Signature Page

Country: St. Vincent and the Grenadines

UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s):

(Link to UNDAF outcome., If no UNDAF, leave blank)

Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator (s): _Complete phase out of CFC's
Establishment of Technicians Association

(CP outcomes linked t the SRF/MYFF goal and service line)

Expected Output(s)/Indicator(s): Yearly ozone report showing decrease use of CFCs .

(CP outcomes linked t the SRF/MYFF goal and service line)

(designated institution/Executing agency) GEF._____

Other Partners:
(formerly implementing agencies)

Programme Period 2006-2008	
Programme Component:_____	
Project Title:_____	
Project ID: 00036430	
Project Duration: ten months	
Management Arrangement: NEX	

Budget	US$ 101,000
General Management Support Fee_NA	
Total budget:	US$ 101,000
Allocated resources:	
Government	
• Regular	
• Other:	
o Donor	
o Donor	
o Donor	
• In kind contributions	
Unfunded budget:	

Agreed by (Government): 02-05-06

Agreed by (Implementing partner/Executing agency):

Agreed by (UNDP):

UNDP-GEF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines

United Nations Development Programme

Montreal Protocol Unit

Terminal Phase-out Management Plan for CFCs in St. Vincent and the Grenadines

PROJECT SUMMARY

The Terminal Phase-out Management Plan (TPMP) for CFCs in St. Vincent and the Grenadines will be implemented through three annual implementation phases beginning January 2006 and will result in the complete phase-out of CFCs in St. Vincent and the Grenadines December 2009. The TPMP will ensure timely, sustainable and cost-effective phase-out of CFCs through a combination of training, technical support and policy/management support components. The total requested grant for the project is US$ 237 000. It is proposed that this grant be allocated over the next 3-year period, as St. Vincent and the Grenadines's current regulations mandate a total phase-out of CFCs by the end of 2009.

Table of Content

Acronyms

APR	Annual Progress Report
CFC	Chloro Fluoro Carbons
LVC	Low Volume Consuming Country
MAC	Mobile Air Conditioning
MLF	Multi Lateral Fund
MP	Montreal Protocol
NOU	National Ozone Unit
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substance
ODP	Ozone Depleting Potential
RMP	Refrigeration Management Plan
TPMP	Terminal Phase Out Management Plan
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
NAP	National Action Plan
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
SIDS	Small Island Developing States

Section 1. Brief Narrative

Part I. Situation Analysis

1. St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a net consumer of CFCs. The country does not manufacture CFCs nor is it involved in any manufacturing activity that entails the use of CFCs. Consequently, St. Vincent and the Grenadines is classified as a low volume consuming country. There are about 4 major importers of commercial and industrial refrigeration equipment and components in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The current population of commercial refrigeration equipment, including cold rooms is estimated at 5500 with an average initial charge of 4.0kg and an additional 2500 display cabinets, water fountains, bottle coolers, reach- in refrigerators etc, with an average initial charge of 1kg.

2. The estimated population of domestic appliances (refrigerators and freezers) in St. Vincent and the Grenadines is about 48,000. About 30% of these appliances are CFC-based. With an average CFC-12 charge of about 0.2 kg in each appliance, the total in-situ stock of CFC in this sub sector is 2.88 MT. The CFC-based equipment are generally the older stock, requiring service on average once every two years. With an average recharge/use of 0.3 Kg per service and with 50% of service operations requiring a recharge, the annual consumption in this sub sector is estimated at 1.08 metric tonnes. No recovery of refrigerants is practice in the domestic sector. It must also be noted that R-12 compressors for domestic appliances are readily available on the local market for prices ranging from US$100 - $150, depending on their capacity, while similar R-134a compressors cost on average 50% more that their R-12 equivalents.

3. Cognizant of its obligations under the Montreal Protocol, the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines enacted the Montreal Protocol (Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer) Act and accompanying Regulations which place immediate ban on the importation of equipment and appliances which use or contain CFCs. It also prohibits the importation of certain aerosols, foams, solvents and fire-fighting equipment dependant on CFCs. Under the Regulations, any appliances or vehicles incorporating CFC-based technology that is imported into the country must be retrofitted at the importer's expense before it is released by the Customs. Other notable Government measures pertaining to the regulation of ODS and ODS-based products include the labeling requirements set out in Section 9 of the Regulations, and the "Order to Retrofit" provisions in Section 7. In addition to these, the Comptroller of Customs will continue to exercise the powers already conferred upon him under the Customs (Control and Management) Act and will, in effect be conferred with additional powers under the Montreal Protocol Act and Regulations.

Part II. Strategy

4. The primary goal of this project will be to develop the individual, institutional and systemic capacity of the government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines and the ozone technician association to successfully complete the phase out of ozone depleting substances by 2009. In this regard, the ozone officer will work with the refrigeration technician association to provide training for technicians and assist in accessing appropriate equipment to perform their task. The Customs and Excise Department has been trained and equipped to control the entry of ODS in to the country. The Ministry of Health and the Environment now has the legal mandate to issue license based on a quota system. The national Ozone Unit is therefore at the centre of the ozone education and phase out process that aims to make St. Vincent Ozone Free by 2009.

5. The UNDP CO in Barbados as the cooperating implementing agency will implement the investment component of the TPMP (Component 1A and Component 2) while UNEP as the lead implementing agency will implement the non-investment component of the TPMP (Component 1B and Component 3). This project will be executed by the national Ozone Unit acting on behalf of the government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Health and the Environment in her capacity as administrative head will have administrative oversight of the project. She will be supported by the Environmental Services Coordinator, the national Environmental Advisory board and the UNDP representative. Together they will serve as a steering committee to ensure orderly, timely and efficient implementation of the project.

6. The key to success of this project is the full involvement and commitment of key stakeholders namely, technicians, importers, customs and the Ministry of health and the Environment. The consumer association will also be key since and informed and supportive consumer determines the market. To this end frequent stakeholder consultations will be a feature of the project coupled with high media visibility.

Part III. Management Arrangements

7. The Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines represented by the Ozone Unit in the Ministry of Health and the Environment will be the executing agency for this project. The Ozone Unit in the Ministry of Health and the Environment will liaise with all stakeholders as the overall coordinating entity. A Steering Committee comprising UNDP, PS Ministry of Health and the Environment, the Environmental Services Coordinator, and a representative from the Environmental Advisory Board will guide the project implementation and review TOR.

8. A Technical Review Group will be selected by the Steering Committee and will be responsible for reviewing the project's technical reports and other documents required intended for submission to the MLF and the Ozone secretariat. The Ozone Officer will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the project. The officer will organize meetings, collect data, manage project accounts and recruit staff. The Ozone Officer will report to the PS, UNEP and UNDP on all matters affecting the running of the project..

9. Project implementation will begin with an inception workshop. There will be a quarterly, midyear and final review in keeping with the MP reporting cycle. Stakeholder involvement will occur at every stage through a feedback mechanism as well as by being part of the knowledge network for project implementation.

10. Periodic Coordination meetings will be conducted with importers, technicians and customs to ensure project cohesion, adherence to project output and time lines thus ensuring a smooth and timely phase out..

11. In order to accord proper acknowledgement to the MLF and the Ozone Secretariat, reference will be made to their support and involvement in all document and media releases connected to this project. UNDP and UNEP logos will appear in published documents where applicably.

1. MONITORING AND REPORTING

1.1. Monitoring responsibilities and events

12. Coordination meetings amongst identified stakeholders will be conducted on a quarterly basis to assess the overall progress of preparation work and the timely provision of expected output deliverables. The UNDP CO will collaborate with UNEP and the National Steering Committee to ensuring the required degree of quality and substance.

13. *Day to day monitoring*. *The Environmental Services Coordination Unit* will be the responsibility of the day to day monitoring of the project. This Unit houses the Ozone Unit and the ozone officer who is responsible for the day to day execution of the project. A detailed monthly work plan will be developed at the inception workshop against which the Ozone officer can measure the progress of the project.

14. UNDP-CO will undertake through quarterly monitoring missions with the project proponent, or more frequently as deemed necessary. This will allow parties to take stock and to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project's development in a timely fashion to ensure smooth project preparation and design of project activities.

1.2. Project Monitoring Reporting

15. The Ozone Officer will be responsible for the preparation and submission of reports and updates or reports to the Ozone Secretariat, MLF, UNEP, and UNDP-CO as necessary.

(a) Inception Report (IR)

16. A project Inception Report will be prepared immediately following the Inception Workshop. It will include Monthly Work Plan detailing the activities and specific related outputs expected as part of project preparation work, as well as a revised Terms of Reference for expertise (as appropriate), and any additional details and information pertaining to execution and implementation arrangements and coordinating structures. To the extent possible, the workplan would include the dates of specific field visits, project design support missions from the UNDP-CO or UNEP or project development consultants. The Report will also include the detailed budget for the duration of the project..

(b Progress Reports

17. Short reports outlining main updates on project outputs, challenges or successes will be provided to the UNDP Country Office. The need and frequency of these reports will be agreed upon with the steering committee team and the UNDP-CO prior to the implementation of preparation work.

(c) Quarterly Progress Reports

18. Short reports outlining main updates in project progress will be provided quarterly to the local UNDP Country Office and the standard ozone reports to UNEP and the Ozone Secretariat.

