

## **Project Document**

**Government of Suriname**

**Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment**

**United Nations Development Programme**

### **Monitoring the Activities in the Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP)**

**Brief description:**

This project will allow the National Ozone Unit to monitor the activities and projects included in the Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP), in order to assist the Government to ensure that the country will meet its obligations under the Montreal Protocol. To monitor the activities within the RMP, a National Consultant with proven experience in refrigeration will be contracted on a part-time basis to collect and record data. The Consultant will give advise on refrigeration to the NOU and will monitor and report on all of the activities and the projects incorporated within the Technical Assistance project and the RMP to the NOU, UNEP and UNDP. The National Ozone Unit, (NOU) is the overall monitor for all the Montreal Protocol activities in the country.

## SIGNATURE PAGE

Country: **Suriname**

### UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s):

A comprehensive environmental policy, developed with participation of social partners, including civil society and the private sector.

[http://www.undp.org/documents/32-3-Suriname\\_2002\\_2006.doc](http://www.undp.org/documents/32-3-Suriname_2002_2006.doc)

**Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator (s):** Suriname meeting its reporting and other obligations under various international environmental conventions

<http://www.undp.org/execbrd/word/CCFSUR2.doc>

**Expected Output(s)/Indicator(s):** Reduction of the consumption of CFC refrigerant by 16 ODPtonnes (8 ODPtonnes/year)., this in order to meet the Montreal Protocol requirements as to the freeze and subsequent reduction of ODS consumption

### Implementing partners:

Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment

UNDP

### Other Partners:

National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname (NIMOS)

Programme Period: 2002-2006 Programme Component: 2004-2005 Project Title: Monitoring the Activities in the Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP) Project Code: SUR/REF/44/TAS/010 Project Duration: 30 months
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Total budget:	US\$ 25,750
Allocated resources:	
Multi lateral Fund	US\$ 25,750

Agreed by (Government):

Date \_\_\_\_\_

R. O. van Ravenswaay ; Minister of Planning and Development Cooperation

Agreed by (Implementing partners):

Date \_\_\_\_\_

C. P. Marica, Minister of Labour, Technological Development and

Environment

Date \_\_\_\_\_

S. Ang, Acting Director NIMOS

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Inyang Ebong-Harstrup; UNDP Resident Representative

Agreed by (UNDP):

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Inyang Ebong-Harstrup; UNDP Resident Representative



## List of Acronyms

ATM	Labour, Technological Development and Environment (Arbeid, Technologische Ontwikkeling and Milieu)
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCF	Country Cooperation Framework
CFC	chlorofluorocarbon
CoP	Conference of the Parties
EU	European Union
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GOS	Government of Suriname
IDB	Inter American Development Bank
MAC	mobile air conditioners
MOP	Multi-Annual Plan
NCSA	National Capacity Self-Assessment
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NIMOS	National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname
NMR	National Council for the Environment)
NOU	National Ozone Unit
NUES	Non Urban Environment Sector
OAIC	Ozone Action Information Clearinghouse
ODP	Ozone Depletion Potential
ODS	Ozone depleting substances
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PLOS	Planning and Development Cooperation
R&A/C	Refrigeration and air-conditioning
R&R	Recovery and recycling
RMP	Refrigerant Management Plan
SWAP	Sector Wide Approach
TC	Technical Committee
TPR	Tri- Partite Review
TRAC	Target for Resource Assignment from the Core (UNDP)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

## Section I—

### **Part I. Situation analysis**

#### **1 BACKGROUND, CONTEXT and RELATED WORK**

##### **1.1 General**

The Republic of Suriname lies on the north coast of South America, bordered by Brazil, Guyana and French Guiana. As a former Dutch colony, it gained independence from the Netherlands in 1975. Suriname is one of the least densely populated countries in the world, with a human population of about 480,000. Roughly 87- 90% of the population is concentrated in the capital city of Paramaribo and along the coastal region, while the remaining 10-13 % of the population lives in the interior, mostly in small villages. The varied population includes Creoles, Indians, Javanese, Maroons - who represent the only intact communities descended from runaway slaves in the New World - Amerindians and Chinese. Almost all-economic activities are concentrated along the coastal zone and the interior of the country has witnessed little development Suriname is highly dependent on resource extraction. Bauxite mining for aluminium production plays a central role in Suriname's economy, and alumina exports make up approximately 60% of revenues and 70% of export earnings. Gold mining and oil production show significant potential and will likely expand in the near future. Agricultural production, which is concentrated in the coastal zone, consists mainly of rice and bananas, and accounts for 27% of export earnings and 15% of employment. Per capita income is estimated at US\$ 2,201 (2002).

