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COMITE EXECUTIF
DU FONDS MULTILATERAL AUX FINS
D'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTREAL
Cinquante-quatrième réunion
Montréal, 7 – 11 avril 2008

PROGRAMME DE PAYS: ÉRYTHRÉE

Le présent document comporte :

- La fiche d'évaluation du programme de pays (préparée par le Secrétariat du Fonds)
- Les observations et les Recommandations du Secrétariat du Fonds
- La lettre de transmission du gouvernement de l'Érythrée
- La feuille de couverture du Programme de pays
- Le programme de pays (Résumé analytique)

Les documents de présession du Comité exécutif du Fonds multilatéral aux fins d'application du Protocole de Montréal sont présentés sous réserve des décisions pouvant être prises par le Comité exécutif après leur publication.

Par souci d'économie, le présent document a été imprimé en nombre limité. Aussi les participants sont-ils priés de se munir de leurs propres exemplaires et de s'abstenir de demander des copies supplémentaires.

FICHE D'ÉVALUATION DU PROGRAMME DE PAYS DE L'ÉRYTHRÉE*Unité nationale de l'ozone, département de l'Environnement***Situation de la ratification de la Convention de Vienne et du Protocole de Montréal**

	Signature	Ratification	Entrée en vigueur
Convention de Vienne (1985)		10 mars 2005	08 juin 2005
Protocole de Montréal (1987)		10 mars 2005	08 juin 2005
Amendement de Londres (1990)		05 juil. 2005	03 oct. 2005
Amendement de Copenhague		05 juil. 2005	03 oct. 2005
Amendement de Montréal (1997)		05 juil. 2005	03 oct. 2005
Amendement de Beijing (1999)		05 juil. 2005	03 oct. 2005

Production des substances réglementées:	Aucune substance réglementée produite	
Consommation des substances réglementées:(2006)	4,6	tonnes métriques
(autre que les HCFC)	4,2	tonnes pondérées (PAO)

(tonnes)	CFC-11	CFC-12	CFC-113	CFC-114	CFC-115	TOTAL	Halon121	Halon130	TOTAL	CTC	TCA	BM
SAO		4,6				4,6						
PAO		4,2				4,2						

Répartition des PAO par substance: CFC 100% CTC

Répartition des PAO par secteur: Aérosol Mousses Halons Réfrigération Solvant BM

Consommation (tonnes PAO): 4,2

Pourcentage du total: 100,0%

PROTOCOLE DE MONTRÉAL	(tonnes PAO)	CFC	Halons	CTC
Consommation de référence		41,1	2,3	0,5
Niveau de consommation admissible 2007		6,2	1,2	(en 2005) 0,4

Source: Programme de pays (2008)

Programme de pays

Durée du programme de pays:	2 ans (2008-2010)
Objectif d'élimination des SAO:	Élimination totale avant la fin de 2009
Domaine prioritaire d'élimination:	Secteur de l'entretien de l'équipement de réfrigération
Coûts des activités menées dans le pays	345 000 \$US

Stratégie:

Le gouvernement a pris l'engagement d'éliminer la consommation des SAO en associant des politiques gouvernementales avec des d'activités d'investissement et des activités ne portant pas sur des investissements. Le Plan d'action comprend l'introduction des initiatives gouvernementales visant à réglementer et évaluer de façon efficace l'utilisation des SAO, ainsi qu'une série de propositions de projets dans les secteurs des utilisateurs finaux de SAO, certains d'entre eux étant considérés comme des préalables à la mise en œuvre du programme d'élimination.

OBSERVATIONS ET RECOMMANDATIONS DU SECRÉTARIAT DU FONDS

DESCRIPTION

1. Selon une étude récemment menée pour la préparation du programme de pays de l'Érythrée et le Plan de gestion de l'élimination finale (PGEF), la consommation totale de CFC utilisée pour l'entretien des systèmes de réfrigération a été estimée à 4,2 tonnes PAO. La consommation de référence pour l'Érythrée est de 41,1 tonnes PAO.