(d) Technical Reports

19. Technical Reports are detailed documents covering specific areas of analysis or scientific specializations within the overall project. As part of the Inception Report, the project team will prepare a draft Reports List, detailing the technical reports that are expected to be prepared on key areas of activity during the course of the Project, and tentative due dates. Where necessary this Reports List will be revised and updated, and included in subsequent APRs.

(e) Project Publications

20. Project Publications will form a key method of crystallizing and disseminating the results and achievements of the Project. These publications may be scientific or informational texts on the activities and achievements of the Project, in the form of journal articles, multimedia publications, etc. These publications can be based on Technical Reports, depending upon the relevance, scientific worth, etc. of these Reports, or may be summaries or compilations of a series of Technical Reports and other research. The project team will determine if any of the Technical Reports merit formal publication, and will also (in consultation with UNDP, UNEP, the government and other relevant stakeholder groups) plan and produce these Publications in a consistent and recognizable format. Project resources will need to be defined and allocated for these activities as appropriate and in a manner commensurate with the project's budget.

Audit Clause

21. The Government will provide the Resident Representative with certified periodic financial statements, and with an annual audit of the financial statements relating to the status of the UNDP implemented component. The Audit will be conducted by the legally recognized auditor of the Government, or by a commercial auditor engaged by the Government.

Part V. Legal Context

22. This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 29th April 1983. The host country implementing agency shall, for the purpose of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, refer to the government co-operating agency described in that agreement.

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

- Revisions or additions to the UNDP PRODOC only;

- Mandatory annual revisions, which rephase the delivery of agreed, project inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility.

Section II. Total Work Plan and Budget

Award: tbd

Award Title ; Terminal Phase-out Management Plan for CFCs in St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Project ID : tbd

Project Title: Terminal Phase-out Management Plan for CFCs in St. Vincent and the Grenadines

MLF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party	Source of Funds	PLANNED BUDGET AND WORKPLAN			
			Atlas Code	Budget Description (general)	Year 1 US$	Total US$
Trained technicians operating in a legislative framework that facilitates phase out of ODS in SVG	Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines	MLF 63080	71300	National Staff	10,000	
			71200	International Consultant	5,000	
			72200	Equipment	50,000	
			71600	Travel	3,000	
			74500	Miscellaneous	2,000	70,000
End-users in SVG fully retrofitted thus obviating the need for CFCs.	Government of St. Vincent and the Genadines	MLF 63080	71300	National Staff	3,000	
			71200	International Consultant	5,000	
			72100	Incentive	18,000	
			71600	Travel	3,000	
			74500	Miscellaneous	2,000	
Subtotal by source			*MLF*		*101.000*	*101.00*
			Government (in kind)		*59,000*	*59,000*
Grand total					**101.000**	**101.000**

Signature Page

Country: St. Vincent and the Grenadines

UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s):

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Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator (s): _Complete phase out of CFC's Establishment of Technicians Association

(CP outcomes linked t the SRF/MYFF goal and service line)

Expected Output(s)/Indicator(s): Yearly ozone report showing decrease use of CFCs.

(CP outcomes linked t the SRF/MYFF goal and service line)

(designated institution/Executing agency) GEF._____

Other Partners: _____
(formerly implementing agencies)

_____

Programme Period 2006-2008
Programme Component:_____
Project Title:_____
Project ID: 00036430
Project Duration: ten months
Management Arrangement: NEX

Budget US$ 101,000
General Management Support Fee_NA
Total budget: US$ 101,000
Allocated resources: _____
Government _____
- Regular
- Other:
  - Donor _____
  - Donor _____
  - Donot _____
- In kind contributions _____

Unfunded budget: _____

Agreed by (Government):

_____

Agreed by (Implementing partner/Executing agency):

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Government	
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o Donor	
o Donor	
o Donor	
• In kind contributions	
Unfunded budget:	

Agreed by (Government):

Agreed by (Implementing partner/Executing agency):

Agreed by (UNDP):

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON SUBSTANCES THAT DEPLETE THE OZONE LAYER

PROJECT COVER SHEET

COUNTRY	ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	**IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES**	UNEP and UNDP
PROJECT TITLE	Terminal Phase-out Management Plan for CFCs in St. Vincent and the Grenadines		

PROJECT IN CURRENT BUSINESS PLAN				Yes		
SECTOR				Refrigeration		
SUB-SECTOR				Servicing in all sub-sectors		
ODS USE IN SECTOR	Baseline (Average of 1995-97)			1.8	MT ODP	
	Current (2004)			2.32	MT ODP	
Reported Consumption		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
ODP Tonnes		6.0	6.9	6.0	3.71	2.32
PROJECT IMPACT (Aggregate up to 2010)				14.07	MT ODP	
PROJECT DURATION				3. years		
PROJECT COSTS			US$	237 000		
LOCAL OWNERSHIP				100 %		
EXPORT COMPONENT				0%		
REQUESTED GRANT			US$	237 000		
COST EFFECTIVENESS			US$/kg /y	16.84		
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY SUPPORT COSTS			US$	11 520		
TOTAL COST OF PROJECT TO MULTILATERAL FUND			US$	248 520		

PROPOSED FINANCING

Tranche I:	US$	168 000
Tranche II:	US$	59 000
Tranche III:	US$	10 000

PROJECT MONITORING MILESTONES	Included
NATIONAL COORDINATING BODY	National Ozone Unit, Ministry of Health and Environment

PROJECT SUMMARY

The Terminal Phase-out Management Plan (TPMP) for CFCs in St. Vincent and the Grenadines will be implemented through three annual implementation phases beginning January 2006 and will result in the complete phase-out of CFCs in St. Vincent and the Grenadines December 2009. The TPMP will ensure timely, sustainable and cost-effective phase-out of CFCs through a combination of training, technical support and policy/management support components. The total requested grant for the project is US$ 237 000. It is proposed that this grant be allocated over the next 3-year period, as St. Vincent and the Grenadines's current regulations mandate a total phase-out of CFCs by the end of 2009.

PREPARED BY	United Nations Environment Programme/ DTIE in collaboration with United Nations Development Programme	**DATE**	September 2005

PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES TERMINAL PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR CFCS

1. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this project are:

a) To enable St. Vincent and the Grenadines to meet its obligations related to CFCs under the Montreal Protocol and its own Licensing System.
b) To ensure timely, sustainable and cost-effective CFC phase-out through development and implementation of a combination of investment, training, technical support and policy/management support components.
c) To achieve complete phase-out of CFCs in St. Vincent and the Grenadines by December 2009.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

St. Vincent and the Grenadines is an archipelago in the Caribbean, with seven inhabited islands, comprising a total land area of 389 sq. km. and a total population of 106 253 (2001 Census). The key sectors in the economy are tourism, and agriculture. The main population and business concentrations are in St. Vincent, the largest of the islands, and in particular, in Kingstown, the Capital city.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines ratified the Vienna Convention and the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol on September 5th, 1996. The country also Acceded to the London and Copenhagen Amendments in December 1996, and Accession of the Montreal and Beijing Amendments is pending. Since the per capita consumption of ODSs in St. Vincent and the Grenadines is less than 0.3 MT, the country is classified as an Article 5 Country under the Protocol. In addition, with a total annual consumption of less that 360 ODP tomes, the country is further classified a Low ODS Volume Consuming country (LVC). The Country Programme, incorporating the national strategy and action plan to phase out ODS in line with the Montreal Protocol control schedule, was approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund (MLF) in July 1998. The Country Programme identified activities and initiatives that Government and industry would undertake to achieve ODS phase-out, including institutional strengthening, public awareness activities, development and enforcement of regulations and recovery and recycling of CFCs.

As St. Vincent and the Grenadines is neither a producer nor an importer of ODS, consumption, as defined under the Montreal Protocol, is equal to imports. Between 1999 and 2004, with the assistance of the MLF, St. Vincent and the Grenadines implemented a number of projects and activities to reduce its consumption of CFCs in the refrigeration and air-conditioning (R&AC) servicing sector, the main sector where ODSs are consumed in the country. The projects and activities were incorporated into St. Vincent and the Grenadines's Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP), which was approved by the Executive Committee in April 1999, and represented the country's strategy for achieving

CFC phase-out in the R&AC servicing sector. All of the activities identified in the Plan are completed or nearing completion, and the country is now ready to proceed with a terminal phase out plan.

It should be noted that St. Vincent and the Grenadines has adopted a comprehensive legislative framework to support the ODS phase-out in the country, including a Licensing System for the importation of CFCs and bans on imports of equipment and products containing CFCs. With implementation of the Licensing System, consumption (imports) of CFCs is to be completely phased out by December 2009, consistent with the Montreal Protocol schedule.

There has been some confusion over the baseline consumption for St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The Ozone Secretariat's records indicate a baseline consumption of 1.8 ODP tonnes while the Government claims that the actual baseline was 3.71 ODP tonnes. At the Secretariat's baseline level, the country is in non compliance and even with the Government's value, the country was in non-compliance due to over consumption between 1999 and 2002 (see Table 4.1). The government has recognized this, and in a letter to the Ozone Secretariat in August 2004, laid out a plan to return to compliance and meet its obligations under the Montreal Protocol for the phase out of CFCs, and which was accepted by the Implementation Committee. However, based on the analysis of the available data, the country will require special assistance if it is to meet those commitments.