##### **1.2 Phase-out of Ozone depleting substances (ODS)**

Suriname acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer on 14<sup>th</sup> October 1997. In April 2005, Suriname ratified the London, Copenhagen, Beijing and Montreal Amendments. Suriname's Country Programme for the phase-out of ODS was presented and approved at the 41<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund.

The estimated 35.875 tonnes of CFC-12 consumed in Suriname during 2003, was employed by the refrigeration service sector. Virtually all of this CFC-12 consumption can be attributed to replenishment after leaks and the purposeful venting before and during servicing activities, such as repairs, maintenance, leak detecting and the cleaning of MAC units or refrigeration and air-conditioning (R&A/C) equipment and installations.

The greater proportion of this consumption is in the servicing of vehicles fitted with MACs, including replenishment of the refrigerant charge after leakage. While most of the MAC units are found in cars, other vehicles, such as pick-ups, delivery vans, lorries and buses are also air-conditioned.

##### **1.3 OZONE CONSUMPTION ESTIMATES**

With all the records of the Central Statistics Office lost in a recent fire, data was extrapolated to give an estimated 115 000 cars, SUVs and Pick-up trucks on the roads in 2003 of which 60% have air-conditioning units, 40% of which are based on CFC-12 technology. Further, it is estimated that 60% of these air-conditioning systems are serviced annually and at each service 1.5 kg of gas is used. Without any intervention a substantial proportion of the MAC equipment present in 2003 will continue to exist by the year 2010. .

About 3500 buses is estimated to be in service. Of these, 50% are considered to have CFC-12 air-conditioning systems installed. Based on these assumptions, 2.625 ODP tonnes of CFC-12 was used to service buses in 2003.

There are an estimated 200 refrigerated trucks in Suriname in 2003 and 60% of these are estimated to have CFC-12 refrigeration systems, with an estimated consumption in 2003 of 0.300 ODP tonnes of CFC-12.

There is an estimated 4000 commercial enterprises, comprising mainly of grocery shops, medium sized supermarkets and similar retail outlets, bars, restaurants and frozen foods outlet in Suriname in 2003, with a total of 10 000 refrigeration units employed. Of these, 35% are estimated to be based on CFC-12 technology, with a n estimated demand of 1.750ODP tonnes of CFC-12.

Industry estimates indicate that there were 2000 industrial refrigeration units in Suriname in 2003.with an estimated demand for CFC-12 of 4.0 ODP tonnes.

There was an estimated 96 000 domestic refrigeration units in 2003, of which 50% are believed to have CFC-12 technology with an estimated demand for CFC-12 of 2.40 ODP tonnes.

<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Sub-sector</b>	<b>Consumption estimate (ODP tonnes)</b>	<b>Sector Total</b>	<b>Percentage of total</b>
Mobile Systems	MACs	24.880	27.725	77.3%
	Buses	2.625		
	Refrigerated trucks	0.300		
Fixed Systems	Commercial Sector	1.750	8.150	22.7%
	Industrial	4.000		
	Domestic	2.400		

#### **1.4 ENABLING POLICY FRAMEWORK.**

The Government of Suriname has included CFCs and equipment containing CFCs in the Negative List of imports. As such, all importers of CFCs and related equipment now require a license issued by the Ministry of Health prior to importation. A quota system for the importation of CFCs, under which decreasing quotas will be assigned to importers, based on the Protocol limits for Suriname is being developed. These two requirements, along with a ban on the importation of equipment containing CFCs, including CFC-based compressors, have been brought together in a comprehensive

import/export licensing system, which is being implemented in the form of a State Decree Negative List.

