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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Forty first Meeting
Montreal, 17 -19 December 2003

WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENTS OF UNEP

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE FUND SECRETARIAT

1. UNEP is requesting approval from the Executive Committee for US \$4,341,631 as amendments to its 2003 Work Programme plus agency support costs of US \$331,550.
2. The activities proposed in the Work Programme Amendments of UNEP are presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Work Programme Amendments of UNEP

Country	Activity/Project	Amount requested US \$	Amount recommended US \$
I. Project preparation			
Belize	Refrigerant management plan update	15,000	15,000
Honduras	Refrigerant management plan update	15,000	15,000
Nicaragua	Refrigerant management plan update	15,000	15,000
II. New institutional strengthening projects:			
Cambodia	Institutional strengthening project*	100,000	100,000
Liberia	Institutional strengthening project	139,700	127,820
Rwanda	Institutional strengthening project*	86,600	64,600
Sierra Leone	Institutional strengthening project*	85,800	85,800
Suriname	Institutional strengthening project	136,190	110,000
III. Renewal of institutional strengthening projects recommended for approval			
	ODP tonnes		
Bahrain	Institutional strengthening project: phase III	57,200	57,200
Botswana	Institutional strengthening project: phase II	78,173	78,173
Croatia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase IV	87,707	87,707
Ethiopia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase IV	26,216	26,216
Gambia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase III	36,573	36,573
Guinea	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase IV	43,333	43,333
D.P.R. Korea	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase III 10.2	123,552	123,552
Malawi	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase IV	66,733	66,733
Mozambique	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase III	80,080	80,080
Namibia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase III	53,530	53,530
Niger	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase IV	64,827	64,827
Senegal	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase V	117,000	117,000
Swaziland	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase III	58,344	58,344
Yemen	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase III 9.7	118,000	118,000
IV. Renewal of institutional strengthening projects for individual consideration			
Cameroon	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase IV	139,533	Issue
V. Refrigerant Management Plan			
Burundi	Implementation of the refrigerant management plan: phase II of customs training	30,000	[1]
Burundi	Implementation of the refrigerant management plan: Phase II of training refrigeration technicians	22,500	[1]
Cambodia	Implementation of the RMP: Refrigeration and air-conditioning technicians training	179,000	[2]
Cambodia	Implementation of the RMP: Customs training	109,000	[2]
Cambodia	Implementation of the RMP: Implementation support and monitoring	90,000	[2]
Congo, DR	Implementation of the RMP: Monitoring of the activities in the	40,000	[3]

Country	Activity/Project	Amount requested US \$	Amount recommended US \$
	refrigerant management plan		
Congo, DR	Implementation of the RMP: Training for customs technicians	109,000	[3]
Congo, DR	Implementation of the RMP: Train the trainer programme for refrigeration service technicians	115,000	[3]
Gabon	Implementation of the refrigerant management plan: phase II of customs training	50,000	[4]
Gabon	Implementation of the refrigerant management plan: phase II of training refrigeration technicians	40,000	[4]
Liberia	Implementation of the RMP: Training for customs technicians	59,840	[5]
Liberia	Implementation of the RMP: Monitoring of the activities in the refrigerant management plan	14,905	[5]
Mauritania	Implementation of the RMP: Training for customs technicians	39,800	[6]
Mauritania	Implementation of the RMP: Train the trainer programme for refrigeration service technicians	65,000	[6]
Mauritania	Implementation of the RMP: Monitoring of the activities in the refrigerant management plan	20,700	[6]
Rwanda	Implementation of the RMP: Train the trainer programme for refrigeration service technicians	50,000	[7]
Rwanda	Implementation of the RMP: Training for customs technicians	50,000	[7]
Rwanda	Implementation of the refrigerant management plan: monitoring the activities	20,000	[7]
Sierra Leone	Implementation of the RMP: Train the trainer programme for refrigeration service technicians	186,500	[8]
Sierra Leone	Implementation of the RMP: Training for customs technicians	59,840	[8]
Sierra Leone	Implementation of the RMP: Monitoring of the activities in the refrigerant management plan	15,455	[8]
Suriname	Implementation of the RMP: Development and strengthening of regulatory framework	20,000	[9]
Suriname	Implementation of the RMP: Training for customs technicians	42,000	[9]
Suriname	Implementation of the RMP: Train the trainer programme for refrigeration service technicians	70,000	[9]
VI. Other activities			
Global	Farmer training and education programmes for methyl bromide alternatives	1,099,000	Withdrawn
Subtotal:		4,341,631	
Agency support costs:		331,550	
Total:		4,673,181	

* For a two-year period

[1] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/26

[2] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/27

[3] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/31

[4] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/35

[5] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/43

[6] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/47

[7] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/54

[8] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/56

[9] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/58

I: Project preparation

- (a) Belize: Project preparation of RMP update
- (b) Honduras: Project preparation of RMP update
- (c) Nicaragua: Project preparation of RMP update

Projects description

3. In accordance with Decision 31/48, UNEP is submitting a request to update the RMPs of Belize, Honduras (non-investment component) and Nicaragua (non-investment component). As per Decision 33/13, this request was accompanied by a progress report on the status of work being undertaken on the sub-projects approved within the RMP project.

4. For Honduras and Nicaragua, UNDP also submitted a request for preparation of the investment component of the RMP updates (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/17).

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

5. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the above projects at the funding level shown in Table 1.

II: New institutional strengthening projects

- (a) Cambodia
- (b) Liberia
- (c) Rwanda
- (d) Sierra Leone
- (e) Suriname

Project descriptions

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

Fund Secretariat's recommendations

7. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the above projects at the funding levels shown in Table 1.

III. Renewal of institutional strengthening projects recommended for approval

- (a) Bahrain
- (b) Botswana
- (c) Croatia
- (d) Ethiopia
- (e) Gambia
- (f) Guinea

- (g) D.P.R. Korea
- (h) Malawi
- (i) Mozambique
- (j) Namibia
- (k) Niger
- (l) Senegal
- (m) Swaziland
- (n) Yemen

Project descriptions

8. The descriptions of the institutional strengthening projects for the above countries are presented in Section 2 of Annex I to this document.

Fund Secretariat's recommendations

9. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the above projects at the funding levels shown in Table 1. The Executive Committee may also wish to express additional comments to the Governments concerned in Annex II to this document.

IV: Renewal of institutional strengthening projects for individual consideration

Cameroon

Project description

10. The description of the institutional strengthening projects for Cameroon is presented in Section 3 of Annex I to this document.

