:	119,370

Progress Report

73. In the first year of its second phase of IS implementation, Marshall Islands committed to complete all remaining activities under the PIC regional strategy, accelerate CFC phase out by 2996, review existing legislation and implement the training programme for technicians and customs officers.

74. The implementation of the second phase of the Institutional Strengthening project and other activities under the Regional Strategy in Marshall Islands was satisfactory. Among the PICs, Marshall Islands is the first country to establish ODS regulations and the first country to have customs training. The country still has very small consumption of CFC that will need to be phased out according to the objective of the Regional Strategy. Since the enforcement of ODS regulation, effective control of ODS import has taken place. The country has also continued the promotion of an awareness programme for ozone protection through nationwide education campaign, and have submitted data reporting requirements on time.

Action Plan

The National Ozone Unit of Marshall Islands is located at the National Environment Service. During the next phase (phase II, year 2), the objectives are:

- To strengthen cooperation with the refrigerant sector and customs to ensure that the regulations are abided by;
- To review, draft, and implement activities to assist in the phase-out of CFCs;
- To continue public awareness activities on the phase-out of ODS.

Mauritius: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: June 1993	50,000
Phase II: Nov. 2006	60,000
Total	110,000
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	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	June 1993
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	2000
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1991), (ODP tonnes)	69.4
Latest reported ODS consumption (2006) (ODP tonnes)	8.6
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	29.1
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.1
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.1
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2006) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	1.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	7.6
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	1,273,473
Amount disbursed (as at October 2007) (US \$):	1,120,481
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	59.7
ODS phased out (as at October 2007) (ODP tonnes)	53.6

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	1,043,044
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	110,000

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	120,430
	Total:	1,273,473

Progress Report

76. The implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities in Mauritius is proceeding successfully. During the period reported, the National Ozone Unit of Mauritius has implemented the required activities under the IS and CFC terminal phase out management plan. The NOU implemented ODS regulations through the enforcement of a licensing and quota system. The NOU embarked on an awareness programme, training for customs officers, refrigeration technicians and other stakeholders. Mauritius is in the forefront in promoting the Green Customs Initiative and hosted a sub-regional workshop on Green Customs Initiative for Indian Ocean Islands.

77. Mauritius submitted 2006 data to Ozone Secretariat and achieved the 85 per cent CFC reduction ahead of the target date and it is expected that by continuing with the ongoing activities the country will sustain the current levels of consumption and achieve zero CFC consumption ahead of 2010

Plan of Action

78. 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. The NOU of Mauritius will continue with the training programme for the technicians in the refrigeration sector and customs officers for the enforcement of the 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.

Morocco: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
	Amount approved:	
	Phase I: May 1996	179,000
	Phase II: July 2004	155,000
	Total	334,000
Amount requested for renewal Phase III (US \$):		156,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase III (US \$)		156,000
Agency support costs (US \$)		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III to the Multilateral Fund		156,000
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
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)		1999
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1994), (ODP tonnes)		1,281
Latest reported ODS consumption (2006) (ODP tonnes)		473.7

Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	802.3
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	7.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	1.1
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.1
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	697.2
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2006) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	40.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.1
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	49.8
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	383.8
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	14,664,440
Amount disbursed (as at October 2007) (US \$):	11,248,342
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	1,013.7
ODS phased out (as at October 2007) (ODP tonnes)	828.9

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	13,638,201
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	334,000
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	632,239
	Total:	14,664,440

Progress Report

80. The phase III of the Institutional Strengthening Project for Morocco has been implemented successfully and achieved all its expected goals.

81. The main objective of Institutional Strengthening Project for Morocco was to provide the government with technical and financial support for the implementation of its Country Programme in order to fulfil its obligations with respect to the Montreal Protocol. Morocco is meeting its requirement for reduction of 50 per cent of CFCs consumption (2005) and is likely to meet the 85 per cent reduction of CFCs consumption by 2007.

Plan of Action

82. The National Ozone Unit of Morocco is well established in the government structure and Montreal Protocol issues receive good attention from the decision makers with the officer focal and the deputy being high ranking officials in the Ministry of Industry and Ministry of Environment. During the next period, the NOU will:

- Coordinate the enforcement of ODS regulation,
- Complete the remaining investment activities, and monitor the success of these activities;
- Coordinate the preparation and implementation of a NPOP;
- Collect data and reports to the different Secretariats and will regularly attend all Ozone related meetings;

- Coordinate awareness raising activities through various media and conferences in schools and campuses, including celebration of Ozone Day.

Namibia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency	UNEP
Amounts previously received for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Nov. 1995	61,765
Phase II: Jul. 2000	41,177
Phase III: Dec. 2003	53,530
Phase IV: Nov. 2005	60,000
Total	216,472
Amount requested for renewal (Phase V) (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval Phase V (US \$)	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase V, to the Multilateral Fund	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	November 1995
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	2000
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1994), (ODP tonnes)	41.5
Latest reported ODS consumption (2006) (ODP tonnes)	0
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) Average (1995-1997)	21.9
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) Average (1995-1997)	8.3
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) Average (1998-2000)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) Average (1998-2000)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) Average (1995-1998)	0.8
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2006) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	804,758
Amount disbursed (as at October 2007) (US \$):	575,173
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	18.9
ODS phased out (as at October 2007) (ODP tonnes)	5.4

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	396,264
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	216,472
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	192,022
	Total:	804,758

Progress Report

84. The implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities in Namibia is proceeding successfully. During the period reported, the National Ozone Unit of Namibia has implemented the required activities under the IS and 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, training for customs officers, refrigeration technicians and other stakeholders.

85. Namibia submitted 2006 data to Ozone Secretariat that demonstrated that they achieved zero CFC consumption ahead of the target date and it is expected that, by continuing with the ongoing activities, the country will sustain the 100 per cent CFC reduction.

Plan of Action

86. The NOU is a responsible authority for coordinating of the implementation of the IS programme and for monitoring the implementation of the CFC terminal phase-out plan. The NOU of Namibia will continue with the training programme for technicians in the refrigeration sector and customs officers for the enforcement of the 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 (year 1): Dec. 2004	15,000
Phase I (year 2): Nov. 2005	15,000
Total	30,000
Amount requested for renewal Phase II (year 1) (US \$):	15,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase II (year 1) (US \$)	15,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase II (year 1) to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)	15,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase II (year 1) at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	N/A
Date of approval of country programme	December 2004
ODS consumption reported in country programme (2003), (ODP tonnes)	0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes)	0
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes)	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	0.5
(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
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0

(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	54,860
Amount disbursed (as at October 2007) (US \$):	21,780
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	0.4
ODS phased out (as at October 2007) (ODP tonnes)	0

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

	Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects	24,860
(b)	Institutional strengthening (including agency support cost)	30,000
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects	
	Total:	54,860

Progress Report

88. The implementation of the first phase (second year) of the Institutional Strengthening Project in Nauru was somewhat satisfactory. During this phase, they have concentrated in putting in place the ODS legislation and licensing system. The Ozone Layer Protection Regulation was drafted however more time is needed for the NOU to follow through the Environment Management Act to be reviewed and approved by Cabinet. Some of the other achievements of Nauru include increased awareness raising through schools, radio and television, consultations with stakeholders and coordination with the Justice Ministry to expedite their regulations.

Action Plan

89. The National Ozone Unit of Nauru is located at the Department of Commerce, Industry and Resources. During the next phase (phase II, year 1), the objectives are:

- To strengthen cooperation with the refrigerant sector and customs to ensure that the regulations are abided by;
- To review, draft and implement activities to assist in the phase-out of CFCs;
- To continue public awareness activities on the phase-out of ODS; and
- To follow-up on the establishment of its import and export licensing system for ODS.

Niger: renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency	UNEP
Amounts previously received for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Dec. 1994	74,800
Phase II: Nov. 1998	50,000
Phase III: Mar. 2001	50,000
Phase IV: Dec. 2003	64,827

Phase V: Nov. 2005	64,827
Total	304,454
Amount requested for renewal (Phase VI) (US \$):	64,827
Amount recommended for approval for Phase VI (US \$)	64,827
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase VI, to the Multilateral Fund	64,827
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase VI at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes): country programme	n/a
Date of approval of country programme	December 1994
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	1999
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1993), (ODP tonnes)	18.30
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes)	16.0
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) Average (1995-1997)	32.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) Average (1995-1997)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) Average (1998-2000)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) Average (1998-2000)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) Average (1995-1998)	0
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2005) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	15.1
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.9
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	758,560
Amount disbursed (as at October 2007) (US \$):	575,945
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	33.0
ODS phased out (as at October 2007) (ODP tonnes)	6.0

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	311,133
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	304,454
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	142,973
	Total:	758,560

Progress Report

91. The activities carried out in the context of the Institutional Strengthening project for Niger in the period of 2006 and 2007 were satisfactory. The main objective of the Institutional Strengthening project for this period was to achieve compliance with the control measures established by the Montreal Protocol. Some activities carried out included the continuation of the awareness programme especially for the celebration of National Ozone Day. The NOU also worked hard to ensure the enforcement of their licensing systems and at the same time collect accurate data for reporting under Article 7 and for their country programme progress.

92. The National Ozone Unit is located at the Ministry of Environment cooperates with the various government institutions and stakeholders organisations (refrigeration associations and

Chambers of Commerce) on Ozone Protection issues. The NOU reports directly to the Director of Environment and also has direct access to the Permanent Secretary.

Plan of Action

93. The main objective of the Institutional Strengthening project for the next two years is to sustain compliance with the control measures established by the Montreal Protocol on ODS and achieve the future reductions. The main activities will include the completion of all RMP activities, continue awareness raising, review existing ODS legislation with a view of strengthening it, and continue data reporting.

Niue: 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): Dec. 2004	15,000
	Phase I (year 2): Nov. 2006	15,000
	Total	30,000
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		December 2004
ODS consumption reported in country programme (2003), (ODP tonnes)		0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes)		0
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes)		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)		0.0
(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
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 \$)		54,860
Amount disbursed (as at October 2007) (US \$):		7,100
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)		0
ODS phased out (as at October 2007) (ODP tonnes)		0

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

	Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects	0
(b)	Institutional strengthening (including agency support cost)	30,000

(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects	24,860
	Total:	54,860

Progress Report

95. The implementation of the first phase (second year) of the Institutional Strengthening project and other activities under the Regional Strategy in Niue was satisfactory. Despite having limited time to implement the activities under the extension of the Regional Strategy, Niue has been able to expedite their work in particular, on the drafting and establishing the ODS regulation. The remaining activity under the Regional Strategy is the organization of customs training which is pending the establishment of the ODS regulation. The following are some of the key achievements under IS Phase II;

- There were able to conduct the training programme for refrigeration technicians in June 2006;
- They continue to promote environmental education & awareness on ozone protection;
- The Niue primary & high school will use these resources to compliment their studies in the Science subjects particularly in developing education/information resource materials distributed to schools for research & studies.

Action Plan

96. The National Ozone Unit of Niue is located at the Department of Environment. During the next phase the objectives are:

- To implement and enforce the recently approved ODS regulations;
- To strengthen cooperation with the refrigerant sector and customs to ensure that the regulations are abided by;
- To review, draft, and implement activities to assist in the phase-out of CFCs;
- To continue public awareness activities on the phase-out of ODS.