This TPMP was prepared by UNEP, with the support of UNDP and an international consultant. Assistance was also provided by the National Ozone Unit and a local consultant hired to undertake data collection and analysis. The project was approved by the Executive Committee at its 44th Meeting as an RMP update, but the government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines agreed to convert it into a Terminal Phase our Plan, as suggested by the Secretariat.

2.2 Institutional and Regulatory Framework

The activities related to ozone layer protection and implementation of the Montreal Protocol are coordinated by the National Ozone Unit within the Ministry of Health and the Environment through:

a) Implementation of the plan of action communicated to the Ozone Secretariat in August 2004 to return to compliance;
b) active monitoring of the progress of implementation of projects and activities funded by MLF;
c) Implement the Plan of Action to Return to Compliance
d) implementation of the projects under the RMP;
e) formulating guidelines and regulations as necessary for policy implementation;
f) supporting public awareness initiatives and campaigns for promoting ozone layer protection at the

g) consumer level, and
h) regular interactions with other ministries, departments and industry representatives on matters related to the national phase out strategy and its impact on consumption.
i) Participate in Regional and international Montreal Protocol Matters
j) Chairing and providing secretariat services to the National Ozone Action Steering Committee

2.2.1 Licensing system for the import of CFCs.

The Montreal Protocol (Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer) Act No. 49 of 2003 and the Statutory Rules and Regulations No 14 of 2005, entitled "Montreal Protocol (Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer) Regulations, 2005" together form the legal basis for the import/export licensing system and came into force on July 26th 2005. These instruments represent a key element of the overall plan to enable the country to comply with its Montreal Protocol obligations to freeze and subsequently phase out the use of CFCs. The legislation provides a schedule for phasing out importation of CFCs through the administration of quotas for importers covering the period January 2005 to December 2009, and cover the following substances:

CFC-11 ($CFCl_3$)
CFC-12 (CF_2CL_2)
CFC-113($C_2F_3CL_3$)
CFC-114($C_2F_4CL_2$)
CFC-115(C_2F_5CL)
R502 (51.2% CFC115 AND 48.8% HCFC 22)

The granting of licenses to import the above substances and the assignment of annual quotas to importers is the responsibility of the Minister of Health and the Environment, acting on the advice of the National Ozone Unit. The quotas are based on the baseline consumption adopted by the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines and are assigned to importers based on a percentage calculated on the basis of their historic market share.

2.2.2 Controls on imports of products and equipment containing or using ODS

The Montreal Protocol (Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer) Act and accompanying Regulations places an immediate ban on the importation of equipment and appliances which use or contain CFCs. It also prohibits the importation of certain aerosols, foams, solvents and fire-fighting equipment dependant on CFCs. Under the Regulations, any appliances or vehicles incorporating CFC-based technology that is imported into the country must be retrofitted at the importer's expense before it is released by the Customs.

2.2.3 Other regulatory measures pertaining to ODS

Other notable Government measures pertaining to the regulation of ODS and ODS-based products include the labeling requirements set out in Section 9 of the Regulations, and the "Order to Retrofit" provisions in Section 7. In addition to these, the Comptroller of Customs will continue to exercise the powers already conferred upon him under the Customs (Control and Management) Act and will, in effect be conferred with additional powers under the Montreal Protocol Act and Regulations.

2.3 Industry Structure

St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not produce CFCs and there are no manufacturing or assembly operations that use CFCs as an input. Hence all consumption, which is equal to imports, is entirely in the R&AC sector for servicing of existing CFC-based appliances, systems and equipment.

2.3.1 Upstream suppliers

Production
As indicated, there is no production of CFCs in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The entire domestic demand is met through imports from North America, Europe, Asia and other Caribbean countries, particularly Antigua and Barbuda.

Imports
The Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines has identified three major importers for CFCs, who are licensed to import under the Montreal Protocol Regulations. In addition, there are a few occasional importers who operated prior to the licensing system, but who will be denied import licenses in future.

Distribution
The CFCs imported are sold to the users directly by the importers or indirectly through secondary distributors or retailers.

2.3.2 Downstream users

Manufacturing
There is no manufacturing activity in St. Vincent and the Grenadines involving the use of CFCs as intermediate products.

Servicing
There are a total of about 10 service establishments in the mobile air conditioning (MAC) sub-sector and about an additional 40 persons who service MACs on an occasional basis. In the domestic and commercial sub sectors, there are about 25 service establishments and an additional 80 occasional service providers offering services. All of the 10 MAC service establishments also service fixed systems, but it appears that the occasional service providers service both fixed (mainly domestic) and mobile systems. The larger consumers, such as the Brewery, Bottlers (St. Vincent) Ltd, and the larger hotels have in-house services. It is estimated that there is a total of 200 technicians operating in the formal and informal sectors.

End-users
The end-users of products containing CFCs are in the domestic, commercial, and mobile air conditioning sub-sectors. The few chillers in operation have been retrofitted and the scale of industrial operations does not merit separate consideration from the commercial sub sector.

2.4 Description of Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Sector, Use and Demand for CFCs

In order to assess the status and results of the implementation of the RMP and to identify constraints and needs for further assistance for ODS phase-out, UNEP commissioned a comprehensive survey of the R&AC sector in St. Vincent and the Grenadines with assistance from a local consultant, during August and September 2005. Questionnaires designed to assess the baseline conditions related to the usage of CFCs were circulated within the industry and supplemented with visits to facilities of service establishments and end-users. This was followed up by a visit of an international expert on behalf of UNEP to St. Vincent and the Grenadines in September, 2005. The CFC use figures obtained from the survey and interactions were correlated with the CFC import data from the relevant government departments. The results of the survey and interactions are summarized as below.

2.4.1 Domestic refrigeration equipment

The estimated population of domestic appliances (refrigerators and freezers), is about 48,000. About 30% of these appliances are CFC-based. With an average CFC-12 charge of about 0.2 kg in each appliance, the total in-situ stock of CFC in this sub sector is 2.88 MT. The CFC-based equipment are generally the older stock, requiring service on average once every two years. With an average recharge/use of 0.3 Kg per service and with 50% of service operations requiring a recharge, the annual consumption in this sub sector is estimated at 1.08 metric tonnes. No recovery of refrigerants is practice in the domestic sector. It must also be noted that R-12 compressors for domestic appliances are readily available on the local market for prices ranging from US$100 - $150, depending on their capacity, while similar R-134a compressors cost on average 50% more that their R-12 equivalents.

2.4.2 Commercial & industrial refrigeration equipment

There are about 4 major importers of commercial and industrial refrigeration equipment and components in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The current population of commercial refrigeration equipment, including cold rooms is estimated at 5500 with an average initial charge of 4.0kg and an additional 2500 display cabinets, water fountains, bottle coolers, reach- in refrigerators etc, with an average initial charge of 1kg.

Following the training in good practices in refrigeration in 1999 the major service agency, who services this sector exclusively has retrofitted all his clients' equipment to non-CFC technologies as part of his service, while a few other trainees have done so in consultation with clients. As a result, the population of CFC based technologies in this sub-sector is rather small,

For commercial and industrial refrigeration equipment, it is estimated that 15% are CFC-based. These are serviced on average once in two years, and in 50% of the service a full charge of 4kg is used. Further, one of the major service agencies who received a recovery machine under the RMP estimates that he recovers about 100 kg per year. Based on these estimates, the current demand in this sub-sector is 725kg.

For display cabinets, water coolers, bottle cooers, reach-in refrigerators etc, the current estimate is that 25% of these still contain CFC. The average service cycle is 2 years and for 50% of the

services a full charge of 1 kg is used. Some recovery is done in this sub-sector also, and this is estimated at 40kg per year. Based on these estimates, the current demand for CFCs in this sub-sector is 116 kg.

2.4.3 MAC equipment

According the St. Vincent and the Grenadines Licensing Authority, there are 20 216 licensed vehicles on the island and it is estimated that about 2000 vehicles are not licensed. The Authority's records indicate 14 431 cars, SUVs and pick ups and 2305 passenger vans. For the purpose of this assessment, a total population of 16 000 will be used because it is estimated that the remaining registered vehicles are trucks, earth moving vehicles etc, which are not reported to be air conditioned.

The vehicle stock in S. Vincent and the Grenadines is relatively old, with 1992 model vehicles incorporating CFC based air conditioning systems still available from used car dealers. Industry estimates that 80% of all vehicles are air conditioned and that 40% of these have CFC based air conditioning systems. With an average charge of about 1 kg per unit, this gives an in-situ stock of 5.12 tonnes of R-12. It is further estimated that these vehicles are serviced once every 2 years and in 30% of the case a full recharge of the system is required. In another 20% of the cases the system is topped up more frequently (about once every 4 – 6 months) without an attempt to find and stop leaks, while for the other 50% of the service the problem is mechanical and not requiring any charging of the system. Based on these estimates, the demand in the MAC sector for full recharge of systems is 768 kg and an additional 1.024 tonnes for recharging leaking systems. Some recovery and recycling is practiced in the MAC sub sector and the estimated amount is 300kg per year. Taken together, the estimated net demand for R-12 in the MAC sector of 1.49 tonnes.