Fund Secretariat's comments

11. The Fund Secretariat notes that the XV Meeting of the Parties:
- (a) Noted that, in accordance with decision XIV/32 of the XIV Meeting of the Parties, Cameroon was requested to submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance with regard to its consumption of Annex A, group I, substances;
 - (b) Noted that Cameroon has reported data for 2002 suggesting it may now be in compliance with the freeze on CFC consumption, but that it has still not submitted data for the control period 1 July 2001 to 31 December 2002 and urged Cameroon to report data for the control period as a matter of urgency;
 - (c) Also noted that Cameroon's baseline for Annex A group II substances is 2.38 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption of 9.0 ODP tonnes for Annex A group II substances in 2002. As a consequence, for 2002, Cameroon was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2B of the Montreal Protocol;

- (d) Noted with appreciation Cameroon's submission of its plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the control measures for Annex A group II substances. Under the plan, Cameroon specifically commits itself *inter alia*: to reduce halon consumption from 9 ODP-tonnes in 2002 as follows: to 3 ODP tonnes in 2003; to 2.38 ODP tonnes in 2004; to phase out halon consumption by 1 January 2010, save for essential uses that might be authorized by the Parties;
- (e) Noted that the measures listed above should enable Cameroon to return to compliance, with respect to consumption of halons, by 2005, and urged Cameroon to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement the plan of action and phase out consumption of ozone-depleting substances in Annex A, group II;
- (f) Noted in addition that Cameroon's baseline for the controlled substance in Annex E is 18.09 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption of 25.38 ODP-tonnes of the controlled substance in Annex E in 2002. As a consequence, for 2002, Cameroon was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2H of the Montreal Protocol; and requested that Cameroon submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance with respect to consumption of the controlled substance in Annex E;
- (g) Resolved to monitor closely the progress of Cameroon with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of halons and methyl bromide. To the degree that Cameroon is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

12. In light of the non-compliance status with the control measures under the Montreal Protocol, the Fund Secretariat is submitting the request for the renewal of the institutional strengthening project for Cameroon for individual consideration. The Executive Committee may also wish to express to the Government of Cameroon that: the Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Cameroon and notes with great concern that the consumption levels of halons and methyl bromide are above the baseline levels. Despite this, the Executive Committee recognizes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Cameroon has taken steps to phase out ODS consumption in the country, including the development of activities and legislation to control halons and the activities to phase out consumption of methyl bromide. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the near future, Cameroon will fully implement all measures to control ODS and further reduce the consumption of all ODSs to the levels needed to ensure compliance with the Montreal Protocol.

Annex I

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS

1: New institutional strengthening projects

Cambodia: Establishment of the Ozone Unit

1. At its 36th Meeting, the Executive Committee approved the institutional strengthening project for Cambodia for a one-year period (US \$30,000). As a result, the Ozone Unit was established under the Ministry of Environment. Since then, the Ozone Unit has been responsible for the preparation of the country programme and RMP project which were submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 41st Meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/69 and UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/27, respectively).

2. Pursuant to Decisions XIV/14 and XIV/16 of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (regarding data reporting under Article 7), on 1 October 2003, the Fund Secretariat received an official communication from the Government of Cambodia submitting the ODS consumption data based on the data forms available for reporting progress on the implementation of the country programme (Fund Secretariat) and data reporting under Article 7 (Ozone Secretariat). The 15th Meeting of the Parties noted with appreciation the fact that Cambodia (among other Parties) has reported its ODS data, thus bringing the country into compliance with the provisions of Article 7.

3. The main responsibilities of the Ozone Office are: to organize meetings with different stakeholders for the implementation of the monitoring and control policy for ODS; ban CFC-based equipment entering the country; assist in the implementation of the RMP activities including MAC retrofit, recovery and recycling projects, training of refrigeration technicians; conduct public awareness targeting the refrigeration servicing sector; improve exchange of information and experiences with other countries of the South East Asia and the Pacific; and data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Liberia: Establishment of the Ozone Unit

4. The Liberia country programme submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 41st Meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/72) includes a project for the establishment of an Ozone Unit within the Environmental Protection Agency. The Government of Liberia is requesting a total of US \$140,000 for the implementation of this project.

5. The Secretariat noted that at their 15th Meeting, the Parties to the Montreal Protocol noted that Liberia has not yet complied with Decisions XIV/14 and XIV/16 (non-compliance with data reporting under Article 7). Upon a suggestion by the Fund Secretariat, the Government of Germany and UNEP (as the agencies selected by the Government of Liberia for the implementation of the RMP project) informed that the Government of Liberia sent its ODS consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat and had requested to use the 2002 CFC consumption as the baseline for compliance.

6. The main responsibilities of the Ozone Office are: to act as Secretariat for the National Committee on ODS; co-ordinate and facilitate activities related to the phase-out of ODS; monitor activities related to ODS use in Liberia and advise on Liberia's compliance with the Montreal Protocol; collect, collate, analyze and disseminate information on the ozone problem and related issues; facilitate exchange of information with other Parties and organs established by the Protocol; facilitate access of local entrepreneurs to relevant information, particularly the OzonAction computerized information system, to relevant experts, specialists and technology transfer, and data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Rwanda: Establishment of the Ozone Unit

7. At its 36th Meeting, the Executive Committee approved the institutional strengthening project for Rwanda for a one-year period (US \$22,000). As a result, the Ozone Unit was established under the Ministry of Land, Environment, Forest, Water and Natural Resources. Since then, the Ozone Unit has been responsible for the preparation of the country programme and RMP project which were submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 41st Meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/76 and UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/54, respectively). The Rwanda country programme included a request for additional funding for this project (US \$86,600 for a three-year period).

8. Pursuant to Decisions XIV/14 and XIV/16 of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (regarding data reporting under Article 7), the 15th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol noted with appreciation the fact that Rwanda (among other Parties) has reported its ODS data, thus bringing the country into compliance with the provisions of Article 7.

9. The main responsibilities of the Ozone Office are: advising on appropriate ODS-related legislation, providing technical assistance to phase out ODS consumption, data collecting and maintaining the database of ODS consumption and ODS-based equipment and imports, and preparing information and awareness; and data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Sierra Leone: Establishment of the Ozone Unit

10. At its 36th Meeting, the Executive Committee approved the institutional strengthening project for Sierra Leone for a one-year period (US \$26,000). As a result, the Ozone Unit was established under the Ministry of Lands, Country Planning and the Environment. Since then, the Ozone Unit has been responsible for the preparation of the country programme and the RMP which were submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 41st Meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/77 and UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/56, respectively). The Sierra Leone country programme included a request for additional funding for this project (US \$86,600 for a three-year period).