Palau: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amount originally approved:		
	Phase I: March 2002	34,000
	Phase II (year 1): July 2006	11,333
	Total	45,333
Amount requested for renewal of Phase II (year 2) (US \$):		30,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase II (year 2) (US \$)		30,000
Agency support costs (US \$)		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase II (year 2) to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)		30,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase II (year 2) at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)		n/a
Date of approval of country programme		March 2002

Annex I

ODS consumption reported in country programme (1999), (ODP tonnes)	0.4
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes)	0.2
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	1.6
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2005) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	0.2
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	88,273
Amount disbursed (as at October 2007) (US \$):	40,867
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	1.4
ODS phased out (as at October 2007) (ODP tonnes)	0

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

	Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	42,940
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	45,333
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	
	Total:	88,273

Progress Report

98. The implementation of the second phase of the Institutional Strengthening Project in Palau was satisfactory, as well as the other activities under the Regional Pacific Island Countries (PIC) Strategy. The country was able to conduct the train the trainer workshop for customs officers in August 2006. Palau has established the ODS regulation and is in the process of getting a full time ODS Officer to effectively implement the ODS programme in the country. One of the main achievements of the IS project in Palau is the designation of a recovery and recycling centre (Palau Community College) and the distribution of a set of recovery equipment to the centre.

Action Plan

99. The National Ozone Unit of Palau is located at the Environmental Quality Protection Board. During the next phase (phase II, year 2) the objectives are:

- To strengthen cooperation with the refrigerant sector and customs to ensure that the regulations are abided by
- To review, draft, and implement activities to assist in the phase-out of CFCs;
- To continue public awareness activities on the phase-out of ODS

Paraguay: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amount originally approved:		
	Phase I: February 1997 (US \$)	66,300
	Phase II: December 2000 (US \$)	44,200
	Phase III: April 2003	57,460
	Total	167,960
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:		Feb. 1997
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)		1999
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1995), (ODP tonnes)		211.2
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes)		266.9
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)		210.6
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)		0.6
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)		0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)		0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)		0.9
		0
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2005) (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)		250.7
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)		0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)		0.7
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)		15.5
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)		0
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)		0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)		2,000,224
Amount disbursed (as at October 2007) (US \$):		1,419,444
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)		305.8
ODS phased out (as at October 2007) (ODP tonnes)		159.0

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	1,629,779
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	167,960
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	202,485
	Total:	2,000,224

Progress Report

101. During the period from 2005 to 2007, Paraguay advanced in the implementation of the Institutional Strengthening project. In particular, the country was able to implement the national strategy for the compliance with ODS phase out through the re-conversion of the commercial

refrigeration and the solvents sectors, and the phase out of MB in non-critical uses. Training of customs officers conducted through this previous IS activity is expected to be completed with the implementation of the TPMP. The country has begun to issue ODS importation licenses and to perform cross-checked controls with Customs data.

102. Finally, the NOU has continued awareness activities for CFC users and the public to keep them informed on the ozone layer depletion problem.

Plan of Action

103. The activities planned for the next phase, from January 2008 to December 2010, comprise several issues including the implementation of TPMP's activities corresponding to the resources approved by the Multilateral Fund, the preparation of the MDIs National Strategy, and the activities related to the compliance with the national obligations regarding the recently approved Montreal adjustment on HCFCs. In addition, public awareness and education campaigns will continue to be part of the planned activities, as well as the monitoring of the correct application of the licensing system for importation of ODS and ODS-containing equipment.

104. A revision of national legal control mechanisms for inclusion of all controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol will also be done during this period, with the complementary establishment of an on-line connection between the NOU and the Customs administration for data-sharing purposes.

Samoa: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency	UNEP
Amounts previously received for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: May 1997	30,000
Phase II: Apr. 2003	26,000
Phase:III: Nov. 2005	60,000
Total	116,000
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	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	May 1997
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1995), (ODP tonnes)	4.4
Latest reported ODS consumption (2006) (ODP tonnes)	0.2
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) Average (1995-1997)	4.5
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) Average (1995-1997)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) Average (1998-2000)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) Average (1998-2000)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) Average (1995-1998)	0

Latest consumption of controlled substances (2006) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.2
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	320,036
Amount disbursed (as at October 2007) (US \$):	278,107
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	3.8
ODS phased out (as at October 2007) (ODP tonnes)	0

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	132,167
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	116,000
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	71,869
	Total:	320,036

Progress Report

106. The implementation of the third phase of the Institutional Strengthening Project in Samoa was satisfactory. They were able to maintain zero consumption through aggressive enforcement of its regulation supported by public awareness program. The NOU has also carried out comprehensive survey for the TPMP that will be submitted to the 53rd Executive Committee for consideration. There was a smooth implementation of the licensing system during this phase through regular meetings and consultations with stakeholders. At the same time, a program has been developed to follow up training for customs officers and other agencies with regard to implementation of regulations.

Action Plan

107. The National Ozone Unit of Samoa is located at the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Meteorology. During the next phase, the objectives are:

- Implement the Terminal Phase-out Management Plan;
- Continue national awareness activities
- Explore the possibility of an HCFC phase-out policy for the country.

Senegal: renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency	UNEP
Amounts previously received for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Nov. 1993	175,000
Phase II: Nov. 1997	117,000
Phase III: Nov. 1999	117,000
Phase IV: Mar. 2002	152,100
Phase V: Dec. 2003	152,100
Phase VI: Nov. 2005	152,100
Total	865,300
Amount requested for renewal (Phase VII) (US \$):	152,100
Amount recommended for approval for Phase VII (US \$)	152,100
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase VII, to the Multilateral Fund	152,100
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	November 1993
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	2000
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1991), (ODP tonnes)	101.50
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes)	39.5
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) Average (1995-1997)	155.8
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) Average (1995-1997)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) Average (1998-2000)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) Average (1998-2000)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) Average (1995-1998)	53.2
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2005) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	30.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	9.5
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	1,990,367
Amount disbursed (as at October 2007) (US \$):	1,432,617
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	169.3
ODS phased out (as at October 2007) (ODP tonnes)	92.9

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	809,048
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	865,300
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	316,019
	Total:	1,990,367

Progress Report

109. The activities carried out in the context of the Institutional Strengthening project for Senegal in the period of 2006 and 2007 were satisfactory. During this period, the OU

developed projects for retrofitting of the remaining refrigeration equipment in tourism (hotels) and fisheries and assisted refrigeration technicians in recovery and recycling activities. Training for refrigeration technicians was also conducted and was focused particularly on retrofitting with hydrocarbons.

110. The National Ozone Unit is located at the Ministry of Environment and cooperates with the various government institutions and stakeholder organizations on Ozone Protection issues. The NOU enjoys strong support of the government since the ODS Officer is a senior staff of the Division of Pollution control and close adviser to the head of the division.

Plan of Action

111. For the next two-year period, the following objectives are foreseen for ODS phase out in Senegal:

- To implement TPMP activities with the view of achieving 100 per cent ODS phase-out by end of the year 2009;
- To expedite the process for adaptation to alternative technologies;
- To reinforce legislative and regulatory measures to prevent imports and use of ODS and mainstream the harmonized UEMOA ODS regulations;
- To strengthen capacity of governmental structures in charge of control measures such as customs border points;
- To extend training in good practices to additional refrigeration technicians.
- To facilitate the implementation of the TPMP and ensure coordination and monitoring of approved activities;
- To conduct awareness raising campaigns about the protection of the ozone layer for decisions makers as well as various stakeholders and the public;
- To submit annual data reports and CP implementation reports to the Ozone and MLF Secretariats, respectively.

Seychelles: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: July 1994	31,900
Phase II: July 2000	21,267
Phase III: Dec 2004	60,000
Total	113,167
Amount requested for renewal (Phase IV)(US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval (Phase IV) (US \$)	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV to the Multilateral Fund	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 1994
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	1998
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1991), (ODP tonnes)	2.00
Latest reported ODS consumption (2006) (ODP tonnes)	0.6

Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	2.8
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2006) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.6
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	435,838
Amount disbursed (as at October 2007) (US \$):	264,231
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	2.4
ODS phased out (as at October 2007) (ODP tonnes)	0

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	230,216
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	113,167
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	92,455
	Total:	435,838

Progress Report

113. The implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities in Seychelles is proceeding successfully. During the period reported, the National Ozone Unit of the Seychelles has implemented the required activities under the IS and CFC terminal phase out management plan. The NOU implemented ODS regulations through the enforcement of licensing and quota systems. The NOU embarked on an awareness programme, training for customs officers, refrigeration technicians and other stakeholders.

114. Seychelles submitted 2006 data to the Ozone Secretariat and achieved zero CFC consumption ahead of the target date. It is expected that, by continuing with the ongoing activities, the country will sustain the 100 per cent CFC reduction.

Plan of action

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

Solomon Islands: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: March 2002	US \$20,250
Phase II (year 1): July 2006	6,833
Total	US \$27,083
Amount requested for renewal of Phase II (year 2) (US \$):	30,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase II (year 2) (US \$)	30,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase II (year 2) to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)	30,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase II (year 2) at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	n/a
Date of approval of country programme	March 2002
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1999), (ODP tonnes)	6.2
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes)	1.1
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	2.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2005) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	0.9
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.2
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	89,233
Amount disbursed (as at October 2007) (US \$):	53,174
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	1.7
ODS phased out (as at October 2007) (ODP tonnes)	0

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

	Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects	47,460
(b)	Institutional strengthening	27,083
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects	14,690
	Total:	89,233

Progress Report

117. The implementation of the first year of the second phase of the Institutional Strengthening Project in Solomon Islands was satisfactory. Other activities under the Regional Strategy were also completed during this period. The remaining activity under the Regional

Strategy is the organization of customs training which is which is gazetted on July 2007. During this phase, Solomon Islands also established its ODS legislation and licensing system. The following are some of the key achievements under IS Phase II;

- Strengthen cooperation with stakeholders through communication made between Attorney Generals Office, Custom and Excise Department, Prime Ministers office, Energy Division, Communities, and various government departments in the Solomon Islands;
- Continued promotion of awareness programme on ozone protection through nationwide education campaign; and
- Timely submission of data reporting.

Action Plan

118. The National Ozone Unit of Solomon Islands is located at the National Environment Service. During the next phase the objectives are:

- To strengthen cooperation with the refrigerant sector and customs to ensure that the regulations are abided by;
- To review, draft, and implement activities to assist in the phase-out of CFCs;
- To continue public awareness activities on the phase-out of ODS.

Swaziland: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amount originally approved:		
	Phase I: December 1994	67,320
	Phase II: Dec.2003	58,344
	Total	125,664
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		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		December 1994
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)		2000
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1993), (ODP tonnes)		100.6
Latest reported ODS consumption (2006) (ODP tonnes)		1.2
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)		24.6
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)		0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)		0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)		0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)		0.6
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2006) (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)		0.2
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)		0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)		0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)		0

(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	1.0
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	414,103
Amount disbursed (as at October 2007) (US \$):	331,722
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	24.9
ODS phased out (as at October 2007) (ODP tonnes)	1.5

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	174,328
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	125,664
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	114,111
	Total:	414,103

Progress Report

120. The implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities in Swaziland is proceeding successfully. During the period reported, the National Ozone Unit of Swaziland has implemented the required activities under the IS and RMP update. The NOU implemented ODS regulations through the enforcement of licensing and quota system. The NOU embarked on an awareness programme, trained customs officers, and refrigeration technicians.

