



United Nations Environment Programme

برنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة • 联合国环境规划署
 PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT • PROGRAMA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA EL MEDIO AMBIENTE
 ПРОГРАММА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЕ

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Subject:

MSP on Initiating Early Phase out of Methyl Bromide in CEITS

In accordance with the agreed procedures, please find attached, for your review, a MSP proposal on "Initiating Early Phase out of Methyl Bromide in CEITS." The Implementing Agency Fee is US \$145,869.

Regards.

Project Summary

Project Characteristics	
1. Project name: <i>Initiating Early Phase Out of Methyl Bromide in Countries with Economies in Transition (CEITs) through Awareness Raising, Policy Development and Demonstration/Training Activities.</i>	2. GEF Implementing Agency: <i>UNEP</i>
3. Country or countries in which the project is being implemented: <i>Regional – Central & Eastern Europe & Baltics. 8 CEITs eligible under the GEF - Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and Slovakia.¹</i>	4. Country eligibility: <i>Non-Article 5(1) CEIT Countries under the Ozone Depletion Focal Area.</i>
5. GEF focal area(s): <i>Ozone Depletion.</i>	6. Operational program/Short-term measure: <i>Short-term measure to enable compliance with the methyl bromide phase out provisions of the Montreal Protocol.</i>
7. Project linkage to national priorities, action plans, and programs: <i>The Project is linked with the decisions of the 9th Meeting of the Parties of the Montreal Protocol in 1997 requiring Non-Article 5(1) Countries to phase out methyl bromide by 2005.</i>	
8. GEF national operational focal point and date of country endorsement: <i>Regional Project – see attached endorsement letters and list of Ozone Focal Points in CEITs.</i>	
Project Objectives and Activities	
9. Project rationale and objectives: <i>(a) To promote the early phase out of methyl bromide in Central & Eastern Europe & Baltics CEITs through awareness raising, policy development and demonstration/training activities.</i>	Indicators: <i>(a) Improved capacity, and establishment of policies, awareness-raising and demonstration/training activities to enable CEITs to comply with Decision IX/3 of the 9th Meeting of the Parties, requiring the phase out of methyl bromide.</i>
10. Project outcomes: <i>(a) Comprehensive data of methyl bromide consumption and production in each CEIT country, major crops/sectors using methyl bromide, and existing/potential alternatives;</i> <i>(b) Awareness-raising publications and activities to inform methyl bromide users and the public about the health and environmental effects of methyl bromide, requirements under the Montreal Protocol and the existence of effective alternatives;</i> <i>(c) National action plans (including establishment of national methyl bromide phase-out schedules with specific reduction targets in subsectors, policy measures, training activities and economic instruments to comply with Decision IX/3 of the Meeting of the Parties) designed;</i> <i>(d) Identification of effective, environmentally</i>	Indicators: <i>(a) Improved understanding of methyl Bromide consumption, major crops/applications using methyl bromide, and existing and potential alternatives for each CEIT country;</i> <i>(b) Increased awareness among National Ozone Focal Points, Agricultural Ministries, Pesticide Control Authorities, Methyl Bromide Users and NGOs about methyl bromide, the availability of alternatives and initiating activities in their countries for methyl bromide phase out.</i> <i>(c) Successful organization and implementation of a workshop on policy development to provide CEITs with knowledge, skills and tools needed to establish policy measures and action plans for phasing out methyl bromide;</i>

¹ Except for Bulgaria, all countries have ratified the Copenhagen Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.