11. Pursuant to Decisions XIV/14 and XIV/16 of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (regarding data reporting under Article 7), the 15th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol noted with appreciation the fact that Sierra Leone (among other Parties) has reported its ODS data, thus bringing the country into compliance with the provisions of Article 7.

12. The main responsibilities of the Ozone Office are: operation of the ODSs data collection system already implemented; assistance in the implementation of the RMP projects; continue with awareness activities on ozone related activities for importers and users of ODSs as well as industry on the Montreal Protocol, and data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Suriname: Establishment of the Ozone Unit

13. The Suriname country programme submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 41st Meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/78) includes a project for the establishment of an Ozone Unit within the National Institute for Environment and Development under the Ministry of Labour, Technology and Environment. The Government of Suriname is requesting a total of US \$136,190 for the implementation of this project.

14. Pursuant to Decision XIV/16 of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (regarding data reporting under Article 7), the 15th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol noted with appreciation the fact that Suriname (among other Parties) has reported its ODS data, thus bringing the country into compliance with the provisions of Article 7.

15. The main responsibilities of the Ozone Office are: to coordinate all actions identified in the country programme and RMP project and monitor their implementation; develop a monitoring system for ODS imports in order to comply with reporting requirements of the Montreal Protocol, track progress of ODS phase-out; undertake feasibility study to establish a legal and regulatory system (including a licensing system for ODS import and use, custom taxes on ODS, certification of refrigeration technicians, ban on imports of equipment using or containing ODS) for ODS management; develop and introduce relevant regulatory acts and support their implementation; develop public awareness campaigns; and data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

2: Renewal for institutional strengthening recommended for blanket approval

Bahrain: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: October 1996	66,000
Phase II: July 2000	44,000
Total	110,000
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	57,200
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	57,200
Agency support costs (US \$)	
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III to the Multilateral Fund	57,200
Date of approval of country programme	October 1996
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1994), (ODP tonnes)	182.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2002) (ODP tonnes)	137.0
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	134.4

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(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	38.9
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.7
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	22.7
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0
Latest consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes)*:	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	94.6
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	1.5
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	40.9
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	1,059,335
Amount disbursed (as at July 2003) (US \$):	945,136
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	37.5
ODS phased out (as at July 2003) (ODP tonnes)	32.0

16. During the reporting period, the Ozone Unit completed the training programmes on good practices in refrigeration and customs officers; a ministerial order was issued in 1999 to control ODS and equipment containing ODS; the recovery and recycling and the MAC projects were implemented and equipment was distributed. From that initiative, 20.51 ODP tonnes of CFC-12 were phased out; several contracts were signed with different companies in the refrigeration, foam and solvent sectors. Equipment for the halon bank has been received and training sessions have taken place for the halon recovery and recycling project to begin. A number of awareness-raising activities were also conducted. The Ozone Unit is responsible for formulating, planning and implementing ODS phase out measures in Bahrain.

Plan of action

17. To further reduce ODS consumption levels in Bahrain, the Ozone Unit will enforce legislation to control ODS importation and use through licensing and quota systems; will maintain close contact with all stakeholders, including governmental offices, NGOs and industry to promote the phase out of ODS and implement the RMP project; ban importation of new consignments of halon and monitor essential users to comply with the Montreal Protocol's reduction targets. Continue awareness campaign and collect and report data; and undertake inspection of workshops which received recovery and recycling equipment to ensure that the equipment are used for recovering and recycling of refrigerants; continue data reporting to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Botswana: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amount originally approved:		
	Phase I: July 1994	90,200
	Total	90,200
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):		78,173
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)		78,173
Agency support costs (US \$)		
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase II to the Multilateral Fund		78,173

Date of approval of country programme	July 1994
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1993), (ODP tonnes)	35.9
Latest reported ODS consumption (2002) (ODP tonnes)	
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)	
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.1
Latest consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	438,340
Amount disbursed (as at July 2003) (US \$):	372,343
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	1.5
ODS phased out (as at July 2003) (ODP tonnes)	

18. During the reporting period, the Ozone Unit provided relevant data reports; conducted public awareness activities; established a multi-sectoral Ozone Committee to advise the Government on ozone policy matters; implemented the training workshop for customs officers at the country's borders and follow-up workshop; continued with the ongoing training of refrigeration and air conditioning technicians at three local vocational centres. All provisions of the Montreal Protocol have been ratified except the Beijing and Montreal amendments. To enable Botswana meet its commitments under the Montreal Protocol, a new legislation was passed.

19. The Ozone Unit operates under the Department of Meteorological Services which falls under the Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism. The Director of Meteorological Services is the National Focal Point for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, and the overall supervisor of the National Ozone Unit. The Director reports through the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism to the Minister. In addition, the National Ozone Committee (composed of stakeholders from other Ministries and representatives of various sectors of the economy) is a steering body who recommends policies on the ozone to the Government.

Plan of action

20. To further reduce ODS consumption in Botswana, the Ozone Unit proposes to implement ODS regulations and establish a licensing system to better control ODS consumption; organize follow-up training workshops for customs officers to ensure effective customs control at the country's entry points; submit the Beijing and Montreal amendments to Cabinet for approval; establish regulations on MB consumption; complete recovery and recycling project and continue monitoring the results; intensify public and industrial awareness-raising campaigns to enhance

awareness levels and the understanding of ozone depletion; and continue submitting relevant reports to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Fund Secretariat comments

21. The Fund Secretariat noted that the 15th Meeting of the Parties:
- (a) Noted that Botswana's baseline for the controlled substance in Annex E is 0.1 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption of 0.6 ODP tonnes of the controlled substance in Annex E in 2002. As a consequence, for 2002, Botswana was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2H of the Montreal Protocol;
 - (b) Noted with appreciation Botswana's submission of its plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the control measures for the controlled substance in Annex E, and noted further that under the plan, Botswana specifically commits itself: to reduce MB consumption from 0.6 ODP tonnes in 2002 as follows: to 0.4 ODP tonnes in 2003; to 0.2 ODP tonnes in 2004; to phase out MB consumption by 1 January 2005, as provided by the plan for reduction and phase-out of methyl bromide consumption, save for critical uses that might be authorized by the Parties; and to establish a system for licensing imports and exports of methyl bromide, including quotas;
 - (c) Noted that the measures listed in paragraph 3 should enable Botswana to return to compliance by 2005.