121. According to the 2006 data that Swaziland submitted to Ozone Secretariat, the country has already achieved the 85 per cent CFC reduction ahead of the target date and it is expected that, by continuing with the ongoing activities, the country will achieve zero CFC consumption by 2010.

Plan of Action

122. The NOU is the responsible authority in the Swaziland Environmental Authority for coordination of the implementation of the IS programme and for monitoring the implementation of the proposed CFC terminal phase out plan. The country will endeavour to implement its Action Plan to ensure sustained compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The NOU will continue with the training programme for 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 continue. The NOU will also continue awareness raising programme through mass media, NGOs, workshops, and distribution of awareness materials such as newspapers, brochures, pamphlets and others to the industry and other stakeholders.

Tonga: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amount originally approved:		
	Phase I: March 2002	19,700
	Phase II (year 1): Jul.2006	6,566
	Total	26,266

Amount requested for renewal of Phase II (year 2) (US \$):	6,566
Amount recommended for approval for Phase II (year 2) (US \$)	6,566
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase II (year 2) to the Multilateral Fund (US \$)	6,566
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase II (year 2) 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)	0.8
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes)	0
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	1.3
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.2
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2005) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	69,206
Amount disbursed (as at October 2007) (US \$):	34,883
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	1.1
ODS phased out (as at October 2007) (ODP tonnes)	0

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

	Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	42,940
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	26,266
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	
	Total:	69,206

Progress Report

124. The implementation of the first year of the second phase of the Institutional Strengthening project including other activities under the Regional Strategy in Tonga was satisfactory. The remaining activity under the Regional Strategy for Tonga is the organization of customs training which is pending the establishment of the ODS regulation. The Ozone Officer has been working very hard to get the regulation established. Tonga was among the first countries in the region to formulate the ODS regulation which was later used as a model for other countries. However, due to various technical reasons and bureaucratic processes, the ODS regulation has not yet been endorsed.

Action Plan

125. The National Ozone Unit of Tonga is located at the Ministry of Lands, Survey, Natural Resources and Environment. During the next phase (phase II, year 2), (Nov 2007 to Oct 2008) the objectives are:

- To strengthen cooperation with the refrigerant sector and customs to ensure that the regulations are abided by;
- To review, draft, and implement activities to assist in the phase-out of CFCs;
- To continue public awareness activities on the phase-out of ODS; and
- To follow up on the finalization of the country's ODS legislation.

Yemen: renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency	UNEP
Amounts previously received for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Jul. 1998	120,000
Phase II: Dec. 2001	118,000
Phase III: Dec. 2003	104,000
Phase IV year 1: Nov 2005	104,000
Phase IV year 2: Apr. 2006	66,000
Total	512,000
Amount requested for renewal (Phase V) (US \$):	170,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase V (US \$)	170,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase V, to the Multilateral Fund	170,000
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	July 1998
Date of approval of country programme update (if applicable)	2000
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1996), (ODP tonnes)	332.1
Latest reported ODS consumption (2005) (ODP tonnes)	818.3
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) Average (1995-1997)	1,796.1
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) Average (1995-1997)	140.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) Average (1998-2000)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) Average (1998-2000)	0.9
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) Average (1995-1998)	54.5
Latest consumption of controlled substances (2005) (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	710.5
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.3
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	69.5
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	38.0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	4,018,643
Amount disbursed (as at October 2007) (US \$):	3,107,531
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	435.9
ODS phased out (as at October 2007) (ODP tonnes)	394.4

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	3,211,053
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	512,000
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	295,590
	Total:	4,018,643

Progress Report

127. The phase IV of the Institutional Strengthening project for Yemen has been implemented successfully and achieved all its expected goals. The main objective of the Institutional Strengthening project is to support Yemen technically and financially to perform its ODS phase-out strategy in order to fulfil their commitments towards the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments. Yemen has met the requirement for reduction of 50 per cent in CFCs consumption (2005) and is likely to meet the 85 per cent reduction of CFCs consumption in 2007.

Plan of Action

128. The National Ozone Unit of Yemen is well established in the government structure as it is under the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) / Ministry of Water and Environment. Therefore the NOU action plan for ODS phase out is included in the action plan of EPA, which is part of the Governmental Action Plan for Development, Poverty Reduction and Achieving the Millennium Goals (DPR&AMDGs), 2006 – 2025.

129. The National Ozone Unit Director is a member in the National Technical Committee for preparation of DPR&AMDGS, 06-025 Action Plan that is chaired by the Deputy Minister of Planning.

130. During the next period, the NOU will:

- Establish an Enforcement Committee from the concerned Authorities and Institutions.
- Complete the final draft of the enforcement measures, and revise existing if necessary
- Organize Enforcement Workshops for stakeholders and finalize the enforcement measures and train custom officers at all custom points.
- Update the agreement with the customs authority in order to ensure smooth flow of information regarding ODSs imports through the Electronic Custom System to the NOU, and to ensure enforcement of the licensing system.
- Continue public awareness activities with a focus on major cities for the ODSs traders, decision makers, judges, prosecutors and lawyers.
- Identify other phase-out projects for the remaining ODS eligible for funding in coordination with the implementing agencies.
- Follow up on accession of Yemen to Beijing Amendment

Anexo II

OPINIONES EXPRESADAS POR EL COMITÉ EJECUTIVO SOBRE LA RENOVACIÓN DE PROYECTOS DE FORTALECIMIENTO INSTITUCIONAL PRESENTADAS A LA 53ª REUNIÓN

Afganistán

1. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado junto con la petición de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional del Afganistán y observó que, pese a las dificultades que imponía su situación política en ese momento, el país había realizado importantes esfuerzos para lograr sus metas relacionadas con el Protocolo de Montreal. La capacidad de dirección dinámica en la ejecución del proyecto desplegada por la Dependencia Nacional del Ozono, sumada a una coordinación eficaz con los organismos de aplicación a nivel nacional, ayudaron al Afganistán a lograr sus metas correspondientes a 2004 y 2005, pese a la ratificación tardía. El Comité Ejecutivo observa también que Afganistán comunicó datos a la Secretaría del Ozono que indicaban que el país había cumplido ya su meta de consumo de CFC correspondiente a 2007 en el 85% y estaba cumpliendo el Protocolo de Montreal. Por tal motivo, el Comité Ejecutivo confía en que, en los dos próximos años, Afganistán siga llevando a cabo las actividades previstas en el plan de gestión de la eliminación definitiva y cumpla la meta de eliminación de los CFC para 2010.

Bahrein

2. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado junto con la petición de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional y tomó nota con reconocimiento de que Bahrein comunicó datos a la Secretaría del Ozono que indicaban que el país había cumplido el calendario de eliminación relativo al consumo de CFC. El Comité Ejecutivo reconoce también con agradecimiento los esfuerzos desplegados por Bahrein para hacer cumplir su reglamento sobre las SAO y fortalecer el sistema de concesión de licencias de importación y exportación de SAO que ha permitido al país cumplir sus metas de reducción. Por tal motivo, el Comité Ejecutivo confía en que, en los dos próximos años, Bahrein siga llevando a cabo las actividades de su programa de país y de su plan de gestión de la eliminación definitiva con notable éxito en la reducción del consumo de CFC.

Belice

3. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado junto con la petición de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Belice y tomó nota con reconocimiento de que Belice comunicó a la Secretaría del Ozono los datos que se solicitaban en el artículo 7, que demostraban que la Parte estaba cumpliendo las medidas de control relativas a todas las sustancias controladas. El Comité Ejecutivo reconoce también con agradecimiento los esfuerzos desplegados por Belice para hacer cumplir su reglamento sobre las SAO y fortalecer su sistema de concesión de licencias de importación y exportación de SAO, que ha permitido al país cumplir sus metas de reducción. El Comité Ejecutivo confía en que Belice siga llevando a cabo las actividades previstas en el plan de gestión de la eliminación definitiva, por lo que se espera que elimine con notable éxito su consumo de SAO restante.

Bhután

4. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado junto con la petición de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional de Bhután y tomó nota de que el país tuvo dificultades para lograr el cumplimiento de las metas del Protocolo de Montreal después de su ratificación tardía, y de que se le había prestado asistencia por medio del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional y la capacitación de su funcionario encargado de las SAO. El Comité Ejecutivo observa también que Bhután comunicó datos a la Secretaría del Ozono, que indicaban que el país había cumplido ya su meta de consumo de CFC correspondiente a 2007 en el 85% y estaba cumpliendo el Protocolo de Montreal. Por tal motivo, el Comité Ejecutivo confía en que, en los dos próximos años, Bhután siga llevando a cabo las actividades previstas en el plan de gestión de la eliminación definitiva y cumpla la meta de eliminación de los CFC para 2010.

Bolivia

5. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado junto con la petición de renovación de la prórroga de la sexta etapa del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Bolivia y tomó nota con reconocimiento de que Bolivia comunicó a la Secretaría del Ozono los datos que se solicitaban en el artículo 7, que demostraban que la Parte había estado cumpliendo todas las etapas de reducción relativas a todas las sustancias controladas. El Comité Ejecutivo agradece al país que haya establecido un mecanismo reforzado para las importaciones de SAO y reconoce los esfuerzos que realiza el país para coordinar las medidas con las diferentes partes interesadas. En vista de que ha planificado las actividades de la siguiente etapa, el Comité Ejecutivo confía en que Bolivia siga ejecutando con eficacia su plan de gestión de la eliminación definitiva con notable éxito y cumpla la meta de eliminación de los CFC para 2010.

Botswana

6. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó la información presentada junto con la petición de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Botswana y tomó nota con reconocimiento del hecho de que Botswana comunicó a la Secretaría del Ozono datos correspondientes a 2006 que indicaban que la reducción del consumo de CFC era inferior al 85% y que Botswana podía cumplir la meta de reducción del consumo de CFC. El Comité Ejecutivo tomó nota además de que Botswana había adoptado algunas medidas importantes para eliminar su consumo de SAO en el período que abarcaba su proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional. El Comité Ejecutivo agradeció mucho los esfuerzos desplegados por Botswana para reducir el consumo de SAO y expresó su esperanza de que, en los dos próximos años, Botswana prosiga con progresos notables sus esfuerzos encaminados a establecer un reglamento sobre las SAO que incluya un sistema de concesión de licencias, asistencia técnica y programas no relacionados con inversiones, y de que mantenga y refuerce sus actuales niveles de reducción de SAO y, en consecuencia, logre un consumo cero de CFC para 2010.

