



**United Nations  
Environment  
Programme**

Distr.  
GENERAL

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/58  
27 February 2009

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF  
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
Fifty-seventh Meeting  
Montreal, 30 March-3 April 2009

**COUNTRY PROGRAMME: EQUATORIAL GUINEA**

This document consists of:

- Country Programme Evaluation Sheet (prepared by the Fund Secretariat)
- Comments and recommendations of the Fund Secretariat
- Transmittal Letter from the Government of Equatorial Guinea
- Country Programme Cover Sheet and Executive Summary

## EQUATORIAL GUINEA COUNTRY PROGRAMME EVALUATION SHEET

*National Ozone Unit, Department of the Environment*

### *Status of ratification of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol*

	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Ratification</b>	<b>Entry into effect</b>
Vienna Convention (1985)		17 Aug 1988	17 Nov 1998
Montreal Protocol (1987)		6 Sep 2006	6 Dec 2006
London Amendment (1990)		11 Jul 2007	11 Oct 2007
Copenhagen Amendment (1992)		11 Jul 2007	11 Oct 2007
Montreal Amendment (1997)		11 Jul 2007	11 Oct 2007
Beijing Amendment (1999)		11 Jul 2007	11 Oct 2007

***Production of controlled substances:*** No controlled substances produced

***Consumption of controlled substances:(2007)*** 6 metric tonnes  
 (other than HCFCs) 4.6 weighted tonnes (ODP)

(tonnes)	CFC-11	CFC-12	CFC-113	CFC-114	CFC-115	TOTAL	Halon1211	Halon1301	TOTAL	CTC	MCF	MB
ODS						6						
ODP		4.5			0.1	4.6	1					

***Distribution of ODP by substance:*** **CFC** 82% **Halon** 18%

***Distribution of ODP by sector:*** **Aerosol** **Foam** **Halons** **Refrigeration** **Solvent** **MB**  
 Consumption (ODP tonnes): 1 4.6  
 Percent of total: 18% 82%

<b>MONTREAL PROTOCOL</b>	<b>(ODP tonnes)</b>	<b>CFCs</b>	<b>Halons</b>	<b>CTC</b>	<b>MB</b>
Baseline consumption		31.50	28.30	1.5	0.0
Allowable level of consumption in 2007		4.72	14.15	0.22	0.0

Source: Country Programme (2009)

### **Country Programme**

***Duration of country programme:*** 1 year (2009-2010)  
***ODS phase out target:*** complete phase-out by end of 2010  
***Phase out priority area:*** Refrigeration servicing sector  
***Cost of activities in country*** US \$180,000

***Strategy:***

*The Government of Equatorial Guinea is committed to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Protocol and further reflect Government's objectives to minimise Equatorial Guinea's consumption of ODS while reducing the cost associated with the country's industries and consumers. This strategy is in accordance with projects proposed for funding under the terminal phase-out management plan (TPMP) from the Multilateral Fund submitted to this meeting, and in agreement with the aim of the Fund to provide incentives for the eventual phase-out of ODS by 2010.*

## **COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FUND SECRETARIAT**

### **DESCRIPTION**

1. According to a recent survey conducted for the preparation of the Equatorial Guinea country programme and terminal phase-out management plan (TPMP), total CFC consumption was estimated at 4.6 ODP tonnes for 2007, used for servicing refrigeration systems. The country also reported halon consumption of 1 ODP tonne in 2007. The CFC baseline for Equatorial Guinea is 31.5 ODP tonnes and the halon baseline is 28.3 ODP tonnes.

2. Equatorial Guinea is member of the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC), an organisation for promotion of regional economic co-operation in Central Africa. CEMAC is an important forum for co-ordination of ODS regulations among its member states. The Government of Equatorial Guinea has endorsed the sub-regional harmonized ODS regulations adopted in 2006 by CEMAC. The Government of Equatorial Guinea is proposing the effective enforcement of the CEMAC harmonised ODS regulations as well as its own national licensing system through the implementation of its TPMP submitted to the 57th Meeting of the Executive Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/34).