Croatia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: October 1996	101,200
Phase II: November 1999	67,000
Phase III: March 2002	87,900
Total	256,100
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	87,707
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	87,707
Agency support costs (US \$)	
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV to the Multilateral Fund	87,707
Date of approval of country programme	October 1996
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1995), (ODP tonnes)	239.5
Latest reported ODS consumption (2002)* (ODP tonnes)	172.3
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	219.3
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	30.1
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	3.9
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	15.7

Latest consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	140.1
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	26.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	2.5
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	4.6
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	-0.9
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	2,214,913
Amount disbursed (as at July 2003) (US \$):	1,296,327
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	116.8
ODS phased out (as at July 2003) (ODP tonnes)	56.8

22. During the reporting period, the following activities were implemented: on 14 January 1999 the Government enacted a legislation to ban venting of ODS; recovery and recycling of ODS (including those from scrapped equipment) is a requirement in the country; an import/export licensing system of ODS with a reducing quota of Annex A Group I and II, Annex B and Annex E Group I substances are to be phased out by 2006; Annex B Group I and Annex C Group II substances are banned with immediate effect. In addition, the by-law also bans the importation of new and recovered products containing ODS listed in Groups I and II of Annex A, Groups I, II and II of Annex B, and Group II of Annex C. The Ozone Unit also commenced implementation of the terminal phase out plan (as a continuation of the RMP project).

23. The Ozone Unit is responsible for coordinating the implementation of the institutional strengthening project and monitoring the National Country Programme.

Plan of action

24. The main tasks for the next two years are: coordination, monitoring and implementation of the ongoing terminal phase-out management plan and MB project; prepare a halon management phase-out project; identify potential projects for other ODS; update the existing monitoring system for ODS consumption in order to comply with the reporting requirements of the Montreal Protocol; monitor progress of ODS phase-out, and support the licensing systems; propose amendments to the by-law on substances that deplete the Ozone Layer; and continue implementation of public awareness activities.

Ethiopia: Renewal of institutional strengthening (In non-compliance: Decision XIV/34)

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: October 1996	60,500
Phase II: November 1999	40,300
Phase III: April 2003	52,400
Total	127,016
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	26,216
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	26,216
Agency support costs (US \$)	
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV to the Multilateral Fund	52,400
Date of approval of country programme	October 1996

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ODS consumption reported in country programme (1994), (ODP tonnes)	30.8
Latest reported ODS consumption (2002)* (ODP tonnes)	86.6
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	33.8
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	1.1
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.5
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	15.6
Latest consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	30.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.9
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	43.3
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.4
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	12.0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	374,010
Amount disbursed (as at July 2003) (US \$):	274,017
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	--
ODS phased out (as at July 2003) (ODP tonnes)	--

25. During the reporting period, the National Ozone Unit of Ethiopia undertook public awareness activities, whose impact prompted many users of substances such as MB, CFCs, and TCA to switch voluntarily to non-ODS alternatives (one hotel in Addis Ababa completed a project by converting their air conditioning system from CFC-11 to HCFC-22 using their own resources); implementation of training workshops for customs officers have been delayed pending approval and enactment of the ODS legislation. Four refrigeration technicians were trained as trainers in Germany for the refrigeration training component; while organizing the subsequent workshops was delayed due to missing components of the demonstration equipment, the Government purchased the equipment for the training of the recovery and recycling project to start.

26. The Ozone Unit is located within the Technical Services Network of the National Meteorological Services Agency, which is under the Ministry of Water and Natural Resources. The Ozone Unit implements the Ozone Action Plan and prepares the agenda for the National Working Group (representatives from 22 governmental, NGOs, academic and research organizations). All ozone issues are dealt with by the National Working Group at the Agency level and then reported to the Minister.

Plan of Action

27. The proposed activities include continue the implementation of the RMP project and phase out MB and halons consumption; continue with awareness activities to inform the general public of the harmful effects of ozone depletion; specific activities will be organized for policy makers to facilitate the ratification of the Amendments to the Montreal Protocol, and to users, retrofitting, recovery and recycling and good practices training on refrigerant management; more emphasis will be placed on activities leading to the enactment of the ODS legislation, effective monitoring and control of importation of ODS; and data collection and reporting to the Fund and

Ozone Secretariats. Based on the experience from the implementation of the institutional strengthening Project, Ethiopia's sources of consumption of CFC mainly come from the small scale refrigeration sector.

Gambia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
	Phase I: May 1996
	Phase II: March 2000
	Total
	42,200
	28,000
	70,200
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	36,573
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	36,573
Agency support costs (US \$)	
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III to the Multilateral Fund	36,573
Date of approval of country programme	May 1996
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1994), (ODP tonnes)	3.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2002) (ODP tonnes)	4.9
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	23.8
(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 (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	4.7
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.2
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	486,333
Amount disbursed (as at July 2003) (US \$):	343,120
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	18.8
ODS phased out (as at July 2003) (ODP tonnes)	18.7

28. During the reporting period, the Ozone Unit increased awareness on ozone issues among major stakeholders which resulted in the reduction of the importation of ODSs and implementation of good refrigeration practices; ODS regulations and legislation were enforced; implementation of the customs training programme, training in good refrigeration practices, recovery, recycling and retrofit activities were completed; and compilation and processing of annual data on ODS consumption were instituted. Gambia is one of the first countries to have enacted ozone legislation in the West Africa sub-region.

29. The Ozone Unit is located within the Technical Services Network of the National Environment Agency, under the State Department for Fisheries, Natural Resources and the Environment. The National Environmental Management Council is chaired by the Head of State and the National Environment Agency is the Secretariat. All ozone related issues are first dealt

with at the agency level, then at the Ministerial level and lastly, at the Council level. The Ozone Unit is integrated into the National Environment Agency's work plan. Usually, each department within the Agency prepares and submits its work plan and budget to the Executive Director. The Executive Director reviews all the submitted work plans prior to forwarding them to the Secretary of State for Fisheries, Natural Resources and Environment.

Plan of action

30. The proposed activities include implementation of end-user sub-sector programmes on retrofitting; continue with implementation of awareness-raising activities for the refrigeration, halons and MB sectors and the general public; promotion for the use of ODS alternatives through information campaigns for effective phase out of such substances; monitoring and collecting data on ODS consumption and submitting reports as required to the Fund and Ozone Secretariat.

Guinea: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: November 1995	50,000
Phase II: July 1999	33,333
Phase IV: July 2001	33,333
Total	116,666
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	43,333
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	43,333
Agency support costs (US \$)	
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV to the Multilateral Fund	43,333
Date of approval of country programme	November 1995
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1993), (ODP tonnes)	44.2
Latest reported ODS consumption (2002)* (ODP tonnes)	
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	42.4
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	8.6
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(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 (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	441,204
Amount disbursed (as at July 2003) (US \$):	336,724
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	12.9
ODS phased out (as at July 2003) (ODP tonnes)	12.9

31. During the reporting period, the Ozone Unit updated the RMP project; implemented training of refrigeration technicians on good practices in refrigeration and training of customs officer; a decree was signed to regulate the importation of CFCs and other chemicals; established the import licensing system and banned importation of halons; ODS consumption data was collected and submitted to the Ozone Secretariat on a regular basis. Some difficulties still remain in fixing the import quotas, as well as controlling illegal importation of used ODS-containing equipment.

