

**DRAFT TERMINAL PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLAN (TPMP)
FOR MAURITANIA**

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON SUBSTANCES THAT DEplete THE OZONE LAYER			
SUBMISSION TO 53rd MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE			
PROJECT COVER SHEET			
COUNTRY	MAURITANIA	IMPLEMENTING Agencies	UNEP UNDP
PROJECT TITLE	TERMINAL PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR CFCs IN MAURITANIA		
PROJECT IN CURRENT BUSINESS PLANS	Yes		
SECTOR	Refrigeration		
SUB-SECTOR	Servicing in all sub-sectors		
ODS USE IN SECTOR	Baseline (Average of 1995-97)	15.7	T ODP
	Current (2006)	2.95	T ODP
PROJECT IMPACT		2.95	T ODP
PROJECT DURATION	2 years		
PROJECT COSTS		US\$	295,000
REQUESTED GRANT		US\$	295,000
IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES SUPPORT COSTS		US\$	32,750
TOTAL COST OF PROJECT TO MULTILATERAL FUND		US\$	327,750
PROPOSED FINANCING (not including support costs for each agency)			
Tranche I (being requested at 53rd Meeting of Executive Committee)		US\$	
UNEP		96,000	
UNDP		85,000	
Tranche II (to be requested in 2008):		US\$	
UNEP		59,000	
UNDP		55,000	
PROJECT MONITORING MILESTONES	Agreement Included		
NATIONAL COORDINATING BODY	MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT Bureau Ozone Mauritanie		
PROJECT SUMMARY			
<p>The Terminal Phase-out Management Plan (TPMP) for CFCs in Mauritania is built upon the progress made to date to reduce CFC consumption in order to ensure complete phase-out by 2010, at the latest. The project includes the following components: (1) Review and update of legislation as appropriate, and awareness raising related to the new requirements and constraints; (2) Training for refrigeration technicians on good practices related to alternatives and starter tool kits (3) Training complement for customs officers and identifiers; (4) Strengthening of 2 Training and referral centers (Nouakchott and Nouadhibou); (5) Monitoring and reporting. All these components will be implemented by UNEP and UNDP, in cooperation with the Bureau Ozone Mauritanie (NOU) to ensure the final phase-out of CFCs and sustain the achievements of the Refrigeration Management Plan (RMP), Refrigeration Management Plan Update (RMPU) and Terminal management Plan (TPMP). The TPMP will be implemented into two phases, with funding for the second phase being requested at submission of a report on the implementation of the first phase. The attached project agreement includes milestones and expresses the commitment of Mauritania to meet all the phase-out targets applicable to the ODS concerned by 2010 deadline, without further assistance from the Multilateral Fund.</p>			
PREPARED AND REVIEWED BY	Bureau ozone Mauritanie, UNEP, UNDP		Date 1710 07

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1. Project objectives

For the implementation of the Montreal Protocol, the Parties are subjected to phase-out schedules defined according to their respective basic consumption of ODS. The obligation set for the parties was accompanied by financial and technical assistance under the programs and projects implemented in the countries since the inception of the Multilateral Funds. The implementation of those programs and projects led to substantial reduction of their ODS consumption and therefore allowed most countries to be in compliance with the target of 50% reduction by the year 2005. Like other developing countries, Mauritania must now make additional efforts to ensure total phase-out of CFCs consumption by the year 2010. The actions required to ensure sustainable compliance are included in this Terminal Phase-out Plan whose implementation will allow the country to:

- Consolidate the assets of the previous programs
- Eliminate the remaining 15% of basic CFC consumption) by 2010.

2. Background

2.1. Ratification of Ozone treaties:

The Islamic Republic of Mauritania adhered to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol in May 1994; then to the London, the Copenhagen and the Montreal Amendments in 2004.

Treaty	Date of Ratification
Vienna Convention	26 May 1994
Montreal Protocol	26 May 1994
London Amendment	22 Jul 2005
Copenhagen Amendment	22 Jul 2005
Montreal Amendment	22 Jul 2005
Beijing Amendment	Ratification under preparation

The country received support through several projects under the Multilateral Fund for the implementation of the Montreal protocol as follows: Country Programme Preparation, Institutional Strengthening, Refrigerant management Plan (RMP), TPMP Preparation.