<p><i>sustainable alternatives for major uses of methyl bromide in CEITs;</i> <i>(e) Training programmes to implement identified alternatives;</i> <i>(f) Improved data reporting and compliance with the methyl bromide provisions of the Montreal Protocol; and</i> <i>(g) Adoption of methyl bromide alternatives that are environmentally sustainable.</i></p>	<p><i>(d) Adoption of effective and environmentally sustainable alternatives;</i> <i>(e) Trained extension workers who can Help implement alternatives and train farmers on replacing methyl bromide;</i> <i>(f) Implementation of established action Plans and policy measures for establishing phase out in each CEIT country; and</i> <i>(g) Decreased use of methyl bromide.</i></p>
<p>11. Project activities to achieve outcomes including cost of each activity (in US\$): <i>(a) Surveys on methyl bromide use and existing/potential alternatives for CEIT countries (US\$50,000);</i> <i>(b) Methyl bromide publications and materials to support awareness-raising activities (US\$ 80,000) ;</i> <i>(c) One Regional Workshop in 1999 to Provide Policy Assistance to CEITs for Methyl Bromide Phase Out (US\$100,000);</i> <i>(d) Policy Mentor Programme and Follow-up with CEIT officers to ensure effective implementation and enforcement of established policies and training programmes (US\$60,000);</i> <i>(e) One Demonstration Project to identify effective, environmentally sustainable alternatives for methyl bromide used on fruits and vegetables (US\$150,000); and</i> <i>(f) Two Regional Training Courses to develop training strategies for implementation of alternatives and to train extension workers on promoting alternatives (US\$260,000).</i></p>	<p>Indicators: <i>(a) Availability of comprehensive data on methyl bromide use and existing/potential alternatives for CEIT countries.</i> <i>(b) Increased awareness about methyl bromide's impact on the ozone layer and the availability of alternatives;</i> <i>(c) Formulation of policies for methyl bromide phase out and implementation of alternatives and a phase-out plan for the region;</i> <i>(d) Implementation and enforcement of established policies and regulations to enable compliance with the Montreal Protocol methyl bromide phase-out provisions;</i> <i>(e) Identification of effective, environmentally sustainable alternatives for fruits and vegetables.</i> <i>(f) Development and implementation of national training programmes to promote alternatives for major uses of methyl bromide in CEITs.</i></p>
<p>12. Estimated budget (in US\$ or local currency): GEF: US\$663,000 UNEP: US\$ 37,00 TOTAL: US\$700,000</p>	
<p>Information on Institution Submitting Project Brief</p>	
<p>13. Information on project proposer: <i>1) National Ozone Focal Points nominated by the Ministries in charge of ODS phase out from CEITs and 2) UNEP.</i></p>	
<p>14. Information on proposed executing agency (if different from above): <i>1) National Government Ozone Focal Points, and 2) UNEP</i></p>	
<p>15. Date of initial submission of project concept: <i>N/A</i></p>	
<p>Information to be Completed by Implementing Agency</p>	
<p>16. Project identification number:</p>	
<p>17. Implementing Agency contact person: <i>Mr. Rajendra Shende or Ms. Cecilia Mercado, UNEP TIE, Telephone: 33-1-4437-1450.</i></p>	
<p>18. Project linkage to Implementing Agency program(s): <i>Providing information and training on a regional basis. UNEP TIE has considerable experience working with CEITs under the</i></p>	

GEF ozone focal area. It has undertaken nine country programmes under the GEF and planned and organized two intergovernmental meetings focusing on ratification of the Protocol and its Amendments by CEITs. UNEP is also carrying out "Training of Trainer" programmes in the refrigeration sector in CEITs. This project has been identified as a need through these projects with CEITs. UNEP TIE also has experience in coordinating the Regional Networks under the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, for the last five years.

Project Rationale and Objectives

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987) and its Amendments set phase-out schedules for the production and consumption of a number of ozone-depleting substances (ODS). Ratifying and subsequently complying with the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments has proven to be extremely difficult for Countries with Economies in Transition (CEITs) due to the economic and political transformations in their countries. The issue of non-compliance, and illegal trade in ODS from CEIT countries, is becoming a serious threat to the success of the Protocol.

This project is a regional initiative to assist CEITs in achieving an early phase out of methyl bromide phase-out provisions of the Montreal Protocol, based on the identified need for such assistance. This initiative would consist of development and translation of public awareness materials, demonstration projects, regional training activities and policy development to phase out methyl bromide. The short-term objective is to enhance the capacity of the national ozone focal points and agricultural ministries to design and implement effective methyl bromide phase-out policies through awareness-raising activities, policy development, demonstration projects and training programmes. The long term objective is to eliminate the use and production of methyl bromide in compliance with the Montreal Protocol and to promote the adoption of effective alternatives that are better for human health and the environment.