32. The Ozone Office is under the authority of the Ministry of Environment. The Ozone Unit is in charge of addressing environmental issues and consulted on questions concerning pollution; the action plan has been integrated into the Government's national action plan for the environment.

Plan of action

33. The activities proposed include continuing implementing the activities in the RMP project, including training for customs officers and refrigeration technicians; implementing the quota and imports licensing systems; and continue submitting relevant reports to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

D.R.P. Korea: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: February 1997	142,560
Phase II: December 2000	95,040
Total	237,600
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	123,552
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	123,552
Agency support costs (US \$)	
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III to the Multilateral Fund	123,552
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase III at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	10.2
Date of approval of country programme	February 1997
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1995), (ODP tonnes)	2,363.2
Latest reported ODS consumption (2002)* (ODP tonnes)	2,326.3
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	441.7
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	1,285.2
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	7.7
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	30.0
Latest consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	299.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	2,027.3
(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 \$)	11,287,953
Amount disbursed (as at July 2003) (US \$):	4,513,295
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	1,134.6
ODS phased out (as at July 2003) (ODP tonnes)	568.8

34. During the reporting period, success was achieved in raising public awareness on the need to protect the ozone layer, ODS and substitute; the Government dismantled the production facilities of CFC-113 and TCA in May 2001; four investment projects were completed and five others were approved for implementation in the solvent sector; the Government revised the country programme update; and activities in the RMP project had commenced.

35. The National Ozone Unit is the focal point in the implementation of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol. The Ozone Units collaborates with all stakeholders in ODS sectors to formulate policies and prepare legal documents and coordinates all activities under the Montreal Protocol.

Plan of action

36. The activities proposed include implementing a more stringent ODS monitoring and control system by; establishing a licensing system in the service sector; increasing involvement of customs officers in ODS control; work towards the enactment of a legislation to regulate ODS; continue to coordinate the implementation of on-going projects in the solvent sector; implement sectoral plans to phase out process agents, solvents and fumigants as well as phase out the remaining CTC in order to meet the 85 per cent reduction target by 2005; intensify awareness-raising activities with special focus on the refrigeration servicing, process agent, solvent and fumigant sectors; and monitor the activities being implemented and submit the required reports to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats. The Government plans to dismantle the production facilities of CFC-11 and CFC-12, in accordance with the production sector phase-out project.

Fund Secretariat's comments

37. The Secretariat observed that pursuant to Decision XIV/16 of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (regarding data reporting under Article 7), the 15th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol noted with appreciation the fact that D.P.R. Korea (among other Parties) has reported its ODS data, thus bringing the country into compliance with the provisions of Article 7.

Malawi: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amount originally approved:		
	Phase I: March 1994	77,000
	Phase II: July 1998	51,350
	Phase III: July 2000	51,300
	Total	179,650
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):		66,733

Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	66,733
Agency support costs (US \$)	
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV to the Multilateral Fund	66,733
Date of approval of country programme	March 1994
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1992), (ODP tonnes)	60.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2002)* (ODP tonnes)	75.4
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 (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	19.0
(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)	55.4
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	3,094,875
Amount disbursed (as at July 2003) (US \$):	1,715,874
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	121.5
ODS phased out (as at July 2003) (ODP tonnes)	47.0

38. The Ozone Unit continued the collection and reporting of ODS consumption data; organized public awareness-raising programmes; implemented the training programme for customs officers and refrigeration technicians (additional training sessions are proposed for 2003-2005); and ODS regulation and control measures have been gazetted.

39. The Ozone Unit is located within the central administration of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs. Every action taken by the Ozone Officer is cleared by the Minister, on the advice of the Director of the Department of Environmental Affairs where the National Ozone Office is located.

Plan of action

40. To sustain the downward trend in ODS consumption levels, it is proposed to continue data collection and reporting, organizing awareness-raising activities focusing on all stakeholders; undertake monitoring visits and initiate action for the implementation of projects to assess CTC and TCA consumption; continue implementation of the activities in the RMP and the MB; assist in the ratification of the Montreal and Beijing amendments; initiate action to put effective monitoring and control system for ODS importation into the country; and data reporting to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Mozambique: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: December 1994	92,400
Total	92,400
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	80,080
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	80,080
Agency support costs (US \$)	
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase II to the Multilateral Fund	80,080
Date of approval of country programme	December 1994
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1993), (ODP tonnes)	28.9
Latest reported ODS consumption (2002)* (ODP tonnes)	
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	18.2
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.9
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	3.4
Latest consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes)*:	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	700,371
Amount disbursed (as at July 2003) (US \$):	662,910
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	6.9
ODS phased out (as at July 2003) (ODP tonnes)	7.0

41. During the reporting period, the Ozone Unit drafted the ODS regulation which is currently awaiting Cabinet approval; the country ratified the Copenhagen amendment (other amendments are under review by the Government); implemented the refrigeration training workshops in the southern, central and northern regions of the country; one training programme for customs officers in Maputo (follow-up workshops are being prepared); organized nation-wide ozone-awareness activities targeting stakeholders, as well as the general public.

42. The Ozone Unit is located within the Ministry for Environmental Affairs, and mandated by the Government of the Republic of Mozambique to implement the provisions of the Montreal Protocol. The Ozone Unit is under the Directorate for Environmental Impact Assessment from where it receives administrative support. The Ozone Officer serves on the National Ozone Committee and the National Steering Committee on Pesticides (including MB).

Plan of action

43. To further consolidate the downward trend of ODS consumption it is proposed to regulate the use of ODSs through application of quotas; continue implementing training

workshops for customs officers to acquire skills to properly control and monitor the importation of ODSs; submit the Montreal and Beijing amendments to Cabinet for approval; monitoring of recovered and recycled ODSs; organizing public awareness-raising activities, particularly focusing on the harmful effects of ozone depletion; and data reporting to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Namibia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: November 1995	61,765
Phase II: July 2000	41,177
Total	102,942
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	53,530
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	53,530
Agency support costs (US \$)	
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III to the Multilateral Fund	53,530
Date of approval of country programme	November 1995
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1994), (ODP tonnes)	41.5
Latest reported ODS consumption (2002)* (ODP tonnes)	20.0
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 (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	20.
(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 \$)	406,147
Amount disbursed (as at July 2003) (US \$):	333,357
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	5.4
ODS phased out (as at July 2003) (ODP tonnes)	

44. The Ozone Office implemented several activities including the ratification of the Copenhagen amendment; drafting of the ODS regulations and submission to Cabinet for approval; organizing public awareness-raising programmes; organized refrigeration technicians' training workshops in three vocational centres; and planned the training of 40 customs officers.