Camboya

7. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó la información presentada junto con la petición de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Camboya y tomó nota con reconocimiento del hecho de que Camboya comunicó a la Secretaría del Ozono datos

correspondientes a 2006 que indicaban una disminución del consumo de CFC respecto de su meta de reducción del 50%. El Comité Ejecutivo tomó nota además de que, durante el actual período del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional, Camboya puso más empeño en hacer cumplir su legislación sobre las SAO e impuso rigurosamente los cupos de importación, con lo que logró un control estricto de las importaciones que redundó en su reducción del consumo de SAO. El Comité Ejecutivo tomó nota también con reconocimiento de que Camboya ratificó las cuatro enmiendas del Protocolo de Montreal durante este período. El Comité Ejecutivo agradece mucho los esfuerzos de Camboya al respecto y expresa su esperanza de que, en los dos próximos años, Camboya prosiga sus esfuerzos aplicando en todas sus partes el plan de gestión de la eliminación definitiva y logre un consumo cero de CFC para 2010.

Camerún

8. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado junto con la petición de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para el Camerún y tomó nota con reconocimiento de que el Camerún comunicó a la Secretaría del Ozono datos correspondientes a 2006, que indicaban que el país había reducido su consumo de CFC por encima de la meta del 50% establecida para 2005 y que mantenía en cero el consumo de otras SAO. Por tal motivo, el Comité Ejecutivo confía en que, en el próximo año, Camerún siga ejecutando su plan de gestión de la eliminación definitiva con notable éxito hacia la eliminación total de su consumo de SAO, como se establece en el plan de acción.

Islas Cook

9. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe sobre la prórroga del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para las Islas Cook y tomó nota con reconocimiento de que las Islas Cook comunicaron a la Secretaría del Ozono datos que indicaban que las Islas Cook se habían centrado en la eliminación de su consumo de CFC. No obstante, el Comité Ejecutivo observa con preocupación que, en la 19ª Reunión de las Partes, en su decisión XIX/26, se dejó constancia de que las Islas Cook todavía no habían establecido su sistema de concesión de licencias de importación y exportación y se encontraban en situación de incumplimiento del artículo 4B del Protocolo de Montreal. Por tal motivo, el Comité Ejecutivo confía en que, en esta próxima etapa, las Islas Cook aceleren el establecimiento lo antes posible del sistema de concesión de licencias de importación y exportación de SAO y que sigan llevando a cabo sus actividades relacionadas con la estrategia regional para los países insulares del Pacífico con notable éxito hasta lograr la eliminación total del consumo de CFC.

Cote d'Ivoire

10. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado junto con la petición de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional Cote d'Ivoire y observó que Cote d'Ivoire había comunicado a la Secretaría del Ozono sus datos correspondientes a 2006 y había cumplido la meta del 50% establecida para 2005. Por tal motivo, el Comité Ejecutivo confía en que, en el próximo año, Cote d'Ivoire siga ejecutando su plan de gestión de la eliminación definitiva con notable éxito para lograr la eliminación total de su consumo de SAO, como se establece en el plan de acción.

Guatemala

11. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado junto con la petición de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Guatemala y tomó nota con reconocimiento de que Guatemala comunicó a la Secretaría del Ozono los datos que se solicitaban en el artículo 7, que demostraban que la Parte había cumplido las medidas de reducción relativas a todas las sustancias controladas. El Comité Ejecutivo reconoce con agradecimiento que Guatemala creó un comité directivo intersectorial para facilitar la eliminación del metilbromuro en el país. Por tal motivo, el Comité Ejecutivo confía en que, en el próximo año, Guatemala siga ejecutando su plan de gestión de la eliminación definitiva con notable éxito hasta la eliminación total de su consumo de SAO, como se establece en el plan de acción.

República Popular Democrática de Corea

12. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe sobre la prórroga del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para la RPD de Corea y observó que, en los dos últimos años, se habían llevado a cabo con todo éxito las actividades relativas a la aplicación del Protocolo de Montreal en la RPD de Corea. El Comité Ejecutivo toma nota con reconocimiento además de que las actividades del plan nacional de eliminación se llevaron a cabo en estrecha coordinación con la ONUDI y de que la República Popular Democrática de Corea logró, en particular, que se cumpliera a cabalidad el reglamento sobre las SAO y se completaran las actividades de capacitación de técnicos en refrigeración. Por tal motivo, el Comité Ejecutivo confía en que, en la próxima etapa, la RPD de Corea siga ejecutando con notable éxito su plan nacional de eliminación, sobre todo en lo relativo a su sistema de concesión de licencias para asegurar la reducción y eliminación sostenibles de los CFC, en consonancia con las metas del Protocolo de Montreal.

Kiribati

13. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe sobre la prórroga del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Kiribati y tomó nota con reconocimiento de que Kiribati comunicó a la Secretaría del Ozono datos que indicaban que Kiribati estaba cumpliendo el compromiso de eliminar su consumo de CFC y había adoptado también medidas importantes mediante el establecimiento de un sistema de concesión de licencias de importación y exportación en relación con las SAO. Por tal motivo, el Comité Ejecutivo confía en que, en el próximo año, Kiribati siga ejecutando su programa de país y llevando a cabo sus actividades con notable éxito, en particular, las relacionadas con su sistema de concesión de licencias para asegurar la reducción y eliminación sostenibles del consumo de CFC.

Kuwait

14. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó la información presentada junto con la petición de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Kuwait y tomó nota con reconocimiento de que Kuwait comunicó a la Secretaría del Ozono datos correspondientes a 2006 que demostraban que estaba cumpliendo sus metas relativas al consumo de CFC y que había adoptado importantes medidas para eliminar su consumo de SAO. Observa también que Kuwait ha emprendido importantes iniciativas, entre ellas la capacitación de técnicos en refrigeración y funcionarios de aduanas durante este período. El Comité Ejecutivo confía en que,

en los dos próximos años, Kuwait prosiga sus esfuerzos encaminados a hacer cumplir su reglamento sobre las SAO, los programas de asistencia técnica y los no relacionados con inversiones, con notable éxito, a fin de lograr la eliminación total de los CFC para 2010.

Lesotho

15. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó la información presentada junto con la petición de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Lesotho y tomó nota con reconocimiento del hecho de que Lesotho comunicó a la Secretaría del Ozono datos correspondientes a 2006, que indicaban que el país había logrado un consumo cero de CFC y cumplía con antelación la meta de reducción del 85% establecida con arreglo al Protocolo de Montreal correspondiente a 2007. El Comité Ejecutivo observa también que Lesotho adoptó algunas medidas importantes para completar su reglamento sobre las SAO, en que se establecía el control de las importaciones de SAO por medio de un sistema de concesión de licencias y de cupos y la capacitación de funcionarios de aduanas y de técnicos en refrigeración. El Comité Ejecutivo expresó la esperanza de que, en los dos próximos años, Lesotho termine de ejecutar su plan de gestión de la eliminación definitiva de CFC, y mantenga y refuerce sus gestiones para reducir y eliminar el consumo de CFC para 2010.

Malawi

16. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó la información presentada junto con la petición de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Malawi y tomó nota con reconocimiento del hecho de que Malawi comunicó a la Secretaría del Ozono datos correspondientes a 2006 que indicaban una reducción de los CFC por debajo del 85% y que Malawi podía cumplir el calendario de reducción del consumo de CFC. El Comité Ejecutivo tomó nota además de la información proporcionada por Malawi en el sentido de que había emprendido importantes iniciativas, a saber, la aplicación de controles a las importaciones de SAO por medio de un sistema de concesión de licencias y la capacitación de funcionarios de aduanas y técnicos en refrigeración, y había terminado de ejecutar el proyecto sobre el metilbromuro. El Comité Ejecutivo expresó su esperanza de que, en los dos próximos años, Malawi siguiera aplicando el sistema de concesión de licencias, ejecutando el plan de eliminación definitiva de los CFC y el de eliminación total del metilbromuro en el sector del tabaco, los programas de asistencia técnica y los no relacionados con inversiones con notable progreso, y mantuviera y reforzara sus actuales niveles de reducción de SAO y, posteriormente, lograra un consumo cero de CFC para 2010.

Islas Marshall

17. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe sobre la prórroga del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Islas Marshall y tomó nota con reconocimiento de que las Islas Marshall habían comunicado a la Secretaría del Ozono datos que indicaban que las Islas Marshall se habían centrado en la eliminación de su consumo de CFC. El Comité Ejecutivo observó también que el país aplicaba su legislación sobre las SAO y su sistema de concesión de licencias, y estaba cumpliendo las metas establecidas en la estrategia regional para los países insulares del Pacífico. Por tal motivo, el Comité Ejecutivo confía en que, en el próximo año, las Islas Marshall sigan llevando a cabo las actividades restantes previstas en la estrategia regional con notable éxito para asegurar la reducción y eliminación sostenibles de su consumo de CFC.

Mauricio

18. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó la información presentada junto con la petición de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Mauricio y tomó nota con reconocimiento del hecho de que Mauricio había comunicado a la Secretaría del Ozono datos correspondientes a 2006, que indicaban que el país estaba cumpliendo con antelación la meta de reducción del 85%. El Comité Ejecutivo tomó nota además de la información proporcionada por Mauricio de que había adoptado importantes iniciativas, a saber, la aplicación de controles a las importaciones de SAO por medio de un sistema de concesión de licencias y de cupos y la capacitación de funcionarios de aduanas y técnicos en refrigeración. El Comité Ejecutivo expresó su esperanza de que, en los dos próximos años, Mauricio siguiera aplicando el sistema de concesión de licencias, ejecutando el plan de eliminación definitiva de CFC y los programas de asistencia técnica y los no relacionados con inversiones con notable éxito, y de que mantuviera y reforzara sus actuales niveles de reducción de SAO y posteriormente lograra un consumo cero de CFC para 2010.

Marruecos

19. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado junto con la petición de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Marruecos y tomó nota con reconocimiento de que Marruecos había comunicado a la Secretaría del Ozono datos que indicaban que el país había cumplido el calendario de eliminación relativo al consumo de CFC. El Comité Ejecutivo observó además que Marruecos había emprendido importantes iniciativas, a saber, la aplicación de controles a las importaciones de SAO por medio de un sistema de concesión de licencias y de cupos y la capacitación de funcionarios de aduanas y técnicos en refrigeración. Por tal motivo, el Comité Ejecutivo confía en que, en los dos próximos años, Marruecos siga ejecutando su programa de país y llevando a cabo las actividades del plan de gestión de refrigerantes con notable éxito en la reducción del consumo de CFC.

Namibia

20. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó la información presentada junto con la petición de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Namibia y tomó nota con reconocimiento del hecho de que Namibia comunicó a la Secretaría del Ozono datos correspondientes a 2006, que indicaban que el país había logrado un consumo cero de CFC, lo que significaba que había cumplido con antelación su meta de reducción del 85% establecida con arreglo al Protocolo de Montreal para 2007. El Comité Ejecutivo observó también que Namibia había adoptado algunas medidas importantes como el establecimiento de controles sobre las importaciones de SAO mediante la aplicación de un sistema de concesión de licencias y de cupos y la capacitación de funcionarios de aduanas y de técnicos en refrigeración. El Comité Ejecutivo expresó su esperanza de que, en los dos próximos años, Namibia terminase de ejecutar su plan de gestión de la eliminación definitiva de CFC y mantuviese y reforzase sus actuales gestiones para reducir el consumo de SAO y cumplierse la meta de eliminación de los CFC en 2010.