R-12 MAC compressors are available on the local market at an average cost of US$200.00

2.4.4 Summary

A summary of the breakdown of the projected CFC consumption for 2005 in servicing by sub-sectors, in the R&AC Sector in St. Vincent and the Grenadines is tabulated below:

Table 1: Summary of Estimated CFC usage for 2005

Sub-sector	CFC use (ODP T)
Domestic refrigeration appliances/equipment	1.08

Commercial/Industrial refrigeration equipment	0.84
MAC equipment	1.49
Total	**3.41**

2.4.5 Footnote:

The official baseline consumption for St. Vincent and the Grenadines is 1.8 ODP tonnes, but the country has claimed that a more realistic figure is 3.648 ODP tonnes. However, regardless of which figure is used, the country is unlikely to meet the 50% reduction in consumption required under the Protocol in 2005 and as such, will remain in non-compliance for over consumption. This was indicated to the Ozone Secretariat in a letter from the Government, dated August 12th, 2004. That letter, which was written in response to Decisions XIV/24 and XV/42 of the Executive Committee, laid out a strategy to return to sustainable compliance, which included the completion of Customs Training, the implementation of the import/export licensing system, further training of technicians and more public education and awareness programmes.

2.5 Prices of refrigerants

A summary of prevailing average market prices (including taxes) in 2005 of various refrigerants in St. Vincent and the Grenadines is tabulated below:

Table-2 St. Vincent and the Grenadines – Prices of selected CFCs/substitutes

Refrigerant	Price (US$/kg)
CFC-12	8.20
HCFC-22	7.35
R-502	27.20
HFC-134a	13.60

As compared to the situation in many other Article 5 countries, the price of CFC-12 is lower than for HFC-134a. However, based on quotations received from suppliers, importers indicated that new shipments are likely to see a 50% increase in the price of CFC-12. If this indeed happens, the prices of CFC-12 and HFC-134a are likely to become more comparable. These price increases are also likely to encourage more active recovery of gases during servicing, as was indeed indicated by some technicians when informed of the upcoming price increases.

2.6 Results from Refrigerant Management Plan projects

2.6.1 Training in Good Practices in Refrigeration:

The RMP approved for St. Vincent and the Grenadines in April 1999 contained two main projects: the Training of Technicians and the Training of Customs Officers. The technicians training included two sub-components, viz, the Train-the-Trainers programme in Good Practices in Refrigeration, under which 25 technicians were trained as trainers in June 1999 and Phase 2 of the same programme under which an additional 40 technicians were trained by local trainers. Both training components included exposure to fixed and mobile systems.

Under this component of the RMP, equipment was provided and distributed as follows:

Table 3: Assignment of Equipment Received

Equipment	Number Received	Location	Condition (Operational?)
Recovery Equipment	3	St. Vincent Technical College. Andrew's Refrigeration Kingstown General Hospital	Yes Yes Yes
Recovery and recycling Equipment	3	St. Vincent Technical College Andrew's Refrigeration Kingstown General Hospital	Yes Yes Yes
Electronic Leak Detectors	3	St. Vincent Technical College Andrew's Refrigeration Kingstown General Hospital	Yes Yes Yes
Refrigerant Identifier	4	Andrew's Refrigeration Customs and Excise Department	Yes
Electronic Scales	3	St. Vincent Technical College Andrew's Refrigeration Kingstown General Hospital	Yes Yes Yes

The equipment at the Technical College is used in its Refrigeration Technicians' Training Programme. Andrews' Refrigeration conducted the Phase 2 training and the equipment assigned to that establishment, as well as at the General Hospital are currently used to recover refrigerants during servicing. The RMP did not include a formal Recovery and Recycling component, although this was included in the Training programmes.

2.6.2 Training of Custom Officers

This project was completed in October 2004 following the 5-day mixed approach developed by UNEP. The result was the training of 33 "trainers" by an international trainer and an additional 21 Customs Officers by local trainers under the guidance of the international trainer.

2.6.3 RMP Budget:

The RMP for St. Vincent and the Grenadines was approved at the 25th Executive Committee with the following budgetary allocation:

a. Train the Trainers for Good Practices in Refrigeration
   US$44,200.00
b. Monitoring and Control of ODS and ODS based equipment
   US$28,250.00

3.0 CFC CONSUMPTION TRENDS AND STRATEGY FOR PHASE-OUT

St. Vincent and the Grenadines is currently in non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol because its consumption is over its baseline. Further, based on the official baseline and the phase out schedule communicated to the Secretariat, the country will remain in non compliance until 2007. However, the country has claimed that the data used to calculate its baseline was understated and has claimed that a more realistic baseline for the country is 3.648 ODP tonnes. At this revised figure the country would have returned to compliance in 2004 and remain in compliance through 2010.

The reported consumption levels from 1995 to 2004 as well as the projected consumption from 2005 – 2010, derived from the analysis of data collected for the preparation of this TPMP, and based on an average reduction in demand of 15% in a do-nothing scenario under which reductions are due only to the retiring of existing stocks of CFC-based equipment, are shown in Tables 4.1 and 4.2 respectively.

Table 4.1 Reported Consumption

Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Reported consumption	2.3	0.6	2.2	2.3	10	6	6.9	6	3.71	2.32
Protocol Limits						1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8

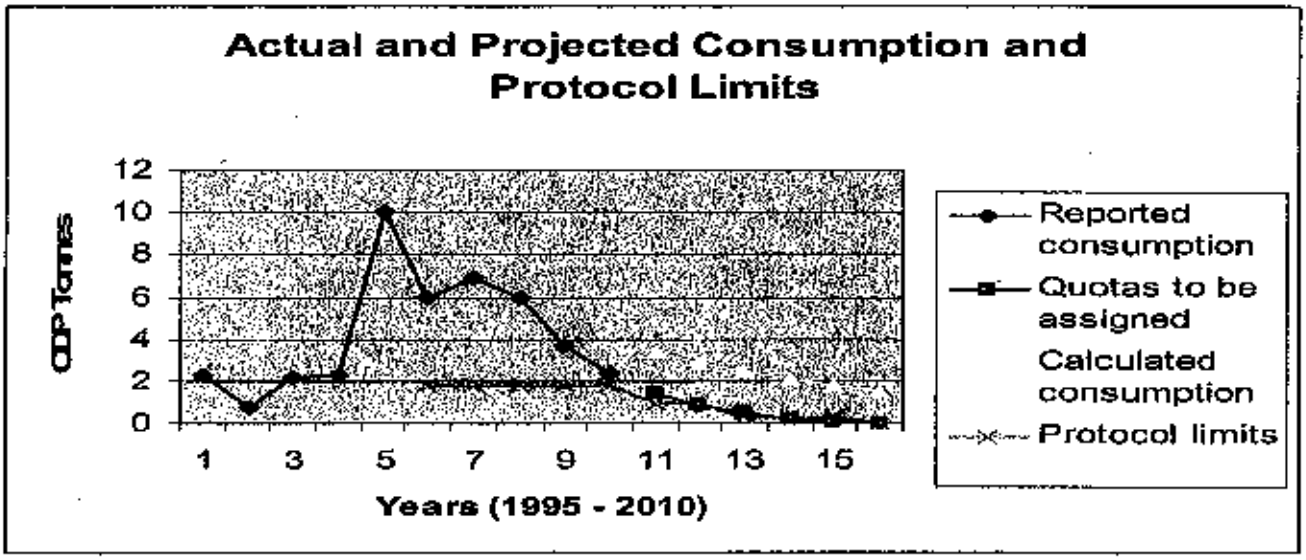
Table 4.2 Projected consumption

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Projected consumption (based on quotas to be allocated)	1.39	0.83	0.45	0.22	0.1	0
Calculated consumption	3.41	2.88	2.45	2.08	1.77	1.50
Protocol Limits	0.9	0.9	0.27	0.27	0.27	0

It will be observed from the Table above that the quotas to be assigned will be above the Protocol limits in 2005 and 2007 and the country is likely to fall into non-compliance in those years. The quotas were calculated using the Government's

recommended baseline in a manner to smooth out the reductions, and were by the Implementation Committee. However, in 2007 the NOU will retain the excess of the quotas over the Protocol limits (0.18 Mt) in abeyance and will only release it if it is unavoidable.

Figure I: Historical trend of CFC consumption, projected Consumption and Protocol Limits (imports) in St. Vincent and the Grenadines



The reductions in consumption achieved between 1999 and 2004 is the result of a number of factors, including:

- The natural retirement of older equipment;
- The increasing availability of non-CFC technologies on the local market;
- The retrofitting of CFC-based equipment by some technicians who were trained under the RMP;
- The public education and awareness efforts of the NOU; and
- A small amount of recovery and recycling that is taking place.

Notwithstanding these reductions, the achievement of the planned reductions between 2005 and 2009 will depend on a number of measures being put in place. Key among these is the recent entry into law of the import/export licensing system, which gives the NOU the legal authority to issue import quotas in keeping with the planned reductions and the Customs department the authority to enforce the quotas. Notwithstanding the entry into law of the Regulations in July 2005, the NOU has reached agreement with

importers to introduce the licensing and quota system and quotas are assigned to importers as of the beginning of 2005 when the Regulations were in an advanced stage of completion. This means that as of 2005, import levels should follow the schedule contained in Table 5 below

As presented in Table 1, the calculated consumption for 2005 is 3.41 ODP tonnes of CFCs, compared to the 1.39 ODP tones projected in the phase out schedule communicated to the Ozone Secretariat. This means that with the enforcement of the licensing and quota system as agreed on a voluntary basis by importers from 2005prior to the entry into law of the licensing system, there will be an artificial shortfall in the supply of CFCs. The Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines is aware of this situation and is desirous of managing this shortfall be putting into place the necessary mechanisms to ensure that key sectors of the economy, which will be affected by this shortfall, have options to address the situation. To this end, the Government has agreed to prepare this Terminal Phase Out Management Plan (TPMP) to achieve a complete phase out of the use of CFCs from January 2010 by including elements and actions that will reduce the negative impacts of the reduced supply of CFCs to the economy. However given the timing with which the projects in this TPMP will be approved and implemented, and the time lag between project implementation and its impact being felt, the country is likely to fall into non-compliance in 2005 also. Unfortunately, no import figures for 2005 were available at the time of the survey conducted to indicate whether this is likely to happen.