45. The Ozone Office is located within the Ministry of Trade and Industry, which has the mandate of the Government of Namibia to implement the provisions of the Montreal Protocol. The Ozone Unit is placed under the Directorate of Industrial Development, Industrial Planning Unit and receives full administrative support. As advisor to the Government, the Ozone Officer

represents the Ozone Unit at a weekly Directorate Management meetings chaired by the Director, Directorate of Industrial Development.

Plan of action

46. The activities proposed include continue implementation of the activities in the RMP project and commence implementation of the terminal phase out plan (if it is approved by the Executive Committee); implement the ODS regulations and quota allocations among wholesalers; continue monitoring the recovery and recycling programme; intensify awareness-raising activities focusing on stakeholders in the concerned sectors and the general public; continue to implement customs officers training component to ensure that there is proper monitoring of ODS importation at all vital entry points of the country; assist in the ratification of the outstanding amendments to the Montreal Protocol; and data reporting to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Fund Secretariat's comments

47. Pursuant to Decision XIV/22, the Government of Namibia submitted to the Implementation Committee at its 30th and 31st Meetings a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Subsequently, the Parties to the Montreal Protocol at their 15th Meeting noted with appreciation Namibia's submission of its plan of action committing to reduce its CFC consumption from 20 ODP-tonnes in 2002 to 19.0 ODP tonnes in 2003; to 14.0 ODP tonnes in 2004; to 10.0 ODP tonnes in 2005; to 9.0 ODP tonnes in 2006; to 3.2 ODP tonnes in 2007; to 2.0 ODP tonnes in 2008; to 1.0 ODP tonnes in 2009; and to phase out CFC consumption by 2010, except for essential uses that might be authorized by the Parties. Namibia also committed to establish, by 2004, a system for licensing imports and exports of ODS, including quotas and to ban, by 2004, imports of ODS-using equipment.

48. The Parties also noted that the measures listed above should enable Namibia to return to compliance, congratulated Namibia on this progress, and urged Namibia to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement the remainder of the plan of action and phase out consumption of CFCs.

Niger: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	
Amount originally approved:	
	Phase I: December 1994
	74,800
	Phase II: November 1998
	50,000
	Phase III: March 2001
	50,000
	Total
	174,800
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	64,827
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	64,827
Agency support costs (US \$)	
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV to the Multilateral Fund	64,827
Date of approval of country programme	December 1994

ODS consumption reported in country programme (1993), (ODP tonnes)	18.1
Latest reported ODS consumption (2002)* (ODP tonnes)	27.6
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	32.00
(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 (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	26.6
(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)	1.0
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	521,069
Amount disbursed (as at July 2003) (US \$):	369,750
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	5.8
ODS phased out (as at July 2003) (ODP tonnes)	6.0

49. During the reporting period, the Ozone Unit signed an inter-ministerial legislative decree establishing a licensing system to control the importation and commercialization of ODS; invited the refrigeration associations to participate in the gathering of data in accordance with Article 7 of the Protocol; implemented refrigeration and customs training workshops; conducted awareness activities in collaboration with NGO; an RMP update was prepared and submitted for approval by the Executive Committee.

50. The Ozone Officer occupies the same position as head of division within the "Direction Centrale Nationale". The status gives the officer considerable influence in policy-making on ozone protection. The Ozone Officer also advises the minister and the national director on matters relating to ozone protection.

Plan of action

51. To sustain the downward trend of ODS consumption, Niger intends to continue with the implementation of activities under the RMP, particularly the training of 30 customs officers and 150 refrigeration technicians; awareness programme will be intensified with the goal of increasing public understanding of the effects of ozone depletion; the provisions of the ODS legislation and control systems to reduce the importation of ODS and ODS-based equipment will be enforced; data collection and reporting to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Senegal: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: November 1993	175,000
Phase II: November 1997	117,000
Phase III: November 1999	117,000
Phase IV: March 2002	152,100
Total	561,100
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	117,000
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	117,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase V to the Multilateral Fund	117,000
Date of approval of country programme	November 1993
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1991), (ODP tonnes)	101.5
Latest reported ODS consumption (2002)* (ODP tonnes)	82.3
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 (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	71.9
(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)	10.4
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	1,293,306
Amount disbursed (as at July 2003) (US \$):	1,059,235
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	41.8
ODS phased out (as at July 2003) (ODP tonnes)	36.8

52. The Ozone Unit completed phases I and II of the refrigerant recovery and recycling training; distribution of recovery and recycling equipment; a licensing system was put in place to monitor the importation of ODS; organized awareness activities for stakeholders and the general public which contributed to the reduction of ODS consumption in the country.

53. The Ozone Unit is placed under the Direction de l'Environnement et des Etablissements Classés of the Ministère de l'Environnement et de l'Assainissement. The Ozone Unit serves as the Secretariat of the National Ozone Committee, where decisions relating to ozone protection are made for submission to the relevant authorities. The Ozone Coordinator is also the Deputy Director of Environment with access to high policy making levels.

Plan of action

54. To further sustain the downward trend of ODS consumption, Senegal intends to implement projects on retrofitting of refrigeration equipment; continue organizing training workshops for refrigeration technicians, enforcing the provision of the ODS legislation, such as the ODS import licensing system; establish a recovery and recycling data bank; awareness campaign on CFCs and MB to promote the use of ozone-friendly alternatives. Data collection and submission to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats will be done on a regular basis.

Swaziland: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: December 1994	67,300
Total	67,300
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	58,344
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	58,344
Agency support costs (US \$)	
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase II to the Multilateral Fund	58,344
Date of approval of country programme	December 1994
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1993), (ODP tonnes)	100.6
Latest reported ODS consumption (2002)* (ODP tonnes)	2.4
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	24.60
(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 (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	1.2
(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)	0.5
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.7
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	271,787
Amount disbursed (as at July 2003) (US \$):	229,038
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	4.0
ODS phased out (as at July 2003) (ODP tonnes)	--

55. The Ozone Unit provided regular data reporting; conducted public awareness programme on ozone protection; the licensing system was incorporated into the ODS Regulations, which was gazetted in June 2003; 20 customs officers and 26 refrigeration technicians received training.