3. The Government of Equatorial Guinea has established a National Committee on ODS under the Ministry of the Environment. The Committee serves as an advisory body to the Ministry on all ODS-related matters and is responsible for giving advice on policy requirements, legislation, programmes of action, research, institutional strengthening and awareness campaigns. It has also created the National Ozone Unit within the same Ministry which acts as the Secretariat to the National Committee as well as performs the daily functions related to monitoring various activities concerning the phase-out of ODS in the country.

4. The country programme, prepared with the assistance of UNEP, outlines the objectives and components of the TPMP, including training custom officers and refrigeration service technicians, establishing a technical assistance programme, providing necessary tools and equipment to refrigeration servicing workshops for recovery and recycling of refrigerants, and retrofitting refrigeration systems to non-CFC refrigerants.

### **SECRETARIAT'S COMMENTS**

5. In the context of the TPMP for Equatorial Guinea, the Fund Secretariat raised some issues with UNEP, related in particular to the lack of a national licensing system in the country. UNEP reiterated that as a member of CEMAC, these sub-regional regulations may supersede the lack of national policy and be used as a basis to issue licenses for importers of ODS. UNEP also reports that it continues to assist the Government in developing its own national licensing system.

6. Together with the country programme/TPMP the Government of Equatorial Guinea has also submitted to the 57th Meeting of the Executive Committee a request for the first formal phase of the institutional strengthening project in the country, to support the operation of the Ozone Unit. Comments and recommendation by the Fund Secretariat are presented in document (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/19).

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

7. The Fund Secretariat recommends approval of the Equatorial Guinea country programme, noting that approval of the country programme does not denote approval of the projects identified therein or their funding levels.

8. The Fund Secretariat also recommends that the Government of Equatorial Guinea be requested to submit information annually to the Executive Committee on progress being made in the implementation

of the country programme, in accordance with the decision of the Executive Committee on implementation of country programmes (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/40, para. 135) using the approved on-line format. The initial report covering the period 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008 should be submitted to the Fund Secretariat no later than 1 May 2009.

-----



**REPÚBLICA DE GUINEA ECUATORIAL**  
**MINISTERIO DE PESCA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE**  
Dirección General de Medio Ambiente

N°.....  
Ref.....  
Secc.....

Malabo, 24 feb. 2009

Le Directeur General de l'Environnement

Objetivo : Letre de transmision  
du Programme du pays de la Guinée  
Equatoriale pour consideration par la  
Comité Executif du Fonds Multilateral  
lors de sa cinquantieme reunion.

A

Ms Maria Nolan  
Chief Officer  
Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the  
Montréal Protocol  
1800 McGill College Ave  
27<sup>th</sup> Floor, Montreal Trust Building  
Montréal Quebec H3A 3J6

CANADA

Madame,

J'ai l'honneur par la présente lettre de soumettre à votre appréciation ainsi qu'à celle du Comité Executif du Fonds Multilateral aux fins d'application du Protocole de Montréal le programme de pays le plan d'élimination final de la majeure partie des substances appauvrissent la couche d'ozone .

En effect la Guinée Equatoriale, avec l'appui du Programme des Nations Unies pour l'Environnement a élaboré un plan d'élimination final conformément aux differents décision y relatives. Les substances incrimées concernent essentiellement l'annexe A/groupe I ; II ; (CFCs) ; celles de l'annexe C/groupe I (HCFC) étant exclus.

Ce plan d'élimination final reflète la vision de notre pays à travers les différents experts locaux appuyés par les experts internationaux qui on eu à élaborer le present document et qui couvre la période 2009 – 2010, conscient du fait que les fonds sont limités notre pays s'engage à ne pas demander des fonds supplémentaires pour l'élimination des même produits (CFCs).

Par la même occasion notre pays tient à remercier, le fond multilateral, le comité excutif, le agences d'exécution pour leurs efforts continus dans l'appui de la Guinée Equatoriale à respecter ses engagements vis - à - vis de la Convention de Vienne et du Protocol de Montreal.