Nauru

21. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe sobre la prórroga del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Nauru y tomó nota con reconocimiento de que Nauru había

comunicado a la Secretaría del Ozono datos, que indicaban que Nauru se había centrado en la eliminación de su consumo de CFC. Ahora bien, el Comité Ejecutivo observa con preocupación que en la 19ª Reunión de las Partes, en su decisión XIX/26, se dejó constancia de que Nauru no había establecido aún un sistema de concesión de licencias de importación y exportación en relación con las SAO y de que se encontraba en situación de incumplimiento del artículo 4B del Protocolo de Montreal. Por tal motivo, el Comité Ejecutivo confía en que Nauru establezca su sistema de concesión de licencias de importación y exportación en relación con las SAO cuanto antes y que, en el próximo año, Nauru siga ejecutando su programa de país y llevando a cabo sus actividades con notable éxito en la reducción y eliminación del consumo de CFC.

Níger

22. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado junto con la petición de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para el Níger y tomó nota con reconocimiento de que el país había comunicado a la Secretaría del Ozono datos, que indicaban que su consumo de CFC en 2006 había sido inferior a la reducción requerida del 50%. Por tal motivo, el Comité Ejecutivo confía en que, en los dos próximos años, el Níger siga ejecutando su programa de país y las actividades conexas con notable éxito hasta lograr la eliminación total de su consumo de SAO antes de los plazos fijados en el calendario de eliminación previsto en el Protocolo de Montreal.

Niue

23. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe sobre la prórroga del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Niue y tomó nota con reconocimiento de que Niue comunicó datos a la Secretaría del Ozono que indicaban que Niue se había centrado en la eliminación del consumo de CFC. El Comité Ejecutivo toma nota también con reconocimiento de que Niue ha emprendido también importantes iniciativas mediante el establecimiento del sistema de concesión de licencias de importación y exportación en relación con las SAO. Por tal motivo, el Comité Ejecutivo confía en que, en los dos próximos años, Niue siga ejecutando su programa de país y llevando a cabo sus actividades con notable éxito, en particular, las relacionadas con la aplicación de su sistema de concesión de licencias para asegurar la reducción y eliminación sostenibles del consumo de CFC.

Palau

24. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe sobre la prórroga del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Palau y tomó nota con reconocimiento de que Palau había comunicado a la Secretaría del Ozono datos que indicaban que Palau se había centrado en la eliminación del consumo de CFC. El Comité Ejecutivo también toma nota con reconocimiento de que Palau ha adoptado importantes medidas mediante el establecimiento de un sistema de concesión de licencias de importación y exportación en relación con las SAO. Por tal motivo, el Comité Ejecutivo confía en que, en el próximo año, Palau siga ejecutando su programa de país y llevando a cabo sus actividades con notable éxito, en particular, respecto de la aplicación de su sistema de concesión de licencias para asegurar la reducción y eliminación sostenibles de su consumo de CFC.

Paraguay

25. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado junto con la petición de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para el Paraguay y tomó nota con reconocimiento de que el Paraguay había comunicado a la Secretaría del Ozono los datos que se solicitaban en el artículo 7 y que demostraban que la Parte había cumplido las medidas de reducción relativas a todas las sustancias controladas. El Comité Ejecutivo tomó nota también con reconocimiento de que se habían superado las dificultades con que tropezara el Paraguay para aplicar su legislación sobre las SAO y de que el país había retornado a una situación de cumplimiento de los niveles de consumo de CFC y de tetracloruro de carbono en 2006. El Comité Ejecutivo observa además que el Paraguay tiene el compromiso de lograr la eliminación total de las SAO en los plazos establecidos mediante la ultimación de los proyectos de eliminación de SAO que se están ejecutando en diferentes sectores y la aprobación del plan de gestión de la eliminación definitiva. En vista de que ha planificado las actividades de la siguiente etapa, el Comité Ejecutivo confía en que el Paraguay prosiga sus actividades de eliminación y refuerce sus actuales gestiones para reducir el consumo de SAO y cumpla la meta de eliminación de los CFC para 2010.

Samoa

26. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe sobre la prórroga del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Samoa y tomó nota con reconocimiento de que Samoa había comunicado a la Secretaría del Ozono datos correspondientes a 2006 que indicaban que Samoa había seguido manteniendo un consumo cero de SAO durante los últimos tres años, lo que indicaba que el país cumplía con antelación la meta de reducción del 85% con arreglo al Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité Ejecutivo toma nota con reconocimiento de que Samoa ha adoptado importantes medidas mediante el establecimiento del sistema de concesión de licencias de importación y exportación en relación con las SAO en 2006. Por tal motivo, el Comité Ejecutivo confía en que, en los dos próximos años, Samoa siga ejecutando su programa de país y llevando a cabo sus actividades con notable éxito, en particular, respecto de la aplicación de su sistema de concesión de licencias para asegurar la eliminación sostenible del consumo de CFC.

Senegal

27. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado junto con la petición de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para el Senegal y tomó nota con reconocimiento de que el país había comunicado a la Secretaría del Ozono datos que indicaban una reducción de su consumo de CFC en 2006 por encima del 50% requerido, con arreglo al Protocolo de Montreal. Por tal motivo, el Comité Ejecutivo confía en que, en los dos próximos años, el Senegal siga ejecutando su plan de gestión de la eliminación definitiva y las actividades conexas con notable éxito y reforzando sus gestiones en marcha para reducir el consumo de SAO y cumpla la meta de eliminación de los CFC para 2010.

Seychelles

28. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó la información presentada junto con la petición de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Seychelles y tomó nota con reconocimiento del hecho de que Seychelles comunicó a la Secretaría del Ozono datos correspondientes a 2006, que indicaban que el país había logrado un consumo cero de CFC por

encima de la meta de reducción del 50% para 2006 y cumplía por adelantado la meta de reducción del 85%. El Comité Ejecutivo observa también que Seychelles ha adoptado importantes medidas, como el fortalecimiento de sus controles sobre las importaciones de SAO mediante la aplicación de su sistema de concesión de licencias y de cupos y la capacitación de funcionarios de aduanas y técnicos en refrigeración. El Comité Ejecutivo agradece mucho los esfuerzos de Seychelles encaminados a reducir a cero su consumo de CFC. El Comité Ejecutivo expresó su esperanza de que, en los dos próximos años, Seychelles terminase de ejecutar su plan de eliminación definitiva de CFC y mantuviese y reforzase sus actuales niveles de reducción de las SAO.

Islas Salomón

29. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe definitivo del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional correspondiente a las Islas Salomón y tomó nota con reconocimiento de que las Islas Salomón habían comunicado a la Secretaría del Ozono datos que indicaban que el país se había centrado en la eliminación del consumo de CFC. El Comité Ejecutivo toma nota también con reconocimiento de que las Islas Salomón han adoptado importantes medidas mediante el establecimiento de un sistema de concesión de licencias de importación y exportación en relación con las SAO. Por tal motivo, el Comité Ejecutivo confía en que, en el próximo año, las Islas Salomón sigan ejecutando su programa de país y llevando a cabo sus actividades con notable éxito, en particular, respecto de la aplicación de su sistema de concesión de licencias para asegurar la reducción y eliminación sostenibles del consumo de CFC.

Swazilandia

30. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó la información presentada junto con la petición de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Swazilandia y tomó nota con reconocimiento del hecho de que Swazilandia comunicó a la Secretaría del Ozono datos correspondientes a 2006 que indicaban que la reducción del consumo de CFC correspondiente a 2007 era inferior al 85%, por lo que estaba cumpliendo con antelación sus metas establecidas con arreglo al Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité Ejecutivo toma nota también con reconocimiento de que Swazilandia ha emprendido importantes iniciativas, a saber, la aplicación de controles a las importaciones de SAO mediante un sistema de concesión de licencias y la capacitación de funcionarios de aduanas y técnicos en refrigeración. El Comité Ejecutivo expresó su esperanza de que, en los dos próximos años, Swazilandia siguiera aplicando el sistema de concesión de licencias, ejecutando el plan de gestión de la eliminación definitiva de CFC propuesto y los programas de asistencia técnica y los no relacionados con inversiones, con notables progresos, y mantuviera y reforzara sus actuales niveles de reducción de SAO y posteriormente lograra un consumo cero de CFC para 2010.

Tonga

31. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe sobre la prórroga del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Tonga y tomó nota con reconocimiento de que Tonga había comunicado a la Secretaría del Ozono datos que indicaban que Tonga se había centrado en la eliminación del consumo de CFC. Ahora bien, el Comité Ejecutivo observa con preocupación que en la 19ª Reunión de las Partes, en su decisión XIX/26, se dejó constancia de que Tonga no había establecido aún su sistema de concesión de licencias de importación y exportación en

relación con las SAO y de que se encontraba en situación de incumplimiento del artículo 4B del Protocolo de Montreal. Por tal motivo, el Comité Ejecutivo confía en que Tonga establezca el sistema de concesión de licencias de importación y exportación en relación con las SAO cuanto antes y en que, en el próximo año, Tonga siga ejecutando su programa de país y llevando a cabo sus actividades con notable éxito en la reducción y eliminación del consumo de CFC.

Yemen

32. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado junto con la petición de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional y tomó nota con reconocimiento de que el Yemen había comunicado a la Secretaría del Ozono datos que indicaban que el país había cumplido el calendario de eliminación relativo al consumo de CFC. Por tal motivo, el Comité Ejecutivo confía en que, en los dos próximos años, el Yemen siga ejecutando su programa de país y llevando a cabo las actividades del plan de gestión de los refrigerantes con notable éxito en la reducción del consumo de CFC.



**AMENDMENT TO
UNEP'S WORK PROGRAMME
2007**

**Presented to the
53rd Meeting of the Executive Committee
of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation
of the Montreal Protocol**

October 2007

United Nations Environment Programme

A. INTRODUCTION

1. UNEP's Work Programme 2007 was approved at the 50th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol and its 2007-2009 Business Plan was considered and approved by the Executive Committee at its 51st meeting in March 2007.
2. This document, as submitted for consideration to the 53rd meeting of the Executive Committee represents a third Amendment to the UNEP's Work Programme 2007.

B. SUMMARY OF THE THIRD WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT FOR 2007

3. Consistent with the Business Plan 2007-2009, the Work Programme Amendment (WPA) comprises funding requests for:
 - Implementation of Terminal Phase-out Management Plans in 17 countries including 2 countries submitted through another Implementing Agency.
 - Institutional strengthening or renewal of support for the implementation of institutional strengthening projects in 33 countries;
 - Four global and regional activities including 2008 CAP work programme;
 - One national capacity building and technical assistance project; and
 - Project preparation request for two countries.
4. UNEP has so far received requests from 65 countries to submit project proposals for HCFC surveys. UNEP included them in its WPA based on the earlier requests received from the countries along with the funding proposals and their justification. However, the updated letters of request from the countries, i.e. post-21st September, as instructed by the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, have not been received by the deadline set by the Secretariat, i.e. 17th October. In consultation with the Secretariat it has been agreed that these survey proposals would be now highlighted in the Business Plan document and Overview of Projects paper to be prepared by Secretariat for the consideration of the 53rd Executive Committee instead of in WPA for the reason that the updated letters of request were not received on or before 17th October.
5. As of the submission of this WPA, UNEP has received 20 updated request letters from the countries. UNEP will bring the official request letters as submitted earlier as well as the updated letters for all the countries to the 53rd Meeting of the Executive Committee.
6. The countries that requested UNEP assistance for HCFC surveys for the consideration of 53rd Executive Committee are: Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cap Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo Brazzaville, Djibouti, Dominica, DR Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakry, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, St Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, Yemen, Zimbabwe.
7. Details of the Work Programme Amendment and the total funding requested are presented in the table 1.