56. The Ozone Unit is placed under the Swaziland Environment Authority, responsible for environmental protection with the mandate to implement the Montreal Protocol. The Government has provided the Ozone Office with office space and administrative support. The

Ozone Unit works under the supervision of the Environmental Analyst who in turn reports to the Director of Environment.

Plan of action

57. To further reduce ODS consumption in Swaziland, it is proposed to organize more training workshops for refrigeration technicians and customs officers for effective customs controls at entry points and improved refrigeration servicing practices; submit all amendments for Cabinet approval and ratification; begin the MB phase out programme, and collect more accurate data for an effective phase-out; establish a recovery and recycling inspection and monitoring centre; organize regular stakeholder meetings and workshops and coordinate group activities; continue public and industrial awareness campaigns to enhance awareness levels and understanding of the issues of ozone depletion, and data reporting to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Yemen: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: July 1998	120,000
Phase II: December 2001	118,000
Total	238,000
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	118,000
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	118,000
Agency support costs (US \$)	
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III to the Multilateral Fund	118,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase III at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	8.6
Date of approval of country programme	July 1998
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1996), (ODP tonnes)	332.1
Latest reported ODS consumption (2002)* (ODP tonnes)	1,135.8
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	349.1
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	2.8
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.8
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	1.1
Latest consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	959.9
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	72.2
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.8
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	50.1
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	52.8
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	3,353,104
Amount disbursed (as at July 2003) (US \$):	647,650
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	412.6
ODS phased out (as at July 2003) (ODP tonnes)	

58. The activities implemented by the Ozone Unit include: ozone-awareness activities; updated the country programme and coordinated the activities of different implementing agencies on the phase-out activities, such as ODS recovery and recycling, refrigeration training, aerosol and MB projects; visits and meetings were organized with Government agencies and stakeholders to discuss ODS phase out strategies, policies and legislation.

59. The Ozone Unit was established by Decree No.6 of the Chairman of Environment Protection Council. The Ozone Unit has the responsibility of coordinating and monitoring the phasing out of ODSs; promoting public awareness; monitoring and reporting ODS consumption; liaising with implementing agencies, other parties and organizations established under the Montreal Protocol; drafting of appropriate regulations for the Minister to present to Cabinet for approval. The Ozone Unit reports to the Environment Protection Authority which is under the Ministry of Tourism and Environment.

Plan of action

60. To sustain the downward trend in ODS consumption, it is proposed to continue with public awareness activities; enforce ODS legislation and establish ODS monitoring and licensing system with the cooperation of the customs authorities; continue implementation of the ongoing projects, such as the RMP, the aerosol and refrigeration manufacturing projects; and submit ODS data reports to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

3: Renewal for institutional strengthening recommended for individual consideration

Cameroon: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: November 1993	161,000
Phase II: May 1997	107,000
Phase III: July 1999	107,000
Total	375,000
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	139,533
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	
Agency support costs (US \$)	
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV to the Multilateral Fund	139,533
Date of approval of country programme	March 1993
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1991), (ODP tonnes)	297.8
Latest reported ODS consumption (2002)* (ODP tonnes)	277.0
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 (ODP tonnes):	

Annex I

(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	226.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	24.3
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	1.3
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	25.4
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	6,219,018
Amount disbursed (as at July 2003) (US \$):	5,446,406
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	539.6
ODS phased out (as at July 2003) (ODP tonnes)	427.1

61. During the reporting period, the Ozone Unit implemented Government's decisions to regulate ODS consumption; licensing systems; and banning of ODS containing equipment; trained 80 government and customs officials on the use of ODS identifiers and raised public awareness on Government's obligations as a Party to the Montreal Protocol; 60 trainers were trained on good practices in refrigerant recovery and recycling; assisted in the preparation and finalization of the RMP and participated in the regional projects on halons and MB; two inter-ministerial meetings were also organized to brief the staff of government agencies on the ozone programme activities and inform them about the respective roles they can play in effective policy implementation for the protection of the ozone layer.

62. The role of the Ozone Unit within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry is under the Division of Programmes and Sustainable Development. The Ozone Unit reports through the Permanent Secretary for Environment to the Minister. The Permanent Secretary for Environment chairs the ozone inter-ministerial committee, to which the Ozone Unit provides secretarial support. The Ozone Office cooperates with relevant Government departments, including the Industrial sector and Non-Governmental Organizations.

Plan of Action

63. The following activities are proposed: ratify the Beijing and Montreal amendments; enhanced ODS control policies, enforce regulations and legislation; update the monitoring and quota systems to make sure they are achieving the ODS control and phase-out targets; continue implementing the customs and refrigeration training projects and establish a refrigerant recovery and recycling centre; identify all users of halons and establish a national committee to manage that substance; and continue data collection and submission to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Annex II**VIEWS EXPRESSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON RENEWALS
OF INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS
SUBMITTED TO THE 41st MEETING***Bahrain*

1. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Bahrain and notes with appreciation that Bahrain reported data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline. Bahrain therefore appears to be in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze level. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Bahrain has taken some significant steps to phase out the consumption of ODS. Specifically, the implementation of the ministerial order to control the consumption of ODS through licensing and import quota systems; enhanced awareness-raising activities with particular focus on companies and industries; encouraging stakeholders to use recovered and recycled CFCs. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Bahrain to reduce the consumption of CFCs. Furthermore, the Executive Committee is hopeful that, in the next two years, Bahrain will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current CFC consumption levels.

Botswana

2. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Botswana and notes with appreciation that Botswana reported data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than the 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline. Botswana therefore appears to be in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze levels. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Botswana has taken some significant steps to phase out its consumption of ODS. Specifically, organizing training workshops for customs officers; initiating action to establish methyl bromide regulations and to expedite its phase out; submitting the outstanding Amendments to Cabinet for approval and ratification; monitoring the recovery and recycling programme; and implementing awareness-raising activities. This is an encouraging development and the Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Botswana to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is hopeful that, in the next two years, Botswana will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current CFC consumption levels.

Croatia

3. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Croatia and notes with appreciation that Croatia reported data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than the 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline. Croatia therefore appears to be complying with the CFC consumption freeze levels.

The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Croatia has taken some significant steps to phase out the consumption of ODS. Specifically, organizing public awareness campaigns, such as developing a website on Ozone Layer Protection; and publication of articles on ozone issues in newspapers and magazines. Croatia also plans to make amendments and adjustments to the existing ODS legislation, as well as updates its ODS monitoring system. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Croatia to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Croatia will continue to implement its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current CFC consumption levels.