2.2. General data on the Country

The Islamic Republic of Mauritania is located in West Africa, and neighbors Senegal and Morocco to the South and the North and Mali and the Atlantic Ocean to the East and West. It covers an area of 1030000 km² and the latest population and habitat census carried out in November 2000 accounts for 2,508,159 inhabitants. The environment is subjected to a series of aggressions because of climate change and human behavior. Climate in Mauritania is characterized by two main seasons: one rainy and one dry.

2.3 Institutional and Regulatory framework

2.3.1. The institutional Framework

The Institutional Strengthening Project for Mauritania was approved in September 1994. It covered the period from 1994 to 1996. The Executing Agency was then the French Development Fund (CFD) with French Global Environment Fund (FFEM). In November 2001, the Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol (MLF) approved the renewal of that project to cover the period from November 2001 to October 2003.

The National Ozone Office (NOO) was established to monitor the execution of the Action Plan and all the activities therein, and UNEP was the executing agency overseeing the execution of the activities in the Country Program. The main responsibility of the National Ozone Office was the enforcement of environmental policies related to the protection of the Ozone Layer in order to allow the country to play its part in the global efforts to protect the Ozone Layer.

Since November 2001 activities covered under the Institutional Strengthening Project have been undertaken satisfactorily and as planned: public awareness campaigns, data collection, and more active involvement in Montreal Protocol International Meetings as well as the African Network Meetings.

2.3.2. The Regulatory Framework

There is a specific law in Mauritania that covers environmental matters. It is Law n° 2000 - 045 of July 26, 2000. Article III of this law covers the protection of the Ozone Layer. There is also a Ministerial Decree dated in 2001. That Ministerial Decree covers the following:

- Quotas on ODS imports
- Ban on imported used equipment using ODS
- Restrictions on export of ODS and ODS based equipment
- The certification of trained refrigeration technicians.

2.4. Status of Implementation of the Country Program and related projects

The accession of Mauritania to the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments commits the country to obligations and provides access to support measures (financial and technical assistance). These support measures have materialized so far by the implementation of a set of programs which are:

2.4.1. Description of the Country Program

The Country Program (CP) of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania formulated in July 1994 by an Interdepartmental Mauritanian Group of Experts with the technical and financial support of the World Environment French Fund (FFEM), the Caisse Française de Développement that later became the French Development Agency (AFD). The CP anticipated institutional support and a number of activities up to September 1997. However, serious delays in the execution of all the

anticipated activities led to the very late creation of the National Mauritanian Ozone Office (BNOM) from 1997 to 1999. It is only in 1999 that the National Ozone Office (BNOM) started its activities with the nomination of a new coordinator. From 1997 to 2001 institutional support was not received. It is only in November 2001 that this first Institutional Strengthening Project was renewed for a period of two years (November 2001 - October 2003) with Multilateral Fund financing through the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) as Executing Agency.

With an ODS consumption of 14.9 tones, per capita consumption was 0.006 kg/habitant. This places the Islamic Republic of Mauritania among countries operating under Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol. It also places Mauritania among the Low Volume Consuming Countries of ODS (LVCC).

The Action Plan in the Country Program is found below:

#	Objective	Action	Results obtained
1	development of a legal setting and formulation of legal texts for the control of ODS imports	Legal texts, Application	Legislation controlling the imports of ODS
2	application of taxes on the ODS Application of quotas the import of ODS and equipment operating on ODS	Instructions to Customs and Trade	Reduction of imports of ODS Reduction in the number of ODS based equipment
3	Public awareness campaigns in particularly directed to importers and users of ODS	Identification of targeted populations Organization of the Public Awareness Campaigns	Public awareness
5	Study the needs for a recovery and recycling project	Formulation of TOR Data collection Study of the situation Publication of results	Publication of a document giving whether it was feasible to recover CFC-12 and Recycle that chemical
6	Operating the Bureau National Ozone Mauritania (BNOM)	Procurement of equipment Payment of incentives	Efficient operation of the BNOM

2.4.2. The Institutional Strengthening Project

The Institutional Strengthening Project for Mauritania was approved in September 1994. It covered the period from 1994 to 1996. The Executing Agency was then the CFD with FFEM. The BNOM did not operate during that period. It was only in November 2001 that the MLF approved the renewal of that project to cover the period of November 2001 to October 2003.

The public awareness done during the World Environment Day and the International Ozone Day was the main activities.