Country	Project title	Amount, US\$	PSC, US\$	Total requested amount, US\$
TERMINAL PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLANS				
Belize	Terminal phase-out management plan (First tranche)	36,000	4,680	40,680
Cambodia	Terminal phase-out management plan (First tranche)	125,000	16,250	141,250

Chad	Terminal phase-out management plan (First tranche)	103,000	13,390	116,390
Djibouti	Terminal phase-out management plan (First tranche)	89,000	11,570	100,570
El Salvador	Terminal phase-out management plan (First tranche)	20,000	2,600	22,600
Gambia	Terminal phase-out management plan (First tranche)	94,000	12,220	106,220
Guyana	Terminal phase-out management plan (First tranche)	58,000	7,540	65,540
Liberia	Terminal phase-out management plan (First tranche)	147,000	19,110	166,110
Malawi	Terminal phase-out management plan (First tranche)	115,000	14,950	129,950
Maldives	Terminal phase-out management plan (First tranche)	100,000	13,000	113,000
Mali	Terminal phase-out management plan (First tranche)	108,000	14,040	122,040
Mauritania	Terminal phase-out management plan (First tranche)	89,000	11,570	100,570
Qatar	Terminal phase-out management plan (First tranche)	65,000	8,450	73,450
Rwanda	Terminal phase-out management plan (First tranche)	120,000	15,600	135,600
Samoa	Terminal phase-out management plan (First tranche)	75,000	9,750	84,750
Togo	Terminal phase-out management plan (First tranche)	107,000	13,910	120,910
Zambia	Terminal phase-out management plan (First tranche)	94,000	12,220	106,220
<i>Sub-total for TPMPs</i>		1,545,000	200,850	1,745,850
INDIVIDUAL GLOBAL AND REGIONAL PROJECTS				
Global	Compliance Assistance Programme 2008 work programme	8,498,384	679,871	9,178,255
Regional	Regional Customs Enforcement Network for Africa	420,000	54,600	474,600
Regional	Intelligence-led enforcement support (ECA network)	156,000	20,280	176,280
Regional	Translation and outreach of existing Montreal Protocol related policy, technical and awareness publications to Russian-speaking countries as well as other language groups in the ECA Network	60,000	7,800	67,800
<i>Sub-total for Individual Projects</i>		9,134,384	762,551	9,896,935
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING				
Afghanistan	Renewal of institutional strengthening projects (Phase 3)	150,000	NA	150,000
Bahrain	Renewal of institutional strengthening projects (Phase 5)	60,000	NA	60,000
Belize	Renewal of institutional strengthening projects (Phase 4)	76,700	NA	76,700

Bhutan	Renewal of institutional strengthening projects (Phase 2)	60,000	NA	60,000
Bolivia	Renewal of institutional strengthening projects (Phase 6)	78,867	NA	78,867
Botswana	Renewal of institutional strengthening projects (Phase 3)	78,173	NA	78,173
Cambodia	Renewal of institutional strengthening projects (Phase 4)	112,667	NA	112,667
Cameroon	Renewal of institutional strengthening projects (Phase 7)	139,532	NA	139,532
Cook Islands	Renewal of institutional strengthening projects (Phase 2, Year 1)	15,000	NA	15,000
Cote d'Ivoire	Renewal of institutional strengthening projects (Phase 5)	106,340	NA	106,340
DPR Korea	Renewal of institutional strengthening projects (Phase 5)	130,000	NA	130,000
Guatemala	Renewal of institutional strengthening projects (Phase 6)	124,800	NA	124,800
Kuwait	Renewal of institutional strengthening projects (Phase 3)	105,320	NA	105,320
Kiribati	Renewal of institutional strengthening projects (Phase 2, Year 2)	30,000	NA	30,000
Lesotho	Renewal of institutional strengthening projects (Phase 4)	60,000	NA	60,000
Malawi	Renewal of institutional strengthening projects (Phase 6)	66,733	NA	66,733
Marshall Islands	Renewal of institutional strengthening projects (Phase 2, Year 2)	30,000	NA	30,000
Mauritius	Renewal of institutional strengthening projects (Phase 3)	60,000	NA	60,000
Morocco	Renewal of institutional strengthening projects (Phase 3)	156,000	NA	156,000
Namibia	Renewal of institutional strengthening projects (Phase 5)	60,000	NA	60,000
Nauru	Renewal of institutional strengthening projects (Phase 2, Year 1)	15,000	NA	15,000
Niger	Renewal of institutional strengthening projects (Phase 6)	64,827	NA	64,827
Niue	Renewal of institutional strengthening projects (Phase 3)	60,000	NA	60,000
Palau	Renewal of institutional strengthening projects (Phase 2, Year 2)	30,000	NA	30,000
Paraguay	Renewal of institutional strengthening projects (Phase 4)	60,000	NA	60,000
Samoa	Renewal of institutional strengthening projects (Phase 4)	60,000	NA	60,000
Saudi Arabia	Institutional Strengthening Project (Phase 1)	300,000	NA	300,000

Senegal	Renewal of institutional strengthening projects (Phase 7)	152,100	NA	152,100
Seychelles	Renewal of institutional strengthening projects (Phase 4)	60,000	NA	60,000
Solomon Islands	Renewal of institutional strengthening projects (Phase 2, Year 2)	30,000	NA	30,000
Swaziland	Renewal of institutional strengthening projects (Phase 3)	60,000	NA	60,000
Tonga	Renewal of institutional strengthening projects (Phase 2, Year 2)	6,566	NA	6,566
Yemen	Renewal of institutional strengthening projects (Phase 4)	170,000	NA	170,000
<i>Sub-total for Institutional Strengthening Projects</i>		2,768,625	<i>N.A.</i>	2,768,625
National capacity building and technical assistance project				
Saudi Arabia	National capacity building and technical assistance project	405,000	52,650	457,650
<i>Sub-total for project</i>		405,000	52,650	457,650
PROJECT PREPARATION				
Armenia	TPMP preparation	18,000	2,340	20,340
Swaziland	TPMP preparation	15,000	1,950	16,950
<i>Sub-total for Project Preparation</i>		33,000	4,290	37,290
GRAND TOTAL		13,886,009	1,020,341	14,906,350

Table 1. New funding requests to be considered at the 53rd meeting of the Executive Committee

C. PROJECT CONCEPTS for items to be submitted by UNEP

1 Title:	<i>Implementation of the terminal phase-out management plan in Belize</i>	
<i>Background:</i>	<p>Belize acceded to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol in 1997. It subsequently acceded to the London and Copenhagen Amendments in 1998. The Belize Cabinet has just approved the ratification of the Montreal and Beijing Amendments and this process is expected to be completed within the 3rd quarter of 2007. The country is classified as an Article 5 country.</p> <p>The projects proposed in the TPMP are based on the results of the data collection and consultations involving Belize’s National Ozone Unit, refrigeration technicians, enforcement officers, end-users and CFC distributors as well as an analysis of the completed projects.</p> <p>UNEP and UNDP will be the implementing agencies.</p> <p>The item has been included in the UNEP’s Business Plan 2007-2009</p>	
<i>Objectives:</i>	<p>The TPMP goals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enable Belize to meet its obligations under the Montreal Protocol for the phase-out of Annex A CFCs • To ensure timely, sustainable and cost-effective CFC phase-out. 	
<i>Activities:</i>	<p>The following activities are planned under the UNEP’s component:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening the enforcement and compliance framework - Establishment of an Association of Refrigeration Technicians - Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanism 	
<i>Description:</i>	<p>Strengthening the enforcement and compliance: to train about 100 customs officers in the monitoring and control of trade in ODS, provision of additional refrigerant identifiers, adjustment to the Pollution regulations, design an illegal trade prevention network</p> <p>Establishment of a refrigerant association: to establish and register this association, develop a code of good practices, provide guidance to the government, establish linkages with external bodies. Monitoring and reporting: to manage the implementation of the TPMP, to provide periodic reports on all sub projects.</p>	
<i>Time Frame:</i>	TPMP: 36 months (2008 - 2010)	
<i>Cost:</i>	Requested amount (Excluding project support costs)	First tranche: US\$ 36,000 Second tranche: US\$ 32,000 Total: US\$: 68,000

2 Title:	<i>Implementation of the terminal phase-out management plan in Cambodia</i>	
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<i>Background:</i>	<p>Cambodia acceded to the Vienna Convention and ratified the Montreal Protocol in 2001 and its London, Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing Amendments in 2007. At the 35th Meeting of the Executive Committee funding was approved for the preparation of Cambodia’s Country Programme for controlling and eliminating the use of ODS in line with the Montreal Protocol’s obligations. At the 36th and 39th Executive Committee Meetings additional funding was approved for the formulation of investment components of the Refrigerant Management Plan. Cambodia’s Country Programme/RMP was submitted at 41st Executive Committee meeting, it was approved at the same meeting in 2003 and is under implementation since then.</p> <p>The item has been included in the UNEP’s Business Plan 2007-2009</p>	
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<i>Objectives:</i>	<p>The TPMP goals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enable Cambodia to meet its Montreal Protocol obligations related to consumption and management of CFCs, particularly the 2007 control target of achieving reductions of 85 % of the baseline consumption; • To eliminate Cambodia's consumption of virgin CFCs by 1st January 2010 through development and implementation of a combination of investment, training, technical support and policy components • To create the necessary institutional and other infrastructures to ensure sustainability of the phase-out after 2010. 						
<i>Activities:</i>	<p>The following activities are planned under the UNEP's component:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy, regulatory and institutional support - Training, capacity building and awareness - Coordination and Monitoring 						
<i>Description:</i>	<p>Policy, Regulatory support: to strengthen the capacity for enforcing regulations through expanding training for enforcement officers particularly in the control of potential illegal trade</p> <p>Training, capacity building and awareness: to establish a national association for the refrigeration and air conditioning industry</p> <p>Coordination and monitoring: to closely align and coordinate the various policy, regulatory, awareness and capacity-building actions</p>						
<i>Time Frame:</i>	TPMP: 36 months (2008 - 2010)						
<i>Cost:</i>	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">Requested amount (Excluding project support costs)</td> <td>First tranche: US\$ 125,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Second tranche: US\$ 125,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total: US\$: 250,000</td> </tr> </table>	Requested amount (Excluding project support costs)	First tranche: US\$ 125,000		Second tranche: US\$ 125,000		Total: US\$: 250,000
Requested amount (Excluding project support costs)	First tranche: US\$ 125,000						
	Second tranche: US\$ 125,000						
	Total: US\$: 250,000						

3 Title: *Implementation of the terminal phase-out management plan in Chad*

Background: The Country Programme for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Chad was approved by the Executive Committee at its 25th meeting in July 1998. The strategy adopted by Chad was based on the development of a policy to control import of ODS through control of border posts including import tax incentives to promote the use of ODS substitutes. The Government was proposing a ban on import of ODS based equipment and reducing the uses of ODS according to the phase-out schedule.