2. L'Érythrée est un pays membre du Marché commun d'Afrique orientale et australe (COMESA), une union indépendante de 20 pays d'Afrique orientale et australe créée en 1994 en vue de promouvoir la prospérité économique et l'intégration régionale. Le COMESA est un forum important pour la coordination des réglementations sur les SAO au sein de ses états membres. Le Gouvernement de l'Érythrée a approuvé la réglementation sous-régionale harmonisée sur les SAO adoptée en 2007 par le COMESA et est par conséquent en pleine harmonie avec les conditions requises pour la mise en œuvre du système d'autorisation. Le Gouvernement de l'Érythrée propose l'application effective de la réglementation des SAO en mettant en œuvre le PGEF présenté à la 54^{ème} Réunion du Comité exécutif (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/33).

3. Le Gouvernement de l'Érythrée a créé un Comité national sur les SAO sous l'égide du Département de l'Environnement. Le Comité sert d'organe consultatif auprès du Département sur toutes les questions relatives aux SAO et est chargé de donner des conseils sur les conditions en matière de politiques, la législation, les programmes d'action, la recherche, le renforcement institutionnel et les campagnes de sensibilisation.

4. Le programme de pays, préparé avec l'aide du PNUE, définit les objectifs et les éléments du PGEF, notamment la formation des agents de douanes et des techniciens de l'entretien de l'équipement de réfrigération, en mettant en œuvre un programme d'assistance technique, en fournissant les outils et l'équipement nécessaires à la mise en place d'ateliers sur l'entretien de l'équipement de réfrigération en vue de la reconversion et du recyclage des réfrigérants, et en convertissant les systèmes de réfrigération à des réfrigérants sans CFC.

OBSERVATIONS DU SECRÉTARIAT

5. Dans le contexte du PGEF pour l'Érythrée, le Secrétariat du Fonds a posé un certain nombre de questions au PNUE et à l'ONUDI relatives à la situation actuelle du pays en ce qui concerne le respect du Protocole de Montréal : i) l'Érythrée était supposé ne pas être en conformité avec les mesures de contrôles établies par le Protocole, étant donné que la consommation de CFC signalée en 2005 de 30,2 tonnes dépassait le maximum autorisé pour cette année (décision XVIII/24); et ii) l'Érythrée n'a pas encore établi de systèmes d'autorisation d'importation/exportation et par conséquent ne respecte pas les obligations de l'Article 4B du Protocole (décision XIX/26), ces questions ayant été traitées de façon satisfaisante par les agences.

6. Avec le programme de pays/PGEF, le Gouvernement de l'Erythrée a également présenté à la 54^{ème} Réunion du Comité exécutif une demande afin de créer l'Unité d'ozone. Les commentaires et la recommandation du Secrétariat du Fonds sont présentés dans le document (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/18).

RECOMMANDATIONS

7. Le Secrétariat du Fonds recommande l'approbation du programme de pays de l'Erythrée, tout en soulignant que l'approbation du programme de pays se signifie pas l'approbation des projets définis en la matière ni leur niveaux de financement. L'approbation du programme de pays de l'Erythrée ne devrait pas porter préjudice au fonctionnement du mécanisme du Protocole de Montréal concernant le non-respect.

8. Le Secrétariat du Fonds recommande également au Gouvernement de l'Erythrée de présenter tous les ans au Comité exécutif des informations sur les progrès réalisés au niveau de la mise en œuvre du programme de pays, conformément à la décision du Comité exécutif relatif à la mise en œuvre des programmes de pays (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/40, para. 135). Sur la base du format approuvé, le rapport initial couvrant la période du 1er janvier 2008 au 31 décembre 2008 devrait être présenté au Secrétariat du fonds au plus tard le 1er mars 2009.

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دولة إرتريا
وزارة الأراضي والمياه والبيئة
قسم البيئة

The State Of Eritrea
Ministry of Land, Water & Environment
Department of Environment

ዕለት 10-03-2008

Date

التاريخ

ቁ.መ. DOE/02/46/08

Ref. No.