Targets to be Achieved:

Based on the results of surveys conducted for the preparation of this TPMP, the calculated demand for CFCs in St. Vincent and the Grenadines between 2005 and 2010 is shown in Table 5 below. When this is compared to the quota levels to be assigned, there is a gap in supply compared to calculated demand up to 2010 (See Table 5 for figures). The challenge of this TPMP, which includes all the elements the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines considers necessary to meet the complete phase out of CFCs by 2010 is to ensure that the gap between supply and demand is met without undue hardships to the economy or any special groups within it. This will be achieved through a number of direct and enabling initiatives, described below.

Table 5: Calculated Demand, Import Quotas and Gap in Supplies

	Projected demand and Required Impact of Projects					Total
Year	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	
Calculated demand	2.88	2.45	2.08	1.77	1.50	10.68
Import quotas to be assigned	0.83	0.45	0.22	0.1	0	1.50
Gap to be covered	**2.05**	**2.00**	**1.86**	**1.67**	**1.50**	**9.08**
Contribution of the proposed R&R programme	0.43	0.37	0.31	0.27	0.23	1.61
Contribution from the proposed Retrofit Programme	1.62	1.63	1.55	1.40	1.27	7.47

4.0 DESCRIPTION OF TERMINAL PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLAN

4.1 TPMP projects and activities

The rationale for the projects and activities under this TPMP is based on intensive consultations involving St. Vincent and the Grenadines's NOU, UNEP, UNDP, refrigeration technicians, service workshop operators, end-users and CFC distributors, as well as an analysis of the completed RMP projects included in Section 2.6 of this document. Through these consultations and analysis, it became evident that in order to facilitate the complete phase-out of CFCs and to achieve compliance with the Licensing System, a number of key activities will need to be undertaken, including:

- Further Training of Technicians by extending training on good practices to those technicians, mostly in the informal sector, who did not participate in the initial training provided, or the one available at the training institutes;
- Further training of Customs officers in the enforcement of the Montreal Protocol Regulations;
- Continued implementation and enforcement of the ODS import/export licensing system;
- Prevention of illegal trade;
- Establishment of an Association of Refrigeration Technicians;
- Mandating the licensing and certification of technicians through legislation; and
- Strengthening of Recovery and Reuse practices and use of existing R&R equipment through awareness-raising and promotion, as well as development of a Code of Good Practice;
- Providing additional Recovery equipment for the commercial/industrial and MAC, with obligations by selected owners of the equipment to report regularly on quantities of CFCs recovered, recycled and re-used; and
- Financing retrofitting in the MAC and fixed systems sectors.

These activities have been organized under three main TPMP project components, described in more detail in Annexes I to III of this document.

The activities proposed above are expanded as individual project proposals with associated implementation schedules and budgets, as is required by the Executive Committee for project proposals. However, the Government sees these activities as occurring under three broad areas of intervention. These are:

- Creating and/or strengthening the enabling environment to facilitate the smooth transition to a CFC-free economy;
- Investment interventions to achieve specific consumption reductions; and
- Monitoring, reassessments of the impacts of interventions and realignment of interventions based on the monitoring and reassessment exercises.

In this regard the Government views this TPMP and the projects contained there-in as a set of integrated activities designed to be mutually supportive of each other, but with built in flexibility to allow for a refocusing of the specific interventions to achieve maximum impact on consumption reductions. The Government proposes to undertake these reassessment and refocusing activities in collaboration with UNEP, who is the lead Implementing Agency for the implementation, monitoring and reporting on this TPMP, and requests the Executive Committee to permit some flexibility in the implementation of the project activities, with the understanding that the total budget remains fixed at the level to be approved and the Government will not request further financial support to phase the use of Annex A CFCs.

4.1.1 Component I: Training and Certification of Technicians

This project will aim at strengthening good refrigeration practices, including recovery and recycling, and retrofitting of fixed and mobile systems by building on the progress that has already taken place under the related training programmes under the RMP. The specific activities to be undertaken are:

- providing training in good practices to an additional 100 refrigeration technicians, mostly from the informal sector, using the local expertise developed under the RMP;
- mandating the certification of technicians through the Ozone Act;
- establishing an Association of Refrigeration Technicians;
- developing, publishing and distributing to refrigeration technicians a Code of Good Practice;
- providing additional recovery equipment and associated training for fixed systems;
- providing additional recovery & recycling equipment and associated training for the MAC sub-sector;
- promoting Recovery, Recycling and Reuse, and good practices through an awareness-raising campaign;
- monitoring and reporting of progress, particularly of quantities of CFCs recovered, recycled and re-used.

This component of the TPMP is to be implemented by UNEP and UNDP at a total cost of US $117 000 between June 2006 and December 2008, with UNDP executing the investment component of the project. It is expected to achieve a reduction of 1.61 ODP tonnes of CFCs up to 2010.

4.1.2 Component II: Retrofit Incentive Programme for End-Users

The objective of this component is to provide incentives to owners and technicians to expedite the retrofitting of their existing CFC-based equipment which are likely to have a useful life beyond 2009. The proposed activities consist of:

- incentive grants to owners to retrofit CFC-based equipment that are likely to be in

use beyond 2009;

- technical workshops for end-users to provide information and technical support, including technological options and implications;
- monitoring and reporting.

The total cost of this component, to be implemented by UNDP is US $58 000. It will be implemented between June 2006 and December 2008 and is expected to result in the elimination of 7.69 ODP tonnes of CFCs by the end of 2009.

4.1.3: Enforcement of the Licensing systems and Prevention of Illegal Trade:

With the entry into force of the Montreal Protocol Act and Regulations, the NOU, the Customs department and other enforcement agencies have a legal basis on which to monitor and control trade in ozone depleting substances and related technologies. The Customs training completed in 2004 under the RMP was conducted in preparation for this. During that training a total of 54 persons, 41 of whom are Customs officers were trained, and of the 41 Customs officers, 20 were trained as trainers. However, there are approximately 150 Customs officers in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, many of whom are stationed at ports of entry on the outer islands, and given the policy to rotate officers to different duty stations, it will be necessary to expose as many of them as possible to the training. In addition, the ports of entry on all the seven inhabited islands should be provided with CFC identification equipment to ensure effective enforcement of the regulations. Further, given the scenario that through the enforcement of the quota system there will be a shortfall in supply when compared to demand, and the fact that there are several ports of entry as well as other points on the coastline through which goods can, and do enter the country undetected, the conditions will be conducive to illegal trade practices. Under this component, special activities will be undertaken to address this threat. Hence, under this component, the following activities will be undertaken:

- Training of about 150 Customs officers and other stakeholders, including the Coast Guard, Customs Brokers, Trade Officials and Standards Officers in the monitoring and control of trade in ozone depleting substances;
- Provision of detection equipment to all the islands that comprise the archipelago; and
- Design and Implementation an Illegal Trade Prevention Network..

The cost of this sub project will be US$62 000 and will be implemented by UNEP.

4.2 Expected impact of TPMP on total demand and consumption

The expected impacts of each of the TPMP components are further discussed in Annexes I to III of this document. The following table provides a summary of these expected impacts on an annual basis and, cumulatively up to the end of 2010.

Table 6: **Expected impacts of TPMP projects (ODP T)**

Project component	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
Strengthening of Recovery, recycling and Reuse, training and promotion of good practices	0.43	0.37	0.31	0.27	0.23	1.61
Retrofit incentive programme	1.62	1.63	1.55	1.40	1.27	7.47
Totals	2.05	2.00	1.86	1.67	1.50	9.08

As indicated in the Table 5, the total phase-out required between 2005 and 2010, over and above quotas to be assigned under the Licensing system is estimated to be 11.08 ODP tonnes. According to the analysis presented in Table 6, the activities included in the TPMP could be expected to phase out the required amounts, thereby ensuring a complete phase out of CFCs by 1 January, 2010.

5.0 TOTAL COST AND FINANCING OF TPMP

The total cost of the TPMP, and the funding requested from the MLF, is US $237 000. The specific activities will be undertaken by UNEP or UNDP, based on the expertise and experiences of these Implementing Agencies.

The funding would be disbursed into 3 tranches, with the first tranche being the most significant in terms of value. This is required because the more expensive investments in equipment are up front costs and these are required i the training programmes are to have the desired effect.