The Terminal Phase-out Management Plan (TPMP) of Chad is based on the results achieved to date in reducing CFC consumption to bring it below the required 15 % limit. The TPMP will allow Chad to expedite the phase-out in order to ensure complete phase-out by 2010. The project includes the following components: (1) a Technical Assistance Programme for the retrofitting of refrigeration equipments (including MAC); (2) a refresher training for customs officers; (3) training of refrigeration technicians in good practices and retrofit to new refrigerants; (4) monitoring and reporting. All these components will be implemented by UNEP and UNDP, in cooperation with the Chad National Ozone Unit to ensure total phase-out of CFCs and sustain the achievements of the Refrigeration Management Plan (RMP) and other past activities. The TPMP will be implemented in two phases, with funding for the second phase being requested at submission of a report on the implementation of the first phase.

The Terminal Phase-out Management Plan will be implemented jointly by UNEP and UNDP. The item has been included in the UNEP's Business Plan 2007-2009

<i>Objectives:</i>	The main goals for the TPMP are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to consolidate the assets of the previous programs - to eliminate the remaining 15 % of baseline CFC consumption by 2010
<i>Activities:</i>	The following activities are planned under the UNEP's component: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of ODS legislation - Additional Training of customs officers - Training for refrigerant technicians - Reporting and monitoring
<i>Description:</i>	<p>Review of ODS legislation: to provide Djibouti with a legal framework</p> <p>Training of customs officers: to train customs officers</p> <p>Training of refrigerant technicians: to train some 265 technicians</p> <p>Reporting and monitoring: this project will fund the monitoring activities of the NOU</p>
<i>Time Frame:</i>	TPMP: 36 months (2008 - 2010)
<i>Cost:</i>	<p>Requested amount (Excluding project support costs) First tranche: US\$ 89,000</p> <p>Second tranche: US\$ 59,000</p> <p>Total: US\$: 148,000</p>

5 Title: *Implementation of the terminal phase-out management plan in Gambia: non-investment component*

Background: The Gambia Country Programme (CP) formed the basis for the actions taken by the Government to phase out the consumption of the Ozone Depleting Substances controlled under the Protocol. The CP contained programmes, activities and project proposals that The Gambia undertook to phase out the consumption of the Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS).

Following the preparation and submission of the Country Programme to the MLF, financial assistance was sought to sponsor the following programmes:

- Ozone policy strategy development and institutional strengthening by the creation of a National Ozone Office.
- Training of refrigeration technicians, users and repairers on refrigerant handling, recovery recycling as well as retrofit techniques.
- Training of Custom officials to set up and enforce a system for the identification, monitoring and control of imported ODS.
- Conversion of a block foaming machines to eliminate the consumption of CFCs
- Creation of an ODS working group.

The Government of The Gambia has achieved significant progress in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol over the past years and this was made possible through an effective collaboration with all stakeholders in the sectors.

The realization of the above phase out is also dependent to a great extent on the timely and effective implementation of all the programmes, its refrigerant management plan and on the crucial financial and technical assistance from the MLF under the Montreal Protocol. The skills and knowledge being acquired by both The Gambia local experts and the general public in areas such as public awareness and training will enable The Gambia in successfully phasing out of Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS) within the target phase out of 2010.

The Terminal Phase-out Management Plan will be implemented jointly by UNEP and UNDP. The item has been included in the UNEP's Business Plan 2007-2009

became clear that almost all consumption was confined therein. The Refrigerant Management Plan was approved at the 29th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

Following the establishment of the Guyana National Ozone Unit the country has made good progress to meet its Montreal Protocol obligations.

The Terminal Phase-out Management Plan for Guyana is based on consultations involving Guyana's NOU, refrigeration technicians, end-users and CFC distributors.

The TPMP will be jointly carried out by UNEP and UNDP.

The item has been included in the UNEP's Business Plan 2007-2009

Objectives:

The TPMP goals are:

- To enable Guyana to meet its obligations under the MP for the complete phase-out of Annex A CFCs
- To ensure timely, sustainable and cost-effective CFC phase-out through development and implementation of a combination of investment, training, technical support and policy support components
- To achieve complete phase-out of CFCs as of 1st January 2010.

Activities:

The following activities are planned under the UNEP's component:

- Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting
- Additional Customs training

Description:

Monitoring and Reporting: monitor the implementation of each sub project, provide periodic reports on all sub projects
 Additional Customs training: to train about 150 customs officers

Time Frame:

TPMP: 36 months (2008 - 2010)

Cost:

Requested amount (Excluding project support costs) First tranche: US\$ 58,000

7 Title: *Implementation of the terminal phase-out management plan in Liberia*

Background:

Liberia became a Party to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol in 1996 and acceded to all Amendments.

The Country Programme was approved at the 41st Meeting of the Executive Committee in 2003 destined to undertake measures to phase out ODS by the year 2010. The Refrigerant Management Plan also aimed to create lasting improvements of the maintenance and servicing procedures with a view to phase out CFCs through training for technicians as well as introducing recycling, retrofit and recovery.

The TPMP in Liberia is designed to phase out the remaining 15 % of CFC consumption. It is expected to cater for the aforementioned situation and thereby achieve the MP's obligations. The project includes the following components: awareness raising program, strengthening and enforcement of ODS regulations, training in retrofit and hydrocarbon technology repair and maintenance, customs officers training, technical assistance for end-users and monitoring and reporting. The TPMP will be implemented in two stages with funding for the second phase being requested at the completion and submission of a report on the first phase. UNEP and UNDP will be the implementing agencies.

The item has been included in the UNEP's Business Plan 2007-2009

<i>Objectives:</i>	The aims of this TPMP are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To phase out the remaining 15 % of CFC consumption in order to achieve the MP 2010 phase-out target • To sustain the achievements of previous projects. 	
<i>Activities:</i>	The following activities are planned under the UNEP's component: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholders awareness raising programme - Review, strengthening and enforcement of ODS regulations - Training for refrigeration technicians - Additional customs training 	
<i>Description:</i>	Awareness raising: to sensitise importers, distributors and the general public on ozone depletion ODS regulations review: to identify gaps in regulations enforcement and recommend changes Technicians training: strengthen capacity of technicians and improve their skills Additional customs training: to train approx. 150 customs officers	
<i>Time Frame:</i>	TPMP: 36 months (2008 - 2010)	
<i>Cost:</i>	Requested amount (Excluding project support costs)	First tranche: US\$ 147,000 Second tranche: US\$ 97,000 Total: US\$: 244,000

8 Title: *Implementation of the terminal phase-out management plan in Malawi*

Background: The Country Programme for Malawi was approved at the 12th Executive Committee Meeting in 1994. The country established a National Ozone Unit which is now under the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources. A number of activities outlined in the Action Plan have been implemented. Malawi has been in compliance with the ODS phase-out schedule under the Montreal Protocol and initiatives are in place to ensure that the country remains in compliance with the complete phase-out to be achieved by 2010. The Refrigerant Management Plan was approved in 1998 and has been successfully implemented with the assistance of GTZ Proklima.

Malawi's TPMP is aimed at the phasing out of consumption of the remaining CFCs and sustaining the phase-out process of CFCs and other ODS. The TPMP will utilize a combination of regulatory, capacity building, investment and awareness measures to assist Malawi to meet its phase-out obligations. Malawi has been in compliance with its freeze requirements as well as consumption below the 85 % reduction target set for 2007. The TPMP will be implemented in two phases. UNEP and UNDP will be the implementing agencies.

The item has been included in the UNEP's Business Plan 2007-2009

<i>Objectives:</i>	The TPMP goals are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase-out of the remaining CFCs in use in Malawi by 2010 • Sustain the complete phase-out of other ODS, with exception of HCFCs • Consolidate assets of previous programs. 	
<i>Activities:</i>	The following activities are planned under the UNEP's component:	

- Assistance for review of ODS regulations
- Further training for customs officers
- Additional training of refrigeration technicians
- Reporting and monitoring

Description: ODS regulations review: this project will enable Malawi to come up with a legal framework for total control of any ODS containing equipment and ODS by 2009
 Further customs training: to train about 200 customs officers
 Additional training of technicians: to train about 200 technicians
 Reporting and monitoring: this project will fund the monitoring activities of the NOU.

Time Frame: TPMP: 36 months (2008 - 2010)

Cost: Requested amount (Excluding project support costs) First tranche: US\$ 115,000
 Second tranche: US\$ 67,000
 Total: US\$: 182,000

9 Title: Implementation of the terminal phase-out management plan in Maldives

Background: Following the ratification of the Montreal Protocol, the Government of Maldives requested the Executive Committee to provide financial and technical support to put in place the Country Programme. The CP was approved in 1993, the Institutional Strengthening Project was approved in 1994. The project has been subsequently renewed three times in 2002, 2004 and 2006.

The Terminal Phase-out Management Plan for Maldives was prepared after a detailed review of the RMP implementation, stakeholder consultations in the refrigeration and air conditioning sector and institutional/ government stakeholders in the first half of 2007. Data was obtained from importers and dealers, servicing establishments and end-users.

The TPMP will be jointly carried out by UNEP and UNDP.

The item has been included in the UNEP's Business Plan 2007-2009

Objectives: The TPMP goals are:

- To enable Maldives to meet its Montreal Protocol obligations related to consumption and management of CFCs
- To eliminate Maldives' consumption of virgin CFCs from 2008 through development and implementation of a combination of investment, training, technical support and policy support components
- To create the necessary institutional and other infrastructures to ensure sustainability of the phase-out post 2010.

Activities: The following activities are planned under the UNEP's component:

- Policy, regulatory and institutional support
- Training of refrigerant technicians
- Coordination and monitoring

Description: Policy and institutional support: to develop more specific regulations and to further train enforcement officers
 Training of technicians: to train some additional 200 technicians and to intensify awareness programmes
 Coordination and monitoring: to monitor and coordinate TPMP implementation activities.

<i>Time Frame:</i>	TPMP: 36 months (2008 - 2010)	
<i>Cost:</i>	Requested amount (Excluding project support costs)	First tranche: US\$ 100,000 First tranche: US\$ 30,000 Total: US\$ 130,000

10 Title: *Implementation of the terminal phase-out management plan in Mali*

Background: The Republic of Mali adhered to the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and the London Amendment in 1994, then to the Copenhagen and Montreal Amendment in 2003 and to the Beijing Amendment in 2004. The Refrigerant Management Plan was approved at the 29th Executive Committee Meeting. The implementation of the activities of this project led to a substantial reduction in ODS consumption and allowed Mali to be in compliance with the target of 50 % reduction by the year 2005.

The Terminal Phase-out Management Plan (TPMP) of Mali is geared towards the complete phase-out of CFCs by 2010. The project includes the following components: (1) additional training for customs officers; (2) training for refrigerant technicians regarding alternatives, such as HC; (3) strengthening of 4 training centers, recovery equipment, access to spare parts and creation of a centralized storage facility; (4) monitoring and reporting. All these components will be implemented by UNEP and UNDP in cooperation with the National Ozone Unit (NOU). The TPMP will be implemented in two phases with funding for the second phase being requested at submission of a report covering the implementation of the first phase.

The item has been included in the UNEP's Business Plan 2007-2009

Objectives: The TPMP implementation will allow Mali to:

- Consolidate the assets of the previous programmes
- Eliminate the remaining 15 % of baseline CFC consumption by 2010.