It is not considered necessary at this stage to adjust the relative prices of refrigerants through consumption tax adjustments in order to encourage changing CFC-based systems to non-CFC technology. Rather, the NOU will monitor the impact of reduced CFC supplies and the unavailability of CFC-based compressors will have on retrofit practices and based on the observations, will decide if this action will become necessary in the future.

The Government of Suriname, based on a strong call from stakeholders, views the establishment of an End User Refrigeration Association as part of the policy infrastructure required to manage the industry. Through the Association, the Government hopes to set standards for entry into the profession, provide training to those seeking entry and establish guidelines for the purchase and use of refrigerants.

Based on the foregoing technology review and in order to make the best use of the potentially available MLF funding to eliminate CFC consumption, the project Implementation of the RMP :Technical Assistance Project for the MAC & Refrigeration Service Sectors proposes to build the capacity of service technicians to allow both vehicle owners and service technicians a choice when converting from a CFC-based system to a non-CFC alternative, thereby eliminating technical barriers to the choice, and allowing economics and policy to guide the decision.

## **Part II. Project Strategy**

### **2.1 Project Strategy and project objective**

The aim of this project is to monitor the activities and projects listed in the Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP) and the Technical Assistance Project.

It will be undertaken by a national consultant with qualifications in refrigeration, who will be contracted to help the NOU make arrangements for the implementation of all project components as well as to monitor industry practices and report on the application of the techniques learned as well as the use of the equipment provided. Specifically, the consultant will:

- assist in identifying service agencies to participate in the training workshops;
- assist the international consultant in conducting the training workshops;
- verify that participants are practicing the good practices learned during the training;
- verify that the recovery equipment is being used for the intended purpose;
- collect data on amount of refrigerants recovered and reused;
- collect data on retrofits undertaken; and
- assist with data collection on imports and use of refrigerant;

### **2.3. Linkages to other activities.**

This Technical Assistance Project is an integral part of the overall Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP), which was prepared by the Government of Suriname for the refrigeration sector, and approved at the 41<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund. One of the priorities is to stop the unnecessary discharge of CFC refrigerants into the atmosphere due to leaks and servicing emissions. In order to achieve this, the Government is incorporating within the RMP, this Technical Assistance Project for the MAC and refrigeration service sectors, including R&R, presented herewith.

In order to meet the Montreal Protocol requirements as to the freeze and subsequent reduction of ODS consumption, all the traditional importers of CFC refrigerants have been identified. They will be registered and will require import permits, which will be restricted to diminishing annual quotas. This quota system was recently legislated and is being administered by the Ministry of Health.

During the preparation of this Technical Assistance Project a survey was carried out. From this it is estimated that there are some 15 large formal enterprises servicing commercial R&A/C installations and equipment and 25 MAC servicing enterprise. Of these MAC servicing enterprises, 12 were considered responsible for carrying out 60 % of the servicing in this sector. A considerable amount of the servicing of MACs and fixed systems is carried out in the informal sector, in which there is an estimated 150 practitioners.

In Suriname the price of CFC-12 refrigerant (US\$5/kg) has risen steadily in recent years and is converging on that of HFC-134a (US\$8/kg). It is to be assumed that, due to import controls and increased world-wide restrictions in supply of CFC-12, this tendency will continue and in the near future HFC-134a could become the more economical of the two

A major concern of the Government is the low skill level of technicians in all sectors, particularly in the informal sector. . It is therefore considered critical to upgrade the skills of technicians through training workshops as well as by presenting the industry with training opportunities at the Nature Technical Institute. This latter activity will make it possible for technicians from both the formal and informal sectors that would not have been exposed to the Training in Good Practices under the UNEP RMP training project or the training in Recovery and Recycling and Retrofitting training under this Technical Assistance project to get exposure to these techniques. It is also considered necessary to establish an Association of Refrigeration Technicians which will, inter-alia, serve as a focal point through which information on technology developments can be passed on to the industry and standards set for entry into the servicing profession.