Table 7-Proposed disbursement schedule (USD)

Project	1st tranche (Jan – Dec 2006	2nd tranche (Jan. -Dec. 07)	3rd tranche (Jan. -Dec. 08)
Component 1 A(UNDP)	70 000	0	0
Component 1B (UNEP)	29 000	17 000	1 000
Component 2 (UNDP)	31 000	21 000	6 000
Component 3 (UNEP)	38 000	21 000	3000
Totals	**168 000**	**59 000**	**10 000**

6.0 TPMP MILESTONES

Consistent with the approach taken under the MLF for TPMPs, the disbursement of the second and third funding tranches would be contingent on the achievement of certain milestones and verification of these milestones. UNEP and UNDP will be responsible for verifying the achievement of the milestones, at the end of 2006 and at the end of 2007. The milestones to be achieved and verified are as follows:

December 2006

- Establishment of an Association of Refrigeration Technicians:
- Develop Code of Good Practice
- Commencement of training in Good Practices, Recovery, Recycling and Reuse of

Refrigerants and Retrofitting, including the use of Drop-in replacements for fixed and MAC systems;

- Promotion of the Programme;
- Amendment of the Montreal Protocol Regulations to require licensing of technicians;
- Development of criteria for the retrofit Incentive Scheme;
- Retrofitting of 30% of identified end users;
- Training of 50 Customs officers;
- Design and implementation of Illegal Trade Prevention Network

December 2007

- Training of remaining Technicians and distribution of equipment:
- Promotion of R&R Programme;
- Further implementation of the Retrofit Incentive Programme
- Further training of Customs Officers;
- Review of the operations of the Illegal Trade Prevention Network

December 2008:

- Completion of retrofitting incentive programme
- Final meeting of Illegal Trade Prevention Network
- Final monitoring and evaluation reports

By December 2009, it is expected that the TPMP will have helped St. Vincent and the Grenadines achieve phase-out of 100 per cent of its CFC consumption.

ANNEX 1

TPMP COMPONENT 1
TRAINING OF TECHNICIANS, GOOD PRACTICES, RECOVERY RECYCLING & REUSE and RETROFITTING

1.0 Objective

This component of the project, to be implemented by UNDP and UNEP in cooperation with St. Vincent and the Grenadines's National Ozone Unit, will aim at strengthening good refrigeration practices, including recovery and recycling, among St. Vincent and the Grenadines's technicians, by building on the progress that has already taken place under the RMP. It is expected that the project will result in a direct impact on St. Vincent and the Grenadines's CFC consumption.

2.0 Background

Between April 1999 and November 2000, 25 refrigeration technicians trainers and 40 refrigeration technicians received training in good practices under the RMP. One of the shortcomings of this exercise was that recovery and recycling equipment were not provided to the trainees to practice the new skills acquired. In fact, only 3 Recovery and 3 Recovery and Recycling machines were provided, one set of which is being used by the Technical College in its refrigeration technician's training programme. Of the other two set, one is placed at the Kingston General Hospital, where it is being used to recover and recycle small amounts of refrigerants. The other set is with Andrews Refrigeration, where the Phase 2 training took place. In addition, Andrews Refrigeration uses the equipment to recover and recycle refrigerants. In fact, most of the reported recovery and recycling activities reported in Section 2 above, which accounts for an estimated annual recovery of some 0.44 ODP tonnes of CFCs, is as a result of activities undertaken at this establishment.

It must also be noted that the RMP did not include any activities in the MAC sub sector, and this needs to be addressed in this TPMP.

In the domestic sector, there is the possibility to recover about 0.25 MT of CFCs annually assuming a 25% recovery rate, but provided that small, portable recovery pumps are available. For the MAC sub sector an additional 0.5 MT of CFCs can be recovered if a 50% recovery takes place, while in the Commercial sector, the possible recovery is estimated at 200kg. However, notwithstanding the modest achievements in recovery and recycling realized to date, there are still a number of impediments to the wide adoption of good practices and R&R among the country's technicians, including the following:

- It is estimated that about 100 technicians, mostly in the informal sector, have yet to receive any training in good practices;
- Although the Technical Institutes provides training, there are no refrigeration servicing/management standards for CFCs;
- While the technicians who successfully completed training under the RMP project were certified by the Ministry of Health and Environment, there is no mandatory certification regime at this point in time;
- Most technicians working in all sub sectors do not have access to any recovery equipment;
- In the MAC sub-sector, it is estimated that about 30 - 50 technicians/service workshops, which provide service mostly on a free-lance basis did not receive any training or equipment;
- In the domestic sub sector there is a large number of free lance service providers with only hands-on training and therefore with no knowledge of R&R or retrofit techniques.

2.2 Approach

The activities to be undertaken under this component of the TPMP are designed to strengthen good refrigeration practices in the country by directly addressing the short-comings identified in the section above. The activities proposed include the provision of training and equipment and the creation of an enabling environment for the establishment and monitoring of industry standards and training in good practices, recovery and recycling and retrofitting in the MAC sub sector. They are designed to be executed in two parts by UNDP and UNEP respectively, and are described as Components 1A and 1B respectively below:

3. Expected impacts and milestones to be achieved

By helping to improve the application of good practices, increase the use of existing R&R equipment and the provision of additional equipment, this component of the TPMP is expected to achieve reductions in the demand and consumption of CFCs of approximately 17% per year, from 2006. This estimate is based on the reported level of use of the R&R equipment provided under the RMP and currently in use, the declining opportunities for recovery and recycling as the retrofit programme described in Annex 2 below takes effect, the natural reduction in the stock of CFC-based appliances and the gap between the estimated impact of this programme on demand, as shown in Table 6. This initiative and the retrofit incentive scheme described below are expected to work in a synergistic relationship to allow the service sector to meet local demand for CFCs in an environment where under the licensing system supplies are below demand by facilitating the recovery of gases to meet demand. Specifically, the further training of technicians in Good Practices and in Recovery and Recycling is expected to result in a phase out of approximately 2.22 ODP tonnes of CFCs by 2009.

The milestones to be achieved and verified by December 2009, in order to meet the targets set are:

- About 50 new technicians trained in good practices, recovery and Recycling and Retrofits within one year of the approval of this TPMP and the remainder during year 2;
- Distribution of Recovery and Recycling, and related equipment to technicians;
- Reports from technicians, verified by NOU, indicating that most R&R equipment provided under TPMP is being used, and the quantities of CFC being recovered, recycled and re-used for a period of two years after the equipment is assigned.
- Establishment of an Association of refrigeration and Air conditioning Technicians;
- Development of a Code of Good Practices for the refrigeration and air conditioning service sector; and

Amendment to the Montreal protocol Regulations to require technicians to be certified for entry into the profession.

COMPONENT 1A: Provision of Equipment for MAC and Stationary Applications, and Training in Good Practiced, Recovery & Recycling and Retrofitting in the MAC Sub sector.

As was noted earlier, the RMP did not include a component for the MAC sub sector. However, the calculated demand in this sub sector for 2005 is 1.49 ODP tones, or 43% of total demand. This is a significant percentage of the overall consumption and will require focused attention if the overall reduction strategy is to achieve its anticipated impact. To this end, under this sub component 4 MAC recovery and recycling machines and related parts will be provided to the main service agencies and a Trainers' course conducted in the use of the equipment. For cost effectiveness, this component will also include the provision of 10 recovery machines, 20 portable recovery pumps, additional storage cylinders and spares for fixed systems, to be used under Component 1B.

i) Procurement of equipment:

Under this component of the TPMP the following equipment will be procures to be used for training and subsequent distribution to service agencies:

- 4 MAC machines and related parts;
- 10 recovery machines and related equipment (cylinders, recovery kits, recovery bags, pumps etc..)
- 20 portable recovery pumps for small appliances;
- 30 additional storage cylinders; and
- Consumables and spare parts.

Whereas some of these will be used under Component 1B below, it will be more cost effective if they are procured and shipped as one package by UNDP.

ii) Training in Good Practices, Recovery & recycling and Retrofitting in the MAC sub-sector:

Approximately 4 MAC R&R machines and related parts and consumables will be provided to selected service workshops and technicians who did not receive such equipment. In addition, a trainers' workshop will be conducted to train selected technicians in the use of the equipment. This training will also cover Good Practices is the servicing of MAC systems, Recovery and Recycling, and the Retrofitting of MACs. Emphasis will be on the more cost–effective use of drop in replacement refrigerants entering the market, including factors to be considered in choosing the replacement refrigerants and the system adjustments necessary to accommodate it. Following the Trainers' workshop, further training of the remaining technicians will be undertaken by the Technical College as well as by other larger establishments, particularly Andrews Refrigeration. This is necessary because the RMP did not include a sub component for the MAC sector.

Execution of this Component will require collaboration and cooperation with UNEP, who will be responsible the for Component 1B, described below to ensure that the supporting activities such as the promotional campaign and the development of the Code of Good Practice are completed in time to support this Component.

Time Frame:

Table 8: Time frame for Project Component 1A

Activity	Time-frame
Equipment procurement and training for MACs and stationary installations	July - September 06
Trainers' workshop	September 06 - November 06

Table 9: Budget breakdown

Item	Budget (USD)
Recovery & recycling equipment	
4 MAC machines and related parts	14 000
10 recovery machines and related equipment (cylinders, recovery kits, recovery bags, pumps etc..)	20 000
20 portable recovery pumps for small appliances	10 000
30 additional storage cylinders	8 000
Consumables, spare parts, freight	8 000
Equipment sub total	***60 000***
MAC training and Reporting	10 000
TOTAL	***70 000***

This Component will be implemented by UNDP at a cost of US$64 000.00 between July and November 2006

COMPONENT 1B: TRAINING OF TECHNICIANS, GOOD PRACTICES, RECOVERY RECYCLING & REUSE and RETROFITTING for FIXED SYSTEMS

This Component will be executed by UNEP and is designed to enhance the ability of technicians to control and eventually eliminate the use of CFCs in the servicing of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment. In addition to providing training to technicians in Good Practices, Recovery and Recycling and Retrofitting, this component will also strengthen the environment in which the technicians operate by developing a Code of Good Practices, support the establishment of an Association of refrigeration technicians, develop a certification programme for service technicians and promotion of all the activities listed above.