2.4.3. The Refrigerants Management Plan (RMP)

The RMP consisted in managing the planned reduction of ODS refrigerants imported and those existing in the country in the view of their reduction to at least 15% of the baseline by 2007. The measures taken were meant to limit the negative impact of the phase-out program on the

refrigeration sector in the country through the enforcement of the inter-ministerial decree on control of the import of ODS. To control imports of the harmful substances while promoting the new cooling agents is one of the main aims of such a program. This project included 4 subprojects.

Train the trainers and training of Refrigeration service Technicians:

The main objectives of this training program were to enhance the skill level of refrigeration technicians; to improve the reliability of consumption data gathered; to establish a network of qualified refrigeration technicians; and to provide recovery/recycling equipment to 6 workshops that will function as demonstration and training units. This was meant to facilitate the access of the local companies to the new technologies and to develop local expertise in good practices in the refrigeration sector in view to developing a network of local experts who will be in position to assist in achieving the goals set in the phase-out schedule as per the RMP. These training courses made it possible for the refrigeration technicians to become aware of the problems of the destruction of the Ozone Layer and to minimize emissions of CFCs to the air, during repairs of the refrigerating equipment.

The following can be noted as benefits of this programme:

- Training of 295 refrigeration technicians out of 830, on good practices in refrigeration maintenance;
- The training is sanctioned by a certificate of training course of trainers jointly signed by a representative of the Government of Mauritania and the representative of UNEP;
- Exchange of information and experiences among the participants and development of a network of stakeholders for the refrigeration sector;
- Availability to future trainers of a significant number of reference documents providing access to knowledge of the ODS and Montreal Protocol (Training manual);
- Production of a report containing lessons learned and recommendations of participants.

03 R&R sets of equipments were acquired and distributed to the Association of Refrigeration engineers and technicians of Nouakchott through the Center of recuperation and recycling of CFC which is located in the Ministry of Environment and managed the President of this association. According to the technicians these equipment are used for commercial and industrial refrigeration and A/C facilities during the regular maintenance services.

Training of Customs Officers in identification and Control of ODS imports:

The objective of the customs training program was to establish a pool of local trainers for customs officers, to implement regulatory framework for ODS including measures for identification and control of ODS and ODS-based equipment; and to assist in monitoring activities of the RMP to ensure Mauritania's compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The project was to allow the country to achieve the following:

- Better knowledge of regulation that govern the import and use of ODS;
- Facilitation of the enforcement of the inter-ministerial decree that regulates import of

ODS:

- Availability of more reliable data on the imports of the ODS;
- Re-actualization of the customs code to include the classification of ODS and;
- Better identification and control of the imports of ODS and ODS based equipment.

The following results were achieved under the customs training project:

- Training of 295 customs officers out of 1000 in identification and control of the imports of the ODS and ODS based equipment;
- The training was sanctioned by a training course certificate jointly signed by a representative of the Government of the Union of the Mauritania and the representative of UNEP;
- Exchange of information and experience among the customs officers of the headquarters and those of the regional units; and establishment of a network of Ozone friendly Officers;
- Availability to the participants of a significant number of reference documents providing access to information on ODS and Montreal Protocol issues as well as the methods to clear out of bond of ODS (Training manual for customs officers 2001);
- Production of a report containing lessons learned and recommendations of the participants.

The Assessment of End-users sub-sector:

The Objectives of this Program were to encourage reductions in CFC consumption levels by end-users, to increase awareness among cold storage facilities owners on possibilities for retrofitting their systems; to transfer technology; and to establish of local expertise in retrofitting cold facilities. This project allowed the Ozone Office to carry out demonstrations on retrofitting cold storage systems and the following results were achieved:

- Initial Training of 40 refrigeration technicians on the techniques of retrofitting of the cold stores to the new refrigerants;
- The training is sanctioned by obtaining and the handing-over of a certificate of training;
- Retrofitting of a six cold storage facilities in Nouakchott and Nouadhibou by local refrigeration technicians

The Monitoring of RMP implementation and its impact on servicing and End-users sectors:

The objectives of Monitoring project were to ensure establishment of the ODS legislative framework, to monitor the implementation of the training projects for refrigeration technicians and customs officers; and to assess the reduction in CFC consumption levels to ensure that Mauritania meets its phase-out obligations.