### **2.4 Output.**

This Technical Assistance Project will result in advise on refrigeration to the NOU and regular monitoring reports on all of the activities and the projects incorporated within the Technical Assistance project and the RMP to the NOU, UNEP and UNDP

It is expected that within two years this Technical Assistance Project contributes to meet the obligations with regard to acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer on the basis of quotas which will diminish over time, to reach zero in 2010.the Montreal Protocol



Indirectly, this Project will assist the Government to meet its scheduled ODS consumption phase-out commitments for 2005 and 2007 and help achieve a complete phase out of the ODS consumption in 2010. However, the Government of Suriname intends to review the situation in 2007 with the view to determining what further actions, if any, will be necessary to achieve a complete phase-out by 2010.

## **2.5 Project activities.**

In order to monitor the activities within the Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP), a National Consultant with proven experience in refrigeration will be contracted on a part-time basis to collect and record data. The Consultant will give advise on refrigeration to the NOU and will monitor and report on all of the activities and the projects incorporated within the Technical Assistance project and the RMP to the NOU, UNEP and UNDP. The National Ozone Unit, (NOU) is the overall monitor for all the Montreal Protocol activities in the country.

Specifically, the consultant will:

- assist in identifying service agencies to participate in the training workshops;
- assist the international consultant in conducting the training workshops;
- verify that participants are practicing the good practices learned during the training;
- verify that the recovery equipment is being used for the intended purpose;
- collect data on amount of refrigerants recovered and reused;
- collect data on retrofits undertaken; and
- assist with data collection on imports and use of refrigerant

## **Part III – Management Arrangements**

The project will be implemented according to the Assisted Government Execution modality (AGEX) in which UNDP supports the implementation of certain activities and is therefore considered one of the 'Implementing Agencies'. The designated institution or implementing partner responsible for managing the project (formerly referred to as executing entity) will be the Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment (ATM) as UNDP's counterpart on behalf of the Government of Suriname, and will have the final responsibility for the execution of this project in a timely manner in accordance with UNDP Assisted Government Execution procedures.

The National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname (NIMOS) will be implementing the project and act as another implementing agency and will therefore have the overall responsibility for the technical aspects of the project outputs, including the final review and approval of technical reports. For the effective implementation of the project, the National OZONE focal point will supervise the day-to-day implementation of project activities.

UNDP will provide implementation and monitoring support to the Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment in the following areas:

- Monitoring of support activities to NIMOS
- Procuring of goods and contracting of services under agreed UNDP procedures;
- Reviewing and assessing proposals for services and goods to ensure quality and value;
- Ensuring timely payment disbursements;

- Submit quarterly financial reports to the Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment (ATM ) with a copy to the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, and NIMOS
- Preparing and issuing Requests for Proposals (RFPs) internationally for the identification of the Technical assistance;
- Advising NIMOS on the technical content of the work produced by experts;
- Supporting the pre- and ongoing training activities.

All project activities are to be implemented according to Terms of Reference (see list of TORs to be developed as annex to this project document).

Once a year, discussions will be held with responsible persons and institutions for Ozone in Suriname, to ensure synergy and complementarity; likewise with the UNEP projects.

The project will be subject to an audit at least once during the duration of the project; preferably towards the end of the project activities.

### **3 PROJECT TIMETABLE**

The following is the timetable of activities that will be carried out:

ACTIVITY	2005				2006				2007	
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2
Government approval										
Setting up monitoring system										
Demonstration Workshops (R&R & Retrofits)										
Distribution of R&R equipment										
Monitoring of R&R, Technical Assistance Project and other RMP Projects										

## **Part IV. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

The implementation of the project will be reviewed periodically. There will be quarterly review meetings between the Executing entity/Implementing partners (Ministry ATM), the Implementing Agency (NIMOS) and UNDP. Minutes will be made from these meeting and be endorsed by all parties, based on which the implementation of the project may be revised

A joint Terminal Report will be prepared by the Implementing Agency. Acceptance of the terminal report will be subject to the technical review and approval by the Executing Agency and UNDP.

The monitoring of the project will be focused on outcomes and performance measurements of outputs of the project. The APR and the evaluations are the main instruments to assess this and stakeholders are participating in the rating process.