Pour votre correspondance relative à l'exécution du présent Programme, je vous saurai gré de vous adresser au Coordonateur du Programme du pays ozone - Ministère de l'environnement - Bureau ozone de la Guinée Equatoriale Tel : 00240 250200 ; E mail : [demetrioiviti@yahoo.es](mailto:demetrioiviti@yahoo.es) avec copie à la Direction Generale de l'environnement dont releve le bureau ozone.

E mail : [franciscoengoengona@yahoo.fr](mailto:franciscoengoengona@yahoo.fr)

Veillez agréer Madame, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués

Copie :

- UNEP
- Bureau National Ozone Guinée Equatoriale ✕

 **Le Directeur Generale**  


## COUNTRY PROGRAMME COVER SHEET

**COUNTRY:** EQUATORIAL GUINEA  
**LEAD NATIONAL AGENCY:** MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT  
**PERIOD COVERED BY COUNTRY:** 2009 - 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	4.6	2010
CFC-113	0	2010
CFC-115	0	2010
CTC	0	2010
METHYL CHLOROFORM <sup>1)</sup>	0	2015
HALONS	1	2008
METHYL BROMIDE	0	2015
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5.6</b>	

### 2. GOVERNMENT ACTION PLAN

YEAR	DESCRIPTION OF ACTION	INTENDED EFFECT	ESTIMATED COST (US\$)
<b>ALL SECTORS</b>			
2007-2008	Establishment of Ozone Office (Unit)	Provide monitoring and co-ordination	<b>40,000</b>
2008	Establishment of National Committee on ODS		
2009-2010	Public Awareness Campaign	Create Awareness	
2009-2010	Strengthening institutional framework	Provide monitoring and co-ordination	<b>60,000</b>
2009-2010	Establishment of monitoring system for ODS imports, uses and Introduction of import licensing system	Ensure compliance with Protocol	
2008-2010	Enactment of regulations and provision of incentives and penalties	To ensure compliance with Action Plan	
<b>REFRIGERATION SECTOR</b>			
2009-2010	Training and Certification of refrigeration engineers and technicians	Ensure improved servicing and maintenance practices	<b>180,000</b>
2009-2010	Improvement in servicing and maintenance of refrigeration equipment	To reduce consumption of CFCs during servicing	
2009-2010	Introduction of Inspection scheme for imported refrigeration equipments	To reduce consumption of CFCs	
2009-2010	Introduction of retrofitting of industrial refrigeration systems	To ensure adoption of proper retrofitting techniques	

2009-2010	Establishment of National Refrigeration Centres of Excellence	Strengthened national capacity for continuous training of refrigeration technicians.	
-----------	---	--	--

### 3. SUMMARY OF PROPOSED PROJECTS

YEAR	Project Type & Description	Project Cost US\$	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	60,000	UNEP	Non direct phase-out
2009-2010	Training of trainers & improved servicing and maintenance within refrigeration sector and retrofit and R&R programme	90,000	UNEP	4.6
	Customs training programme and enforcement of ODS regulations	50,000	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 1 January 1989 and has since been ratified by 194 countries as of January 2009.

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.

Equatorial Guinea became a party to the Vienna Convention November, 2005 and the Montreal Protocol in December 2006. It ratified the London, Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing Amendments in July 2007. The consumption of ODS for 2007 is 4.6 ODP tonnes and 1 ODP tonne for halon. The country's CFC baseline consumption communicated to the Ozone Secretariat was estimated at 31.5 ODP tonnes, while their halon baseline was 28.3. These reported baselines puts Equatorial Guinea under the category of Article 5 Paragraph 1 countries making it eligible for technical and financial assistance from the Multilateral Fund.

#### Use of ODS in Equatorial Guinea

There is no production of ODS in Equatorial Guinea. 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 4.6 metric tons (MT) in 2007 of which CFC-12 accounts for almost 90%. There were no records of any importation of carbon tetrachloride (CTC), methyl chloroform (MCF), other CFCs. The consumption of HCFC-22 and halon 1301 was 6.6 metric tons and 0.1 of a metric ton respectively.