(i) Additional training for technicians

Approximately 100 technicians who did not receive training under the original RMP will be identified and recruited for training sessions conducted by local experts, using the facilities of the technical institute in Kingstown as well as Andrews Refrigeration, who conducted training under the RMP component. While the institute's training programme for Refrigeration Technicians contains a module on Good Refrigeration Practices, it is only available to students who register for its courses. Hence, in order to reach 100 technicians (mostly from the informal sector) special workshops will be organized, similar to those which were set up under the RMP.

The proposed training will cover a comprehensive package, including:

- Good Practices in Refrigeration Servicing;
- Recovery, Recycling and Reuse of chemicals; and
- Retrofitting of CFC-based fixed and mobile equipment, including the use of Drop-in Replacements and factors that determine the suitability of the replacements.

The above exercises will cover both fixed systems and MACs, building on the MAC trainers' training to be executed under Component 1A.

(ii) Certification and licensing of technicians:

In order to support the training of the country's remaining technicians, the Government will introduce a mandatory licensing regime for all practicing technicians as well for new entrants into the profession. The Montreal Protocol Regulations already include a provision for the licensing of Retrofitters. This will be extended to include provisions requiring technicians to be licensed in order to practice. In addition to ensuring quality standards to customers in the refrigeration servicing sector, this initiative also supports ongoing efforts within the Caribbean Ozone Officers Network to have all technicians in the region achieve a desirable common standard. With the coming into being of the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME) in January 2006, under which restrictions on the movement of services across the region will be facilitated, the setting of such standards will eventually allow technicians to offer their services throughout the region at standards consistent with those of the Montreal Protocol.. This certification will also be done in coordination with the Government Technical College thereby ensuring continuation of the standard of training new students will be receiving.

(iii) Development and publication of Code of Good Practice:

Using examples from UNEP and other agencies, a Code of Good Practice establishing standards for the management and servicing of refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment, will be developed, published and distributed to the country's technicians. The proposed Association of Refrigeration Technicians will be the key partners in helping to develop and implement the code.

(iv) Establishment of an Association of Refrigeration Technicians:

For some time now, technicians in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, in consultation with the NOU have been trying to establish an Association with no success. During the data gathering mission to the country under this project, interest in this was revived. In addition, the NOU is of the view that such an association will serve a number of purposes, including to:

a) help regulate industry practices to ensure that minimum standards are set and maintained;
b) set minimum standards for entry into the profession;
c) assist in the development and implementation of codes of good practices in the industry;
d) coordinate dialogue on matters that affect the industry, including those related to compliance with the Montreal Protocol, with the Government;
e) assist the Government with data collection and verification;
f) provide a formal point of contact between the Government and industry to discuss matters related to the implementation of the Montreal Protocol; and
g) provide a formal forum where emerging local and international issues, including technological advances can be addressed
h) assist the NOO in Sector specific education and awareness activities

Given the above, the Government sees the establishment of the Association as an integral part of the enabling framework being established to assure its compliance with its obligations with the Montreal Protocol. This activity will require a small budget to help catalyse the establishment of the Association. The funds will be used to hire a legal consultant to prepare the Articles of Association and Rules of Procedure for the Association, fund an exchange visit by a representative of a similar Association from the region (such Associations exist in Trinidad and Jamaica) and meet the logistical costs of the first few meetings.

(v) Recovery & recycling for stationary equipment:

Approximately ten recovery machines for fixed systems and twenty portable recovery pumps and associated tools and equipment will be acquired and distributed to the larger service agencies who complete the certification programme described in (ii) above. Whereas these numbers may seem high, the shortfall in supplies based on the quotas to be assigned compared to the calculated demand will place pressure on technicians to recover as much gases as possible. The conditions will therefore be created to encourage widespread use of the equipment, thereby contributing to the overall effort to stay within the import quotas. The distribution of recycling equipment is not suggested because research conducted by the MLF

Secretariat has shown that they are generally not put to use. Rather, arrangements will be made or technicians who wish to recycle refrigerants to have access to the three recycling machines provided under the RMP. Consideration will be given to have technicians pay about 25% of the costs of recovery machines and they will be required to fulfill service contract agreements under which they would report to the NOU the amount of CFC recovered, recycled and re-used on a semi-annual basis. The request to have technicians make a financial outlay for the machines is to ensure that only those who see a financial return on this investment from using the machines will acquire them. Any proceeds collected from the sale of the machines will go towards the purchase of additional R&R equipment or reinvest in some other component of the overall phase out strategy. This activity will build on the trainer' programme to be undertaken in Component 1A by including follow-up training of additional technicians in the MAC sub sector.

(vii) Promotion of R&R and good practices:

A promotional campaign, including the distribution of brochures and direct contact with technicians, will be undertaken to foster the application of good practices, and the use R&R equipment. The importance of re-using CFCs stored in storage cylinders will be emphasized. A local consultant will be contracted to work with the Technician Association to undertake this activity, which will include finding ways to overcome barriers to re-use and recycling of CFCs.

(vii) Local assistance, monitoring & reporting:

A local consultant will be contracted to provide general assistance to the NOU with implementation of all the activities identified above, monitor progress, including reports of technicians on CFCs recovered, re-used and recycled, and assist with preparing semi-annual reports to UNEP and UNDP from July 2006 to December 2008.

Time Frame:

Table 10: Time frame for Project Components

Activity	**Time-frame**
Establishment of Association of Refrigeration Technicians	April 2006
Development of Code of Good Practice	Dec.06
Training for stationary installations and follow up training for MAC technicians	June 06 – Dec 07
Promotional campaign for R&R and good practices	June 06-Dec 07
Amendment of the Montreal Protocol Regulations to require licensing of technicians	October 2006
Monitoring & evaluation	April. 06-Dec. 08

Table 11: Budget breakdown by Line Items:

Item	Budget (USD)
Training of technicians and good practices	
Local organization and local experts for training of additional 100 technicians in Good Practices, R&R and Retrofits for all sub sectors	20 000
Development of Code of Good Practice	6 000
Promotion of R&R and good practices	5,000
Establishment of Association of Refrigeration Technicians	6 000
Sub-total	***37 000***
General local assistance, monitoring and reporting	***10,000***
TOTAL	**47 000**

ANNEX II

TPMP COMPONENT 2
RETROFIT AND REPLACEMENT PROGRAMME FOR END-USERS

1.0 Objective

As was noted in Table 5, between 2005 and 2009 there will be an aggregate shortfall of 8.96 ODP tonnes in the supply of CFCs which is not expected to be met through recovery and recycling of refrigerants. The purpose of this component of the TPMP is to encourage owners of CFC-based equipment to have them retrofitted as soon as possible so as to avoid the future demand these equipment will create if they are simply repaired when they are serviced next. This part of the project will be implemented by UNEP in cooperation with the National Ozone Unit and will aim at providing incentives to end-users in the MAC and commercial sectors for expediting retrofitting of their existing CFC-based equipment. This will lead to a direct reduction in the use of CFCs required for servicing such equipment, avoid any future demand for their servicing and contribute to the country's overall phase out strategy.

2.0 Background

The population of CFC-based equipment in St. Vincent and the Grenadines in 2005 is shown in the Table 12 below:

Table 12: Equipment Stock

Type of equipment/installation	Total population	CFC-based population	Contained CFCs (MT)
Domestic/ Small-sized	48 000	14 400	2.88
Commercial/Industrial	8 000	1450	3.93
MACs	20216	5120	5.12
Total			**11.93**

These equipment will create a future demand for CFCs if they are not retrofitted or retired, and this will make place additional pressures on the country's ability to meet its targeted reductions in consumption.

The current cost for retrofitting a MAC system is in the order of US$400.00 and owners of such systems are unlikely to meet this cost if the system can be repaired. The same argument holds true for fixed (domestic and commercial/industrial) systems, for which the cost of a retrofit is estimated at US$200.00. The result will be that demand reductions will not be in keeping with the level required for supplies to satisfy the market, and this can cause hardships for owners of such equipment and may even encourage illegal trade.

This programme proposes to specifically target owners of CFC-based equipment and will encourage early retrofit of these equipment through the incentives to be offered. This is considered necessary to avoid the projected excess demand for CFCs that is unlikely to be met through the recovery and recycling of refrigerants.

3.0 Approach

The activities to be undertaken under the retrofitting incentive programme will be designed to reduce or eliminate CFC consumption in the servicing commercial/industrial and mobile refrigeration and air conditioning equipment, and if considered feasible, domestic equipment as well. The success will depend on the training in retrofits which will be provided under Component I and the willingness of both technicians and equipment owners to undertake the retrofit. It is expected that a combination of the notification exercise and the incentives to be offered will persuade owners and technicians to undertake the retrofits.

The costs indicated above are associated with retrofits requiring changes to the basic equipment. However, several drop-in replacement refrigerants are entering the market and their use will reduce the overall cost of the retrofit. The training in Component I will emphasize this and expose the trainees to the drop-in replacements as the method of first choice when undertaking a retrofit. With this in place, the incentive to be provided will support a greater number of retrofits, making the exercise more cost effective.