رقم المسجل

Ms. Maria Nolan,
Chief Officer
Multilateral Fund Secretariat
1800 McGill College Ave
27th Floor, Montreal Trust Building
Montreal, Quebec H3A3L6
CANADA

Fax: (1514) 2820068

Dear Madam,

**SUBMISSION OF THE ERITREA COUNTRY PROGRAMME/
NATIONAL PHASE OUT PLAN (CP/NPP) PROJECT FOR
CONSIDERATION DURING 54TH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
MEETING**

I refer to the project that was approved during the 47th Executive Committee Meeting for the preparation of country programme for Eritrea. I am pleased to report that Eritrea, with technical assistance from United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) successfully finalised the preparation of the country programme/national phase out plan (CP/NPP) for the elimination of CFCs in Eritrea by 2010 in accordance with the requirements of the Montreal Protocol.

I hereby submit the CP/NPP through UNEP, which is our Lead Implementing Agency, to the 54th Executive Committee Meeting of the

Multilateral Fund for consideration and approval. Approval of this project will assist Eritrea achieve the 2010 target of total phase-out of CFCs as per the requirement of the Montreal Protocol and that Eritrea will not request for more funds for phasing out CFCs.

Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration

Yours Sincerely

Mogos WoldeYohannis
Director General



COUNTRY PROGRAMME COVER SHEET

COUNTRY: ERITREA
LEAD NATIONAL AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (DoE)
 (UNDER MINISTRY OF LAND, WATER AND ENVIRONMENT)
PERIOD COVERED BY COUNTRY: 2008 - 2010
PROGRAMME
LEAD IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: UNEP

1. PHASE OUT SCHEDULE

SUBSTANCE	CURRENT CONSUMPTION (ODP TONNES) 2006	PLANNED YEAR OF PHASE-OUT
CFC-11	0	2010
CFC-12	3.60	2010
CFC-113	0	2010
CFC-115	0.6	2010
CTC	0	2010
METHYL CHLOROFORM ¹⁾	0	2015
HALONS	0	2007
METHYL BROMIDE	0	2015
TOTAL	4.2	

2. GOVERNMENT ACTION PLAN

YEAR	DESCRIPTION OF ACTION	INTENDED EFFECT	ESTIMATED COST (US\$)
ALL SECTORS			
2005	Establishment of Ozone Office (Unit)	Provide monitoring and co-ordination	40,000
	Establishment of National Committee on ODS		
2008-2009	Public Awareness Campaign	Create Awareness	80,000
	Strengthening Institutional Framework	Provide monitoring and co-ordination	
2008-2009	Establishment of monitoring system for ODS imports, uses /Introduction of import licensing system	Ensure compliance with Protocol	80,000
	Enactment of regulations and provision of incentives and penalties	To ensure compliance with Action Plan	
REFRIGERATION SECTOR			
2008-2010	Establishment of National Committee on Improved Refrigeration Practices (NCIRP)	To supervise activities within the refrigeration sector To ensure improved servicing To guarantee availability of nitrogen to ensure reduction in the use of CFCs To ensure a reduction in the use of CFCs To supervise activities within the refrigeration sector To reduce consumption of CFCs during servicing	245,000
	Certification of refrigeration engineers and technicians		
2007	Improvement in the supply of nitrogen for servicing of refrigeration equipment		
2008-2010	Introduction of Inspection scheme for imported refrigerators	To supervise activities within the refrigeration sector To reduce consumption of CFCs during servicing	60,000
	Establishment of National Refrigeration Demonstration Centre; Implementation of Train the Trainer Programme;		
	Implementation of Improved Servicing and Maintenance Practices/ Retrofit and R&R Programme		
	Customs Training Programme and enforcement of newly approved ODS Regulations		
	Monitoring of all activities within the RMP	Ensure Compliance	40,000

3. SUMMARY OF PROPOSED PROJECTS

YEAR	Project Type & Description	Project Cost US\$ (2006)	Implementing Agency	ODP Tonnes to be phased-out
2008-2009	INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT: Establishment of monitoring and co-ordination mechanism for implementing programme to phase-out of ODS	80,000	UNEP	Non direct phase-out
2008-2010	Training of trainers & improved servicing and maintenance within refrigeration sector and retrofit and R&R programme	245,000	UNEP & UNIDO	4.2
	Customs training programme and enforcement of newly approved ODS regulations	60,000	UNEP	Non direct phase-out
	Monitoring of activities within TPMP	40,000	UNEP	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Background

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer is an international agreement that aims at reducing and eventually phasing-out the production and use of chlorofluorocarbons and halons which are known to damage the ozone layer. The Protocol came into force on January 1, 1989 and has since been ratified by 189 countries as of February, 2007.