## **Part V. LEGAL CONTEXT**

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Suriname and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 27, April 1978. The Executing Agency shall, for the purpose of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, refer to the government co-operating agency described in that agreement.

The following type of revisions may be made to this project document with the signature of the UNDP Resident Representative only, provided he or she is assured that the other signatories of the project document have no objections to the proposed changes:

- Revisions in, or addition of any of the Annexes of the Project Document.
- Revisions that do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but are caused by the re-arrangement of inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation
- Mandatory annual revisions that rephrase the delivery of agreed project inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility.

## **Section II – Results and Resources Framework**



UNDP Global core result (MYFF):		National Strategies for Sustainable Development for integrating of economic, social and environmental issues adopted and implemented				
Country Cooperation Framework (CCF) Suriname outcome:		Support to Suriname in meeting its reporting and other obligations under various international environmental conventions				
Outcome indicators:		A comprehensive environmental policy, developed with participation of social partners, including civil society and the private sector.				
<b>Applicable MYFF Service Line<sup>1</sup>:</b>		3.6. National/sectoral policy and planning to control emissions and ozone- depleting substances and persistent organic pollutants				
<b>Partnership strategy:</b>		This project has been elaborated and will be implemented in an excellent partnership with the Government of Suriname, in particular the Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment, the National Institute for Environment and Development ( NIMOS) and numerous stakeholders from Government and non government agencies and institutes and commercial enterprises. The project and the intended follow-up program on institutional strengthening will reflect this partnership.				
<b>Project title and ID:</b>		Monitoring the Activities in the Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP) SUR/REF/44/TAS/010				
<b>Intended Outputs</b>	<b>Output target</b>	<b>Indicative activities</b>	<b>Timframe (quarter)</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Budget (USD)</b>	<b>Source</b>
Advise on refrigeration to the NOU and regular monitoring reports on all of the activities and the projects incorporated within the Technical Assistance project and the RMP to the NOU, UNEP and UNDP	National Ozone Unit to monitor the activities and projects included in the RMP, in order to assist the Government to ensure that the country will meet its obligations under the Montreal Protocol.	To monitor the activities and projects listed in the Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP) and the Technical Assistance Project; assist the international consultant in conducting the training workshops; data collection on amount of refrigerants recovered and reused, retrofits undertaken and imports and use of refrigerant	<b>Y1-Y3</b>	Contracting local Consultant for an average of 1 ½ days per week for 2,5 year	<b>19,500</b>	Multi Lateral Fund (Montreal Protocol)
			<b>Y1-Y3</b>	Transportation for National consultant	3,750	Multi Lateral Fund (Montreal Protocol)
			<b>Y1-Y3</b>	Sundries ( US\$ 1000 year)	2 500	Multi Lateral Fund (Montreal Protocol)

<sup>1</sup> MYFF: Multi-Year Funding Framework 2004-2007



## Section III – Workplan and Budget

### Annual Workplan

	<b>United Nations Development Programme</b>											
	<b>Suriname</b>											
	<b>Year: 2006</b>											
	<b>Project number: 000</b>											
	<b>Project Title: Monitoring the Activities in the Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP) SUR/REF/44/TAS/010</b>											
Project ID	Expected Output	Key activities	Time frame				Resp Party	Planned budget				
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		Fund	Donor	Budget	Description	Amount
	National Ozone Unit is able to monitor the activities and projects included in the RMP, in order to assist the Government to ensure that the country will meet its obligations under the Montreal Protocol.	Monitoring of activities and projects listed in the Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP) and the Technical Assistance Project; assist the international consultant in conducting the training workshops; data collection	x	x	x	x	NIMOS	63030	10009	71300	Local consultants	7,800
			NIMOS	63030	10009	74500	Transportation	1,500				
			NIMOS	63030	10009	74500	Miscellaneous	1,000				
<b>Total</b>												<b>10,300</b>

## **Annex1:**

### **General information on Suriname**

#### **Geography and population**

Land area	163,840 sq. km
Length of coastline	380 km
Shelf area (to 200 miles)	54, 550 sq. km
Terrain (0 to 1260 m above sea level)	Flat Coastal swamps, savannahs, mountains
Climate	Humid tropical. Rainfall 2400 mm/year.
Population density (2004)	3 persons per sq. km
Population (2004):	493,000
Annual population growth	1.2 %
Urban population	55%
Semi-urban	17%
Rural population	28%
Languages:	Dutch (official), Sranan Tongo (lingua franca), Hindustani, Javanese and other.