The following results were obtained:

- Identification and creation of associations of refrigeration technicians in the different

cities:

- Registration of the associations by the Government of Mauritania and establishment of cooperation mechanisms between the associations and the Ozone Office;
- Establishment of reliable systems for compiling information and relevant data leading to accuracy in data reporting;
- Regular progress report on phase-out activities in the country.

Issues encountered and lessons learned

There were no major problems in the implementation of RMP/RMPU in Mauritania. The introduction of equipment using R 600a has been noticed and technicians said that the R- 600 based refrigerators are more suitable to the variation of the network electrical voltage which is the main cause of the problems encountered in the domestic sector.

2.4.4. The Regional Methyl Bromide Strategy

The Islamic Republic of Mauritania is not a beneficiary to the project implemented by UNDP whose objective was to assist countries with Zero or low Methyl Bromide consumption to develop a national strategy to prevent new uses or increase in uses of Methyl Bromide.

2.4.5. Support from CAP

UNEP (lead) and UNDP are the implementing agencies involved in the phase out activities in the country. The support from UNEP is being provided through the regional CAP team. Mauritanian Ozone Office keeps good and regular contact with the CAP in all its activities and refers to the team for guidance on several issues but more specifically for:

- Guidance on collecting and reporting accurate data to Ozone Secretariat and country Programme progress reports to the Multilateral Funds Secretariat;
- Seeking clarification on decisions and recommendation of the Meeting of Parties to the Montreal Protocol and those of the Executive Committee;
- Guidance on drafting and enforcement of policy measures and regulations at National level;
- Guidance on where to find information on some technical issues.

3. Consumption Profile for Refrigeration Sector in Mauritania

3.1. Overview of the refrigeration Sector in Mauritania

The refrigeration sector in the Mauritania is made up mainly of domestic refrigeration and air-conditioning, and the commercial refrigeration. Centralized industrial air-conditioning operates only in three companies and functions with the HCFC 22. The industrial refrigeration covers the cold storage in the hotels, the main hospital, the School of Fishing, soft drinks (sodas) producing company, a small number of fishing co-operatives as well as some ice producing companies. The mobile air-conditioning using CFC 12 is also significant because the automobile park includes older cars. All these sub-sectors depend mainly on the maintenance and repair shops. It is

obvious that this situation has a certain advantage with regards to identifying the needs for sensitizing or training through such repair and servicing shops. There are over ... hundred technicians working in the different the workshops.

3.2. Various actors involved in the process for phasing the Ozone Depleting refrigerants

The process of phasing-out the ODS refrigerants call for a multi-sector collaboration including:

- Customs authorities (sea-port and airport services);
- The network of import and distribution of the ODS;
- Meat product importers and distributors;
- Fishing Co-operatives;
- Associations of refrigeration technicians;
- Refrigeration workshop and;
- Informal sector refrigeration technicians.

3.3. Useful data in the Sub-sectors

The surveys carried out during of the preparation of the TPMP highlighted various essential information and data to establish a real per sector diagnosis. These data are contained in the tables hereafter:

Table 1: Consumption in ODP Tonnes

AnxGrpName	1986	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Base
A I CFCs	14.8	17.3	17.3	23.2	7.8	16	14.7	13.4	14.2	15	14.7	14.3	7.1	6.1	3	15.7
A II Halons	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B I Other Fully Halogenated CFCs		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B II Carbon Tetrachloride		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B III Methyl Chloroform		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C I HCFCs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4	1.6	1.8	0	1.3	1.2	1.2	
C II HBFCs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
C III Bromochloromethane											0	0	0	0	0	
E I Methyl Bromide	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Ozone secretariat

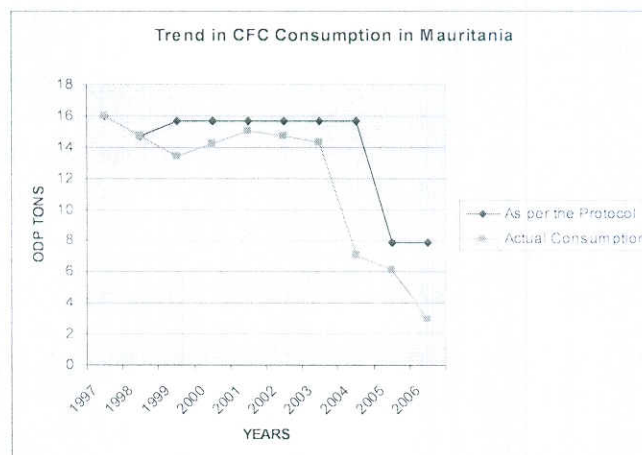


Table 2: Park of refrigeration and AC equipment in 2006.