Activities: The following activities are planned under the UNEP's component:

- Additional training for customs officers
- Additional training for refrigeration technicians
- Strengthening of 4 training centers
- Reporting and Monitoring

Description: Additional training for customs officers: this project will train customs officers in the enforcement of the country's ODS import regulations and in techniques to identify and control ODS
 Additional training for refrigerant technicians: to train technicians on good practices related to alternatives and starter tool kits
 Reporting and Monitoring: to make sure that the planned activities are implemented within the given timeframe. Two national consultants will be contracted to complement the efforts of the NOU to monitor activities.

<i>Time Frame:</i>	TPMP: 36 months (2008 - 2010)	
<i>Cost:</i>	Requested amount (Excluding project support costs)	First tranche US\$ 108,000 Second tranche: US\$ 92,000 Total: US\$: 200,000

11 Title: *Implementation of the terminal phase-out management plan in Mauritania*

The TPMP in Rwanda aims at phasing out the consumption of the remaining CFCs and sustaining the phase-out process of the CFCs and other ODS. The TPMP will utilize a combination of regulatory measures, capacity building and investment and awareness measures. Rwanda has been in compliance with its freeze requirements and is on course to meet the 85 % reduction target set for 2007. The TPMP will be implemented in two phases with funding for the second phase being requested after submission of the progress and financial report for the first phase. The project will include components like review of existing ODS regulations, training for customs officers and refrigeration technicians, promotion of alternatives, awareness campaigns, retrofit, recovery and recycling activities, assisting end-users and provision of tool kits. UNEP and UNDP will be the implementing agencies.

The item has been included in the UNEP's Business Plan 2007-2009

Objectives:

The TPMP goals are:

- to phase out the remaining 15 % of CFC consumption in order to achieve the MP 2010 phase-out target
- to sustain the achievements of previous projects.

Activities:

The following activities are planned under the UNEP's component:

- Awareness campaigns
- Reporting and monitoring
- Training of refrigerant technicians
- Training of customs officers

Description:

Awareness campaigns: to increase awareness of the public and stakeholders

Reporting and monitoring: to fund the monitoring activities of the NOU

Training of technicians: to conduct additional training for refrigerant technicians in good practices

Training of customs officers: to train about 500 customs officers.

Time Frame:

TPMP: 36 months (2008 - 2010)

Cost:

Requested amount (Excluding project support costs) First tranche: US\$ 120,000

13 Title:

Implementation of the terminal phase-out management plan in Samoa

Background:

Samoa acceded to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol in 1992. In 2001 Samoa acceded to all the Amendments of the Montreal Protocol. It operates under Article 5 country.

CFC was mainly used for the servicing of the refrigeration and air conditioning equipment. Since CFC import was banned, recovered and recycled CFC and drop-in alternative are used to meet the servicing needs. Samoa does not have consumption of CFCs in MDI applications.

The 50th Excel meeting in November 2006 approved Samoa's request for the preparation of the TPMP with UNEP as the lead agency.

The Terminal Phase-out Management Plan will be implemented jointly by UNEP and UNDP. The item has been included in the UNEP's Business Plan 2007-2009

Objectives:

The objectives of Samoa's TPMP are:

- to enable Samoa to sustain their phase-out of CFC to meet its MP obligations,

particularly the 2007 control target of achieving reductions of 85 % of the baseline consumption.

- To enable Samoa to sustain their phase-out of CFC by 1st January 2010 through development and implementation of a combination of investment, training, technical support and policy support components.
- To create the necessary institutional and other infrastructure to ensure sustainability of the phase-out post-2010.

- Activities:*
- Policy, regulatory and institutional support
 - Training of refrigerant technicians
 - Technical assistance and equipment support
 - Coordination and monitoring

Description: Policy, regulatory support: review of Atmospheric Policy, review of implementation challenges, introduction of incentives to promote alternatives, banning of CFC imports (UNEP)
 Training of technicians: organise and carry out additional training (UNEP)
 Technical assistance and equipment support: provide training equipment to the refrigeration and air conditioning servicing sector (UNDP)
 Coordination and monitoring: to monitor TPMP implementation activities supervised by the NOU (UNEP).

Time Frame: TPMP: 36 months (2007 - 2010)

Cost: Requested amount (Excluding project support costs) First tranche US\$ 75,000
 Second tranche: US\$ 40,000
 Total: US\$ 115,000

14 Title: *Implementation of the terminal phase-out management plan in Togo*

Background: In accordance with the Montreal Protocol and its amendments ratified by Togo, Togo must control its CFC consumption and completely eliminate the use of cooling products such as R12 and R502, as well as halons by 1st January 2010. The Government adopted the national environment policy in December 1998 which serves as a guideline for the promotion of sustainable management of the environment and the country's natural resources.

The Terminal Phase-out Management Plan (TPMP) of Togo builds upon the progress made to date to reduce CFC consumption in order to ensure complete phase-out by 2010. The project includes the following components: (1) refrigeration training including basic equipment for training needs; (2) customs training including review of curricula and identifiers; (3) technical assistance programme for recovery and retrofitting of refrigeration and AC equipment; (4) monitoring and reporting.

The Terminal Phase-out Management Plan will be implemented jointly by UNEP and UNDP. The item has been included in the UNEP's Business Plan 2007-2009

Objectives: The main objective of the TPMP is to arrive at zero consumption of CFCs at the end of 2009.

- Activities:* The following activities are planned under the UNEP's component:
- additional training of refrigeration technicians
 - additional training of customs officers
 - technical assistance for recovery and recycling programme
 - Reporting and monitoring.

Description: Training for refrigeration technicians: the project will strengthen the capacity of refrigeration

ODS.

- Development of practical ODS enforcement management tools.
- Desk study on cross-border movement of ODS in and towards the African region.

Time Frame: 24 months (2008 - 2009)

Cost: Requested amount (Excluding project support costs) US\$420,000

17 Title: Intelligence-led enforcement support (ECA network)

Background: UNEP's business plan 2007 includes USD 250,000 to establish an enforcement network for the ECA network countries. Mainly Central Asian and Caucasus members of the network expressed the need for investigation and enforcement support. Most European countries do not currently consider illegal trade and enforcement as a priority even though some anecdotal incidences have been reported.

In consultation with the target countries, it has therefore been decided to rather request investigation and enforcement support for selected target countries than establishing an enforcement network for all ECA network members.

Objectives: Facilitate intelligence-led investigations to establish data on the magnitude and type of illegal trade activities related to ODS and to strengthen the enforcement of national licensing systems including:

- Raised awareness on illegal trade
- Discouragement of environmental crime
- Enhanced regional information sharing
- Availability of trained investigators
- Legal action on suspected illegal trade activities
- Improved detection of illegal trade

Activities: Planned activities include:

- First national stakeholder consultation
- Submission of country fact sheets for iPIC 2008
- Review of action plans during ECA network meeting 2008 (CAP)
- National training of intelligence officers, environment inspectors and investigators
- Desk study to review licensing system and to analyse import & export statistics and industry data
- Intelligence-led investigations and inspections
- Evaluation and summary report
- Participation of target countries in customs enforcement network in Asia Pacific 2008
- Second national stakeholder consultation
- Awareness and media campaign
- Submission of country fact sheets for iPIC 2009
- Review of evaluation and summary report during ECA network meeting 2009 (CAP)
- Participation of target countries in customs enforcement network in Asia Pacific 2009
- Follow-up action such as ad-hoc contact group meetings or adjustments to legislation / licensing system (CAP)
- Legal action in response to detected cases of illegal trade, mislabelling or other law infractions

Time Frame: 18 months

Cost: Requested amount (Excluding project support costs) USD 156,000

18 Title: Translation and out-reach of existing Montreal Protocol related policy, technical and awareness publications to Russian-speaking countries as well as other language groups in the

ECA network

Background: As part of its work programme amendment 2003 as submitted to the 39th Meeting of the Executive Committee, UNEP requested under item 13 funding of USD 50,000 for the translation of refrigeration / customs training modules into the Russian language (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/22).

The Executive Committee approved this activity GLO/SEV/39/TAS/248 as a package together with two other activities "... to be funded at 50 per cent of the level of funding requested ... on the understanding that the remaining 50 per cent of funding should be provided from reallocation of funding approved under the CAP. "(Decision 39/29)

The proposed activity is the logical continuation of the previously approved activity which is expected to be completed in 2007. We suggest considering the proposal in the context of CAP 2008 since there is scope to incorporate it into CAP at reduced PSC. A possible approval in November 2007 would allow the ECA network to prioritize key publications during its annual network meeting 2008. Alternatively, the activity could be included as a stand-alone project in UNEP's business plan 2008 and resubmitted to the 54th Meeting of the Executive Committee in 2008.

This proposal is consistent with recommendation 87(b) of the Report on the Extended Desk Study on Clearinghouse Evaluation (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/5), i.e. "Provide information in language other than English."

Objectives: Provide prioritised translation and outreach of policy and technical publications into Russian and other sub-regional languages used in the ECA network countries in order to support compliance

Activities: The annual ECA network meeting in Albania scheduled for March 2008 (and subsequent network meetings in 2009 and 2010) will prioritize key publications for translation and out-reach. Such priority publications will include technical and policy documents on HCFC alternatives and replacement technologies taking into account their energy efficiency and climate impact as well as publications on methyl bromide alternatives and halon management. There may also be a need to translate selected reports of the Technical Options Committees (TOCs) and Technical and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP) since the Ozone Secretariat had confirmed that they would not be able to provide language versions of these reports other than English.

Description: Translation and out-reach of existing Montreal Protocol related policy and technical publications to Russian-speaking countries as well as other language groups in the ECA network including translation, quality review, layout, printing, dissemination and follow-up evaluation. Depending on the nature of the document and the size and type of the target group, some translations may not require layout, printing and dissemination of hard-copies. These publications will be disseminated electronically by email and through the website to reduce the costs for layout, printing and dissemination.

Time Frame: January 2008 – December 2010

Cost: Requested amount (Excluding project support costs) US\$ 60,000 over 3 years

19 Title: *Request for renewal of institutional strengthening projects for Afghanistan, Bahrain, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cook Islands, Cote d'Ivoire, DPR Korea, Guatemala, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lesotho, Malawi, Marshal islands, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Nauru, Niger, Niue, Palau, Paraguay, Senegal, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Swaziland, Tonga, Samoa, Yemen and new IS project for Saudi Arabia,*

Background: Renewals of institutional strengthening projects (ISP) for the above-listed thirty two countries and new IS project for one country are being requested in line with relevant decisions and guidelines of the Executive Committee.

These items have been included in the UNEP Business Plan 2007-2009.

Objectives: To assist the Governments of Article 5 countries in building and strengthening their capacity for

the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments.

Description: Individual documents for these projects – the terminal reports and the action plans - have been submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat separately.

Time Frame: See Action Plans of respective ISP requests submitted separately.

Per country cost: Total requested amount **US\$2,768,625**

Project Milestones:

Task	Number of months after project approval
Finalisation of ISP renewal, including budget allocation and activity plan under the new IS phase.	2
First disbursement of funds	3
Submission of progress and financial reports	As per UNEP's reporting guidelines
Submission of Terminal Report and Plan of Action for renewal.	1-2 months before the completion of the respective phase