Prior to the launch and notification of the scheme, local experts and the NOU will design the Scheme by:

- developing criteria for qualification for support in the sub-sectors to be targeted,
- quantifying the level of support to be provided for each sub sector, which should be the cost of the replacement refrigerant for fixed systems and $50.00, or the cost of the replacement refrigerant for
- deciding on administrative and operational procedures for administering the scheme, including the method and timing of payments, and
- record keeping and reporting requirements.

These elements will guide the delivery of the scheme.

Retrofitting incentive programme

The incentive programme will be targeted at owners of equipment, but a determination will be made as to whether the funds will flow to the technician undertaking the retrofit or to the owner of the equipment. The former appears to be the preferred option as it will allow for greater controls and will be easier to administer. The following activities are envisaged:

i) Design of the Retrofit Incentive Programme;
ii) Notification of the programme through advertisements and mailings.
iii) Establish and implement mechanisms for qualification of owners and technicians to participate in the programme and for obtaining commitments from them for completing the retrofit and changing over to a non-CFC technology within an acceptable timeframe.
iv) Monitoring and reporting on the retrofitting actions of technicians.

The incentive is proposed to be provided in form of a cash grant depending on the baseline situation and the nature and complexity of the conversion. The detailed terms for the incentive will be developed as a part of the activity under i) above, in consultation with industry representatives, including the Association of Refrigeration Technicians to be established.

Technical workshops for end-users

In order to ensure broadest possible participation and commitment from all owners and technicians to retrofit their existing CFC-based equipment and to provide them with the required technical support covering technology conversion options and implications, it is proposed to arrange technical workshops for all qualified technicians in the major centers around the country, including the other islands that comprise St. Vincent and the Grenadines. It is expected that the technical workshops will help in expediting the retrofitting decisions by owners and technicians.

4.0 Expected impacts and milestones to be achieved

The incentive programme for retrofitting of CFC-based equipment by qualified technicians is expected to lead to an aggregate reduction of about 8.96 ODP tonnes of CFCs by the end of 2010. It is proposed that the programme be initiated in June 2006, following the first training under Component 1 of this TPMP. The target date for completion is proposed for June 2008 or as long as funds are available, whichever is later. In order to maintain the momentum of the programme the following milestones are proposed:

June 2006:	Notification of the programme, establishing the programme mechanism and qualification of participating end-users
December 2006:	Completion of retrofitting at 30% of the identified, qualified end-users.
December 2008:	Completion of retrofitting of the remaining qualified end-users.
March 2008:	Reporting on the overall impact.

5.0 Budget breakdown

Table 13: Budget Breakdown by Line Items

Item	Budget (USD)
Retrofitting/replacement incentive programme	
Notification of the programme	2 000
Establishment of the qualification mechanism	2 000
Incentive grants	45 000
Certification, Monitoring and reporting	4 000
Sub-total	***53 000***
Technical assistance	
National/local experts to develop guidelines for programme	5 000
Sub-total	***5 000***
TOTAL	**58,000**

ANNEX 3

TPMP COMPONENT 3:
CUSTOMS TRAINING AND PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL TRADE

1.0 Objective:

The objectives of this sub project are to train the remaining Customs Officers and other stakeholders in the enforcement of the Montreal Protocol Regulations as well as to prevent illegal trade.

2.0 Background:

With the passage into law of the Montreal Protocol Act and Regulations, the legal conditions for the enforcement of the licensing and quota system as well as the prohibition of imports of equipment incorporating CFC technology are in place. Enforcement of these measures will require a Customs department whose officers are aware of the issues and are capable of enforcing the regulations. Under the Customs Training undertaken as part of the RMP in 2004, 21 Customs Officers were trained ad "trainers" and an additional 20 were trained in enforcing the Montreal Protocol Regulations. However, there are some 100 Customs officers stationed at various ports throughout the islands and those who were not involved in the original training will require training in the enforcement of the Montreal Protocol Regulations if the country is to meet its commitments. In addition to the Customs Officers, an additional 50 other stakeholders, including the Coast Guard officers, Customs Brokers, Trade officials and Standards Officers will be included in this training programme. In addition, given that the projected demand for CFCs will be above the quotas to be allocated, pressures will be brought to bear on supply streams. This can encourage illegal trade, particularly as St. Vincent and the Grenadines is an archipelago with seven inhabited islands with extensive unprotected entry points throughout. Therefore the prevention of illegal trade is considered to be an important component in the overall phase out strategy of this TPMP.

This sub project is designed to address both issues described above.

3.0 Approach:

3.1: Training of the remaining customs officers:

Approximately 150 Customs Officers and other stakeholders have not had training in the monitoring and control of trade in ozone depleting substances and as such are not equipped to enforce the licensing system. Under this component, these officers, as well as other relevant stakeholders such as Customs Brokers, the Coast Guard, Trade Officials and Standards Officers will be exposed to the one day training programme designed during the Train the trainers component of the original training programme conducted

under the RMP in 2004. This training will be conducted by the "Customs trainers" who were trained in 2004 and will require 5 – 7 workshops to ensure that all officers receive the training. Given that some two years would have elapsed since they received their training, a determination will be made at the appropriate time as to whether they will require a refresher course prior to the start of this training.

3.2: Prevention of Illegal trade:

As indicated earlier, there is concern that demand pressures can encourage illegal trade in CFCs through the many points of entry, particularly those without Customs presence throughout the islands that comprise St. Vincent and the Grenadines. To address this, an Illegal Trade Prevention Network will be established with nodes connecting all the islands and involving both the Customs and Coastguard services. Its function will be to establish and maintain linkages to share information on the movements of crafts into the archipelago and among the islands forming it as well as to devise and implement strategies for search and seizure as necessary. The activities will include:

- Organisation of meetings with high ranking Customs, Police and Coastguard representatives to design the information sharing network, agree on operational details and procedures and decide on cooperation arrangements;
- Creation of an Ozone Protection Information Network; and
- Organisation of two annual planning and review meetings to discuss the effectiveness of the systems and make adjustments, as may be needed.

3.3: Milestones:

- One meeting to plan and design the Illegal Trade Prevention Network completed by August 2006
- Creation of the Ozone Protection Information Network by November 2006
- Two planning and review meetings in 2007 and 2008.

3.4 Time Frame:

Table 14: Time frame for Project Components

Activity	Time-frame
Further training of Customs officers and other stakeholders	June 06 – Dec 07
Provision of Refrigerant identifiers	Sep.06
Training for stationary installations and follow up training for MAC technicians	June 06 – Dec 07
Design of Illegal Trade Prevention Network	Sep. 06 – Nov. 06
Design and review meetings	Sep. 06 – Sep. 80
Monitoring & evaluation	June. 06-Dec. 08

4.0: Budget Breakdown:

The cost of this sub project, which will be implemented by UNEP is as follows:

19-September-2006

UN Development Programme

St Vincent&Grenadines-Cty Pgmm

Award ID: 00044452

Award Title: Terminal Phase-Out management Plan CFCs in St. Vincent

Start Year: 2006

End Year: 2009

Implementing Partner (Executing Agency): Government of St Vincent & the

Responsible Party (Implementing Agent): BAR-Government of St Vincent &

Revision Type: Initial Project Approval

Budget (US$) as of 16-July-2006

Donor	Fund	Amount
MPU	63080 MP Multi Yr Nat Sctr Phaseout	101,000.00
Total Budget		101,000.00
Total Expenditure		0.00
Award Total		101,000.00
Unprogrammed/Unfunded		0.00

Brief Description:

The primary goal of this project will be to develop the individual, institutional and systemic capacity of the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines and the Ozone Technician Association to successfuly complete the phase out of ozone depleting substances by 2009.

Agreed by: UNDP

Agreed by: Government of St Vincent

Agreed by:

Annual Work Plan

St Vincent&Grenadines-Cty Pgmm

Award Id: 00044452

Award Title: Terminal Phase-Out management Plan CFCs in St. Vincent

Year: 2006

Report Date: 19/9/2006

Project ID	Expected Outputs	Key Activities	Timeframe		Responsible Party	Planned Budget				
			Start	End		Fund	Donor	Budget Descr		Amount
00052271	Terminal Phase-Out management	Training and retrofitting			BAR-Government of St Vincent &	63080	MPU	71200	International Consultants	5,000.00
					BAR-Government of St Vincent &	63080	MPU	71300	Local Consultants	10,000.00
					BAR-Government of St Vincent &	63080	MPU	71600	Travel	3,000.00
					BAR-Government of St Vincent &	63080	MPU	72200	Equipment and Furniture	50,000.00
					BAR-Government of St Vincent &	63080	MPU	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	2,000.00
		Training and Retrofitting	27/6/06	31/12/09	BAR-Government of St Vincent &	63080	MPU	71200	International Consultants	5,000.00
				31/12/09	BAR-Government of St Vincent &	63080	MPU	71300	Local Consultants	3,000.00
				31/12/09	BAR-Government of St Vincent &	63080	MPU	71600	Travel	3,000.00
				31/12/09	BAR-Government of St Vincent &	63080	MPU	72100	Contractual Services-Companie	18,000.00
				31/12/09	BAR-Government of St Vincent &	63080	MPU	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	2,000.00
	TOTAL									**101,000.00**
	GRAND TOTAL									**101,000.00**