Equipment type	Nouakchott	Nouadhibou	Others cities	TOTAL
Domestic Refrigerators	187500	62500	72580	322560
Commercial Refrigerators or equipment used for commercial activities	20400	6732	7956	35088
Industrial Refrigeration	3549	1171	1384	6104
Other refrigeration units	2400	792	936	4128
MAC cars	90000	29700	35100	154800
Total	222849 (59%)	74165 (20%)	86366 (21%)	522680

Source: 2007 Survey

Note: Only 10% of this use ODS (CFC12). The reason is the RMP projects and BNO activities during the period between 2002 and 2006. About 76% use R22, 8% R134a, 4% R600a, 2% R404a.

Table 3: Park of the refrigeration equipment using CFC12 repaired in 2006

Equipment type	Nouakchott	Nouadhibou	Other cities	TOTAL	Recharge (tonnes)
Domestic Refrigerators	7500	2500	2903	12903	1.20
Commercial Refrigerators	1020	336	69	1425	0.50
Industrial Refrigeration	07	09	03	19	0.80
Other refrigeration units	96	31	37	165	0.15
MAC cars	3600	1190	1400	6190	0.30
Total	12223	4066	4412	20702	2.95

Table 4: Park of the refrigeration equipment repaired in 2006 by type of refrigerant

	R12 (32%)	R134a (13%)	R600a	R404a	R502	R22 (55%)	TOTAL
Domestic Refrigerators	12903	5161	00	00	00	00	18064
Commercial Refrigerators	1425	702	00	00	00	16000	18127
Industrial Refrigeration	19	00	00	01	00	2800	2801
Other refrigeration units	165	66	07	03	00	1882	2123
MAC cars	6190	2476	00	00	00	5573	6440
Total	20702	6177	07	04	00	26255	47555

It is to be noted that about 1/3 of the car with AC in operation still operate with R12 since most of the cars entered into the country after being in operation in their country of origin for 10 to 15 years. The same applies to other refrigeration equipment where compressor for R12 are still found on the market.

Table 5: Quantities of the refrigerants imported into 2006 (declared by Importers)

Cities	Quantities of the refrigerants (tonnes)							
	R11	R12	R22	R502	R134a	R600a	R404a	R407c
Nouakchott	0	1.74	2.98	00	0.70	00	00	00
Nouadhibou	0	0.59	1.01	00	0.24	00	00	00
Others cities	0	0.62	1.06	00	0.25	00	00	00
Total	0	2.95	5.05	00	1.19	00	00	00

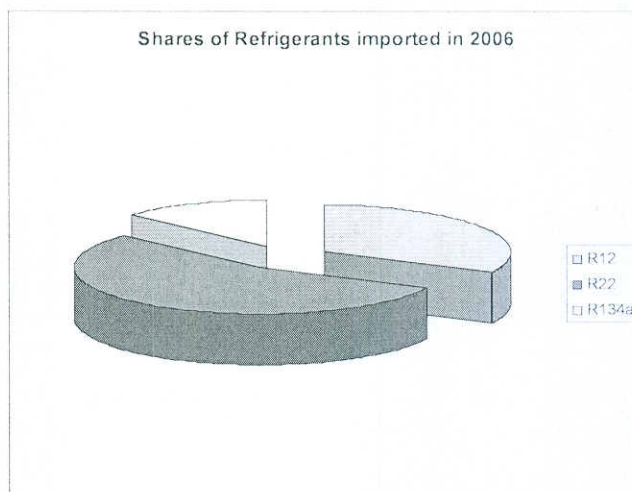


Table 6: Quantities of the refrigerants used by repair workshops in 2006

Cities	Quantities of the refrigerants							
	R11	R12	R22	R502	R134a	R600a	R404a	R407c
Nouakchott	0	1.74	2.98	00	0.70	00	00	00
Nouadhibou	0	0.59	1.01	00	0.24	00	00	00
Others cities		0.62	1.06	00	0.25	00	00	00
Total	0	2.95	5.05	00	1.19	00	00	00