The Protocol, since its inception, has gone through four Amendments that aim at accelerating the phase-out of these Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS). The Amendments include the London Amendment of 1990, Copenhagen Amendment of 1992, Montreal Amendment of 1997 and Beijing Amendment of 2000.

Eritrea became a party to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol in March, 2005 as well as the London, Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing Amendments in July 2005. The consumption of ODS for 2006 is 4.2 ODP tons. The baseline consumption communicated to the ozone Secretariat was estimated at 42 ODP. This implies a per capita consumption of ODS of 0.015 kg in 2005. This means that Eritrea falls under the category of Article 5 Paragraph 1 countries, and thus qualifies for a ten year delay in the phase out of ODS. It is also eligible to receive technical and financial assistance from the Multilateral Fund.

Use of ODS in Eritrea

There is no production of ODS in Eritrea. These substances are all imported by a limited number of local distributors and directly by the ODS-using companies. The total import of CFCs has been estimated at approximately 32 metric tons (MT) in 2005 of which CFC-12 and CFC-11 account for almost 97%. Approximately 1.0 metric tons of CFC-115 is used in the composite refrigerant CFC-502 consisting of 49% HCFC-22 and 51% CFC-115. There were no records of any importation of carbon tetrachloride (CTC), methyl chloroform (MCF), other CFCs. The consumption of HCFC-22 and hallon1211 was 31 metric tons and 0.1 of a metric ton respectively. A review of the data in 2007 gave an estimate the current most accurate consumption of ODS in 2006 as 4.2 ODP tons.

Almost all consumption of controlled ODS is used for servicing of existing refrigeration equipment and to a minor extent also for installation of new equipment.

No manufacturing of domestic refrigerators and other ODS-dependant equipment takes place in Eritrea. Manufacturing of flexible foam for mattresses uses CO₂/water as the blowing agent.

Methodology of the Country Programme Preparation

The methodology for the preparation of the Country Programme involved two missions to Eritrea in May and August, 2006 with the purpose of collecting demand figures and other relevant data, discussing institutional and policy framework with industry leaders and government officials, and identifying project activities which may qualify for support from the Multilateral Fund. These data were revisited for 2006 with accurate data collection procedures. Costs estimates were then made for the different actions and projects based on consultations with specialists both in Eritrea and abroad in the fields of refrigeration.

Critical Assumptions

In order to estimate the total incremental costs of ODS phase-out in Eritrea, the most plausible substitution techniques were identified and costed based on up to date information contained in the UNEP Technical Options and the Refrigeration, Air Conditioning and Heat Pumps, Technical Options Committee Reports.

The incremental costs estimated for Eritrea comprise three elements:

- user costs, i.e. costs incurred for ODS using products including incremental capital and operational costs, costs of re-training of personnel in connection with adaptation to ODS free technology, and the costs of technical assistance and support;
- consumer costs, i.e. incremental costs arising from forced replacement of domestic refrigerators and extra costs of purchasing CFC free refrigerators;
- government costs for institutional strengthening to ensure effective implementation of the Protocol.

The analysis in this report is based on the assumption that ODS continue to be available in sufficient quantities to meet demand up to the year 2010 at current prices,

2. Phase-out Scenario

Since Eritrea has about four years to phase out her ODS, only one phase-out scenario (allowable phase-out scenario) is selected and analysed for Eritrea. This allowable phase-out scenario is characterised by the full utilisation of the 10-year delay provision in the Protocol. It postpones ODS phase-out until the latest possible date while keeping the country within the limits of the Montreal Protocol.

The various measures outlined in the Country Programme like better servicing and maintenance procedures can be achieved without increasing the cost of the phase-out significantly. These issues show that under the current situation, the allowable phase-out scenario is the most likely and desirable for Eritrea.

Recommended Phase-out Strategy

This strategy adopted for Eritrea proposes 85% reduction of ODS consumption by 2007 and 100% reduction by 2010 using 1995, 1996 and 1997 average consumption levels as the baseline.