Almost all consumption of controlled ODS is used for servicing of existing refrigeration equipment which are mostly second hand, and to a minor extent also for installation of new equipment. Halon use in the country



was limited to public utilities (i.e. airports, military). The Government has committed to ban halon imports at the beginning of 2008.

No manufacturing of domestic refrigerators and other ODS-dependant equipment takes place in Equatorial Guinea.

### Methodology of the Country Programme Preparation

The methodology for the preparation of the Country Programme involved one mission to Equatorial Guinea in February 2008 with the purpose of providing guidance to a national team of experts responsible for collecting 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. Costs estimates were then made for the different actions and projects.

### Critical Assumptions

In order to estimate the total incremental costs of ODS phase-out in Equatorial Guinea, the experts worked on the fact that most ODS use, in particular the use of CFCs is for the servicing sector. Activities for this sector were then identified and costed, based on information and guidelines for similar countries with only a servicing requirement. Technical documents such as the UNEP Technical Options and the Refrigeration, Air Conditioning and Heat Pumps, Technical Options Committee Reports were also used as references to identify equipment and their costs.

The incremental costs estimated for Equatorial Guinea 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, retrofitting equipment as well as 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 while ODS continue to be available in sufficient quantities to meet demand up to the year 2010 at current prices, the country needs to ensure that by end of 2009, consumption should be reduced to zero.

## 2. Phase-out Scenario

Equatorial Guinea only has one year to meet the 2010 CFC phase-out target, therefore the strategy adopted for the country is to build the country's capacity to expedite retrofitting of existing ODS-based equipment and prevent imports of additional equipment that will require use of ODS.

### Recommended Phase-out Strategy

This strategy adopted for Equatorial Guinea will be to reduce CFC and halon consumption to zero by the beginning of 2010, and to ensure the enforcement of the ban on halon imports in 2009.

The strategy will ensure compliance with the provisions of the Protocol and further reflect Government's objectives to minimise Equatorial Guinea's consumption of ODS while reducing the cost associated with the country's industries and consumers. This is also in accordance with projects proposed for funding under the terminal phase out plan (TPMP) from the Multilateral Fund to this meeting, 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 Equatorial Guinea in compliance with the Montreal Protocol and in accordance with the recommended ODS phase-out strategy.

The Action Plan covers a period of two years from 2009 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 June 2007.

The relevant institutional framework for implementation of the Action Plan has been created by the establishment of the National Ozone Committee which includes representatives from key Government institutions as well as representatives for different user associations. The Committee shall advise the Ministry of Environment on all issues related to ODS.

Furthermore, the National Ozone Unit has been created within the Ministry of Environment. This Office acts as a secretariat for the Committee and is expected to undertake a coordinating as well as a monitoring function of all activities concerning the phasing-out of ODS.

Equatorial Guinea has also endorsed the CEMAC harmonized ODS Regulations adopted in 2006. These harmonised ODS regulations form the basis for the enforcement of controls in ODS imports and exports in the country. The Government has fully endorsed the use of these sub-regional regulations as their system for monitoring ODS use. As part of the system, importers will be registered through the Customs Department who will in turn 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.

### **Project Proposals:**

Four (4) projects under two main sectors are proposed for funding from the Multilateral Fund. The sectors are Institutional Strengthening and Refrigeration. The projects for the refrigeration sector are embodied in the TPMP being submitted for funding to this meeting.

The projects comprise of the following:

- A) Project 1:** Institutional strengthening for the phase-out of ozone depleting substances
- B) Project 2:** Refrigeration Sector Projects

The three sub-projects that aim at eliminating the use of ODS within the refrigeration sector include:

- Training of trainers in code of good refrigeration practices & establishment of national refrigeration demonstration centre as well as provision of basic tool kits to service technicians
- Customs training programme and
- Monitoring of all activities within the RMP.

### **Budget and Financing of Activities 2009- 2010**

Table 3 above 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.