Table 7: Overview of CFCs and HFC consumption in operation between 2000 and 2006

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Consumption CFC-12	13.8	14.5	14.3	14.0	7.14	6.12	2.95
Consumption HFC-134a	0	0	1.65	1.65	1.28	1.22	1.19
Total refrigerants consumption	4.54	4.77	5.78	5.78	4.48	4.26	4.14

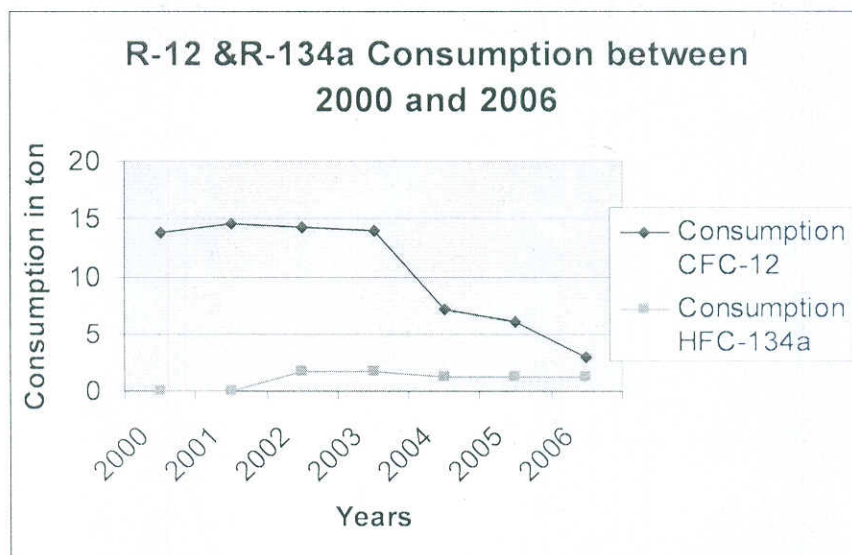
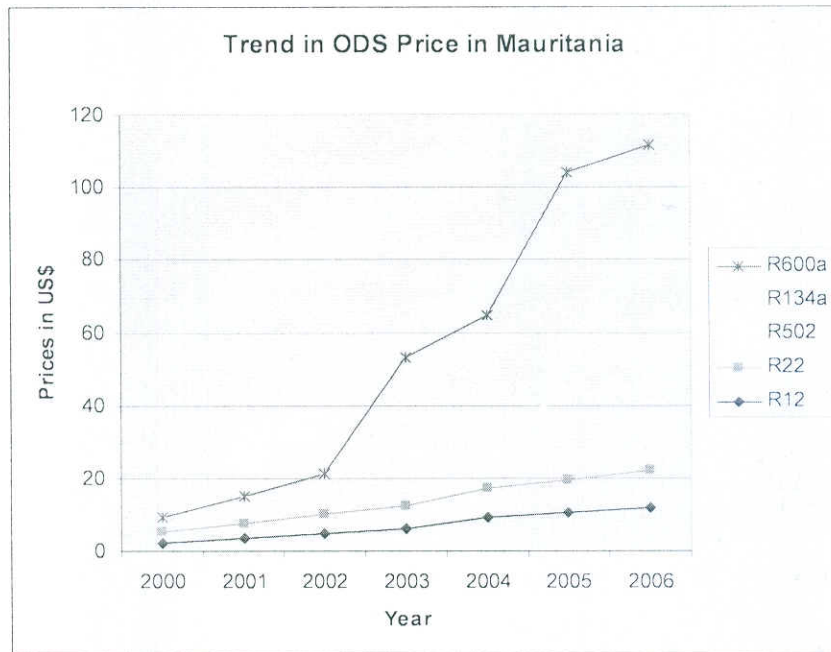


Table 8: Price of the cooling agents between year 2000 and 2006 (in US\$ per Kg)

Year/Substance	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
R12	2.2	3.6	05	6.4	9.2	10.6	12
R22	3	4	5	6	8	9	10
R502	4	7.6	11.2	14.8	18.4	22	25.6
R134a	-	-	-	26	29	30.5	32
R600a	-	-	-	-	-	32	32

* 1 US\$ = 250 UM

The Mauritanian ODS Officers is a trained Refrigeration Engineer. As such he was able to locate appropriate sources of import of refrigerant including R600a that are difficult to find in most African countries. Given the size of the country these alternatives are still imported in small quantities which make them still expensive on the local market. This issue will be addressed when a full retrofit Programme is launched during TPMP implementation. R404a and 407a were not imported separately as refrigerant but were contained in parts of retrofit blocs for replacement of some parts of the industrial/Commercial equipment.