Ethiopia

4. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Ethiopia and notes with appreciation that Ethiopia has reported 2002 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than the 1995 – 1997 average CFC consumption. Ethiopia therefore appears now to be in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze measures. The Executive Committee notes that Ethiopia has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption in the period covered for its IS project. Specifically, in its submission, Ethiopia reports it has taken several initiatives, including the continuation of its awareness activities, the enhancement of ODS legislation, the completion of the R&R project, continued collecting and surveying of data on ODS consumption as well as the ratification of the amendments to the MP. These and other activities are encouraging and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Ethiopia to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Ethiopia will continue to implement the country programme and the refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current CFC consumption levels.

Gambia

5. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for The Gambia and notes with appreciation that the ODS data reported to the Ozone Secretariat was lower than the 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline. From the report, The Gambia is therefore complying with the CFC consumption freeze levels. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, the Gambia has taken some significant steps to phase out the consumption of ODS. Specifically, completion of the retrofit training activities and initiating the countrywide incentive programme for the end-user sector. The Ozone Unit plans to organize more awareness-raising activities, such as distributing brochures, posters, leaflets on ozone issues, promoting the use of ODS alternatives to end users and organizing painting and essay writing competitions in schools. The ODS regulations will continue to be enforced and refresher training courses are also planned for customs officers. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of The Gambia to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, The Gambia will continue to implement of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in reducing the CFC consumption levels in the country.

Guinea

6. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Guinea and notes with appreciation that Guinea reported ODS data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than the 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline levels. Guinea therefore was able to comply with the established CFC consumption freeze level. The Executive Committee also recognizes that within the institutional strengthening project, Guinea has taken some significant steps to phase out the consumption of ODS. Specifically, renewal of the refrigerant management plan; organizing training workshops for customs officers and refrigeration technicians; application of quota and licensing systems to ODS importation. Guinea plans to attain the 50% CFC consumption freeze target. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Guinea to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Guinea will continue to implement the country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of CFC consumption levels.

D.P.R. Korea

7. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for D.P.R. Korea and notes with appreciation that ODS data reported to the Ozone Secretariat was lower than the 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline level. Thus, D.P.R. Korea appears to be in compliance with the CFC and CTC consumption freeze levels. In accordance with the country programme update, D.P.R. Korea has prepared a plan for the process agent, solvent and fumigant sectors. D.P.R. Korea has improved its ODS monitoring and control system by establishing control regulations and provisions, licensing systems; monitoring activities, and sustaining compliance through the implementation of activities under the refrigerant management plan. In addition, ongoing projects will be completed in 2 years and the existing production facilities of CFC-11, CFC-12 and CTC will be dismantled. The Executive Committee supports the efforts of D.P.R. Korea to reduce the consumption of CFCs and also CTC. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, D.P.R. Korea will continue with the implementation of its planned activities to maintain compliance with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol.

Malawi

8. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Malawi and notes with appreciation that Malawi reported ODS data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than the 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline level. Malawi is therefore in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze levels. The Executive Committee also recognizes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Malawi has taken some significant steps to phase out the consumption of ODS. Specifically, organizing training workshops for customs officers and refrigeration technicians; undertaking of ozone awareness-raising activities; initiating project formulation and assessment of CTC and TCA consumption; developing a control system for ODS importation; initiating action for the ratification of the Beijing and Montreal Amendments. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Malawi to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The

Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Malawi will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities to reduce the current CFC consumption levels.

Mozambique

9. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Mozambique and notes with appreciation that the ODS data reported to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than the 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline levels. Mozambique therefore is in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze levels. The Executive Committee also recognizes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Mozambique has taken some significant steps to phase out the consumption of ODS. Specifically, organizing training workshops for customs officers; strengthening the legal and regulatory systems on ODS control; and working on the ratification of the outstanding Amendments. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Mozambique to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Mozambique will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities to reduce the consumption levels of CFCs in the country.

Namibia

10. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Namibia and notes with appreciation that Namibia has reported 2002 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than the 1995 – 1997 average CFC consumption. Namibia therefore appears now to be in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze measures. The Executive Committee recognizes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Namibia has taken significant steps to phase out ODS consumption. Specifically, intensified awareness-raising activities; monitoring of the recovery and recycling programme; completing training components; ratification of the outstanding Amendments to the Montreal Protocol. These and other activities are encouraging and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Namibia to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Namibia will continue to implement the approved ODS phase out projects with outstanding success in the reduction of current ODS consumption levels.

Niger

11. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Niger and notes with appreciation that Niger reported ODS data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than the 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline. Niger therefore is in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze levels. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Niger has taken some significant steps to phase out its consumption of ODS. Specifically, organizing training workshops for customs officers and refrigeration technicians; strengthening of the legal and regulatory systems on ODS control; continuing the awareness-raising activities such as,

seminars and debates on ozone issues; increased collaboration with non-governmental organizations and university professors. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Niger to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Niger will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities to reduce the current CFC consumption levels in the country.

Senegal

12. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Senegal and notes with appreciation that Senegal reported ODS data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than the 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline. Senegal is therefore in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze levels. The Executive Committee also recognizes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Senegal has taken some significant steps to phase out the consumption of ODS. Specifically, organizing training workshops for refrigeration technicians; implementing legal and regulatory systems on ODS control; establishing a recovery and recycling data bank; and organizing awareness programme on methyl bromide. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Senegal to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Senegal will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities to reduce current CFC consumption levels in the country.

Swaziland

13. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Swaziland and notes with appreciation that Swaziland reported ODS data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than the 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline. Swaziland is therefore in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze levels. The Executive Committee also recognizes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Swaziland has taken some significant steps to phase out the consumption of ODS. Specifically, organizing training workshops for customs officers and refrigeration technicians; initiating action to phase out methyl bromide, submitting a memo to Cabinet for the ratification of the Amendments; establishing an ODS consultative group with relevant stakeholders; continuing monitoring the recovery and recycling strategy. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Swaziland to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Swaziland will continue with the implementation of the country programme and refrigerant management plan activities to reduce current CFC consumption levels in the country.

Yemen

14. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Yemen and notes with appreciation that Yemen reported ODS data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than the 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline. Yemen for that matter is in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze levels. The

Executive Committee also recognizes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Yemen has taken some significant steps to phase out the consumption of ODS. Specifically, intensifying awareness-raising programme in various major towns, establishing ODS control, monitoring and licensing systems; and continuing the ongoing refrigerant management plan, aerosol and training projects; preparing reports for the reporting requirements. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Yemen to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Yemen will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities to reduce current CFC consumption levels in the country.