The strategy will ensure compliance with the provisions of the Protocol and further reflect Government's objectives to minimise Eritrea's consumption of ODS while at the same time reducing the cost associated with the country's industries and consumers. This is also in accordance with projects proposed for financing from the Multilateral Fund and in agreement with the aim of the Fund to provide incentives for the eventual phase-out of ODS by 2010.

Action Plan

The objective of the Action Plan is to phase-out the consumption of ODS in Eritrea in compliance with the Montreal Protocol as ratified by the Eritrean Government, and in accordance with the recommended ODS phase-out strategy.

The Action Plan covers a period of three years from 2008 to the end of 2010. The plan comprises the introduction of Government initiatives to effectively regulate and monitor the use of ODS, and a series of proposed projects in the ODS end user sectors some of which are seen as prerequisite for the implementation of the phase-out schedule.

Government Actions:

Two of the basic actions included in the plan have already been initiated with effect from the June 2005.

The relevant institutional framework for implementation of the Action Plan has been created by the establishment of the National Committee for ODS (NACODS), which includes representatives from key Government institutions as well as representatives for different user associations. The Committee shall advise the Department of Environment (DoE) on all issues related to ODS. Furthermore, under the DoE, a special Ozone Office has been created.

A Task Group of the Committee on Programme Implementation within the Refrigeration Sector (Refrigeration Expert Sub-Committee) will be constituted to assist in the work of the office through periodic reviews of progress of actions within the refrigeration sector.

A system for monitoring ODS use by substance is expected to be established. The system will be based on the need for a clearance certificate to be obtained from the Ozone Office for import of ODS before such import can be effected. As part of the system, the Customs Department (Ministry of Finance) will supply copies of all import declarations concerning ODS to the Ozone Office on the basis of the clearance certificate permitting the import. This will enable the Office to be in control of all imports passing through the ports and points of entry.

Other proposed Government Actions include:

Introduction of Regulatory Measures

The proposed regulatory measures include a schedule of bans on the use of ODS for specific purposes at specifically given dates in accordance with the recommended phase-out strategy. A local legal consultant will be contracted to assist in preparing a full schedule of regulatory measures and draft regulations for consideration of the Government through the National Committee on ODS.

3. Import/Export Licensing System

An Import/Export Licensing System is expected to be established to allow for the monitoring and controlling of ODS in and out of the country. The system will facilitate the smooth transition to non-ODS technology by providing clear signal to importers, wholesalers and industry about the maximum quantities of ODS permitted to be imported each year into the country until the phase-out date. The key elements of the Import/Export Licensing system in Eritrea will include the following:

- Legal basis, structure and functioning of the Licensing System;
- Import restrictions for ODS (quota, bans);
- Seized ODS and ODS based equipment;
- Recording of data, data management and reporting;
- Monitoring and evaluation;

- Introduction of certification arrangements for refrigeration engineers & technicians and
- Information dissemination.

Project Proposals:

Seven (7) projects under two main sectors are proposed for funding from the Multilateral Fund. The sectors are Institutional Strengthening and Refrigeration.

The projects comprise of the following:

- A) **Project IS 1:** Institutional strengthening for the phase-out of ozone depletion substances
- B) **Project-R1-** Refrigeration Sector Projects

Four (4) sub-projects that aim at eliminating the use of ODS within the refrigeration sector will be proposed in a NPP.

These sub-projects include:

- Training of Trainers in Code of Good Refrigeration Practices & Establishment of National Refrigeration Demonstration Centre-Project R-1
- Improved Servicing and Maintenance within the Refrigeration Sector-Recovery and Recycling Project
- Customs Training Programme and
- Monitoring of all activities within the RMP.

Detailed description of these will be included in the Total Phase-out Management Plan (TPMP) proposal for Eritrea

Table 4.4 shows the proposed phasing and duration of the proposed projects. The projects will be initiated as soon as the Government secures funds for their implementation from the Multilateral Fund.

Budget and Financing of Activities 2007- 2010

Table 4.1 gives a breakdown of costs of the Action Plan by components and by year of implementation. It is proposed that all the costs are incremental project costs to be funded by the Multilateral Fund.