4. Strategy for the Elimination of the remaining ODS

4.1. Additional Measures Required

An analysis of the various sub-sectors composing the refrigeration sector of the Mauritania highlights a concentration of the activities around the domestic refrigeration which is mainly serviced by the repair workshops (refrigeration technicians). The status of importing country of ODS for Mauritania, shows the key role dedicated to the customs services (port and airport) in the phase out process. Moreover, the trend analysis on the phase-out of ODS for Mauritania illustrates a very slow process. Taking into account the remaining lapse of time (about 2 years) and quantity of refrigerants which remains to be eliminated, the country will have to undertake drastic measures through an integrated and concerted program targeting the stakeholders directly or indirectly involved in the implementation of the Protocol. The said program would derive from a strategy of elimination of the intensification of the refrigerants of which the components would include:

- Review and update of legislation as appropriate, and awareness raising related to the new requirements and constraints;
- Training for refrigeration technicians on good practices related to alternatives and starter tool kits;
- Training complement for customs officers and identifiers;
- Strengthening of 2 Training and referral centers (Nouakchott and Nouadhibou);
- Monitoring and reporting.

Table 9: Number of refrigeration technicians and customs officers to be trained under the TPMP

Cities	Technicians	Customs Officers
Nouakchott	160	150
Nouadhibou	90	70
Others cities	45	70
Total	295	290

More than 50% of technicians in Nouadhibou are skilled and qualified enough to handle industrial and medium size commercial refrigeration equipment.

4.2. Entities involved in the Implementation

The Terminal Phase out Management Plan is based on the follow-up and the monitoring of the consumption of CFCs in the various under-sectors of the cold for purposes of their complete abolition in 2010. This plan is meant to be an integrating process for various stakeholders involved in the Montreal Protocol. The success of this Plan requires the strong involvement of the external and local partners, more particularly the Government of Mauritania through the Ministry of the Environment the National Ozone Office. Moreover, the execution of this plan will be based on associations of refrigeration technicians, the customs officers, the private

stakeholders concerned which constitute the most direct respondent of the ozone office on the ground. The Implementing Agency (UNEP) also holds a great responsibility and the country will refer, where necessary, to the expertise from countries more advanced in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol through UNEP. In the distribution of the responsibilities among the stakeholders, the National Ozone Office will be the main body for the implementation and the follow-up of the TPMP under the supervision of a steering committee made up of Ministry of the Environment and the National ozone team. This committee will have the responsibility to initiate governmental measures for coordination and be in charge of ensure the enforcement of regulation to control the imports of ODS, the adoption of good practices in maintenance of equipments, the promotion of tariff incentives promoting the use of the new refrigerants.

4.3.Expected Outputs of the TPMP

The Terminal Phase out Management Plan will make it possible to eliminate in two years (2008-2010) all the remaining 2.95ODP tons of ODS (representing 15% of the baseline in 2007). The TPMP will make it possible for the professionals in the refrigeration the sector to improve their capacities in handling and use of the cooling agents, us improving the effectiveness and the output of the refrigeration companies.

Table 9 Reduction targets in CFC consumption as set by the Government of Mauritania:

Year	Annual Quantities to be phased out (Kg)
2008	1500
2009	1450
2010	0

4.4.Funding Required and Timetable for Implementation

The full amount of funding available as per the Decision 45/54, (US\$295,000) will be needed for the effective implementation of this program. The Project Funding will be requested in two phases in order to allow flexibility in the implementation of the sub-projects and to allow the ExCom to review the progress made in the first phase before releasing funding for the second phase (full Project Documents for all components are given in the Appendix 1 attached).

Table 10: Funding Required

Project Component	PHASE 1- UNEP	PHASE 1- UNDP	PHASE 2- UNEP	PHASE 2- UNDP	TOTAL (US\$)
Training for refrigeration technicians on good practices related to alternatives and starter tool kits	42,000	-	13,000	-	55,000
Training complement for customs officers and identifiers	29,000	-	12,000	-	41,000
Strengthening of 2 Training and referral centers (Nouakchott and Nouadhibou)	-	85,000	-	55,000	140,000
Report and monitoring	25,000	-	34,000	-	59,000
Total Requested funding	96,000	85,000	59,000	55,000	295,000