The capital city is Paramaribo, where around 42% of the population lives. Another 13% lives in Nieuw Nickerie and in suburban areas close to the capital. Roughly 10% of the population lives in the southern interior rainforest areas, which covers for 80% of the country's total land area.

#### **Economy**

GDP (2003)	US\$ 1044 millions
GDP per capita (2003):	US\$ 2170
GDP index:	0,61
Currency unit (2003):	Suriname dollar (SRD) 2.80 = US\$ 1.00
Main economic activities:	mining (bauxite, gold, petroleum), agriculture (rice, bananas), marine shrimp, timber.
Exports of goods & services	US\$ 577 millions (2003)
Imports of goods & services	US\$ 662 millions (2003)
External public debt (2003)	US\$ 342 millions (32.7% of GDP)
Domestic public debt (2003)	US\$ 157 millions (15.0% of GDP)

#### **Social Indicators (2000)**

Life expectancy at birth	69 years
Adult literacy	86 percent
Population without access to potable water	5 percent
HDI rank	74
Calorie intake	2809 cal p.c. per day
Infant mortality	32 per 1000 live births

## **Annex 2**

### **TERMS OF REFERENCE**

#### **LOCAL SURVEYORS FOR MONITORING OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REFRIGERANT MANAGEMENT PLAN IN SURINAME**

##### **1. Background**

UNDP is one of the four agencies designated by the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, to implement projects for the phase-out of ozone depleting substances (ODS). The Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund has approved additional projects for the RMP for Suriname at its 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting in December 2004. UNDP is the leading implementing agency for the following projects.

- i. Implementation of the RMP: Technical assistance for the MAC and refrigeration service sectors
- ii. Implementation of the RMP: Monitoring the activities

The main objective of the RMP is to enable the country to comply with the 2005 50% and 2007 85% CFC reduction obligations under the Montreal Protocol, through a series of projects. In the case of Suriname, the following other projects have also been approved within the RMP, and must be monitored under the monitoring project led by UNDP:

- iii. Implementation of the RMP: training of trainers in good practices of refrigeration (led by UNEP)
- iv. Implementation of the RMP: training of customs officers and other relevant stakeholders in monitoring of ODS (led by UNEP)
- v. Implementation of the RMP: development and strengthening of policy and regulatory framework for acceleration of compliance with the Montreal Protocol (led by UNEP)

##### **2. Duties and Responsibilities**

The Consultant, under the direct supervision of the local leading consultant, the Head of the National Ozone Unit and the respective UNDP MPU Programme Coordinator, and under the guidance of an external expert contracted by UNDP MPU NY to that end, will assist the National Ozone Unit in the direct monitoring of all the designated beneficiaries, processes and or results within the implementation of the Refrigerant Management Plan.

More specifically, the consultant will carry out the surveys assigned in a particular geographical area, using the forms and procedures provided by the leading consultant.

##### **3. Duration**

Part-time dedication from 1st August to 31st December 2005.. Upon satisfactory results, this contract may be renewed during all of years 2006 and 2007.

##### **4. Duty Station**

Paramaribo, Suriname.

##### **5. Fees**



The local consultant will receive a total lump sum fee according Financial rules and regulations of UNDP. Local travel is required, and reimbursement for such costs has been included in the consultant's fees.

**6. Qualifications**

Technical Degree in refrigeration or studying the last years of such training. Knowledge of the local refrigeration and air conditioning sector structure and contacts in this sector are also essential.

**7. Languages**

English as mother language.

**8. Computer Skills**

Proficiency in Word, Excel, and other relevant software Programs, and ability to communicate through e-mail.