The proposed activity is consistent with the GEF Operational Strategy, which states that "GEF activities will be designed to support capacity building, human resource development and skills that are necessary to achieve global environmental objectives." It is also consistent with the Operational Strategy for the Ozone Depletion Focal Area, which will "support activities to phase out ozone depleting substances that are committed under the Montreal Protocol, with special emphasis on short-term commitments and enabling activities."

The project is also in line with the decisions of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on establishment of a phase-out schedule for methyl bromide in non-Article 5 countries. The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987) and its Copenhagen Amendment (1992), Vienna Amendment (1995) and Montreal Amendment (1997), sets a phase-out schedule for the production and consumption of methyl bromide. Under the Montreal Protocol agreement, non-Article 5 countries will be required to reduce methyl bromide consumption and production by 25% in 1999, 50% by 2001, 70% by 2003 and phase out by 2005, except for critical use exemptions. Article 5 countries are required to phase out methyl bromide by 2015. Pre-shipment and quarantine uses of methyl bromide are currently exempt from these controls.

Current Situation

The project covers the 8 Countries with Economies in Transition in Central & Eastern Europe & Baltics that are Parties to the Protocol and are non-Article 5 countries. The economic and political transition in CEITs has resulted in severe difficulties in ratifying and subsequently complying with the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments. Obstacles include a lack of funding and institutional capacity in countries to undertake projects, inadequate information and training on the Montreal Protocol and technically feasible alternatives, communication difficulties due to telecommunications and language barriers, and lack of familiarity with working within the international environmental system.

The issue of methyl bromide use in CEIT countries is becoming important due to the upcoming commitment in 1999 for non-Article 5 Countries to reduce their methyl bromide consumption by 25%. Methyl bromide is an agricultural fumigant and pesticide that has been identified as a potent

depleter of the earth's protective ozone layer. According to the 1998 Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion, the bromine from methyl bromide is more than 50 times more destructive to the ozone layer on an atom-per-atom basis than the chlorine from CFCs.

Methyl bromide is used as a soil fumigant to control a broad spectrum of pests on such crops as strawberries, tomatoes, peppers, tobacco seedbeds, cucumbers and cut flowers. It is also used to fumigate commodities such as grain, timber, and wood products. UNEP's Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee (MBTOC) has concluded that "in spite of the widespread use of methyl bromide as a soil fumigant, there is no single crop that cannot be grown successfully without methyl bromide." MBTOC has already identified viable alternatives for more than 95% of methyl bromide uses and many are already in commercial use. Methyl bromide alternatives will involve Integrated Pest Management (IPM) systems that utilize a combination of pest management techniques and practices, including soil amendments, solarization, crop rotation, biological controls, resistant varieties and pesticides. However, alternatives must be adapted to meet local soil types, climates and regions.

CEITs may find it difficult to meet the Montreal Protocol's schedule requiring non-Article 5(1) countries to phase out methyl bromide by 2005. Preliminary reports have shown substantial methyl bromide consumption in Central & Eastern Europe & Baltics CEITs for control of pests on such crops as tomatoes, peppers and strawberries and on stored commodities such as grains. However, there is insufficient data available to assess major uses of methyl bromide and to implement activities in CEITs to phase out methyl bromide and promote adoption of alternatives. More detailed and recent data on use as well as specific crops/applications using methyl bromide will enable assistance to be provided to CEITs to implement the needed policy measures, awareness raising and training activities necessary to meet the requirements under the Montreal Protocol.

In addition, the early adoption of policy measures for methyl bromide phase out will help achieve the phase out of methyl bromide in the most cost-effective manner rather than primarily relying upon investment projects to implement alternatives. Regulations (restrictions on imports, production and use of methyl bromide, labeling requirements, etc.) and economic incentives (taxes, subsidies, etc.) can provide strong incentives for users to adopt alternatives faster than they otherwise would. This approach has proven effective in the phase out of other ozone-depleting substances.

The Parties to the Montreal Protocol have established a Multilateral Fund to meet the incremental costs of the implementation of the Montreal Protocol of signatory developing countries whose consumption of ODS is below the ceiling specified in Article 5 of the agreement. However, the following CEITs are not eligible for receiving assistance from the Multilateral Fund: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and Slovakia.

CEITs are eligible for GEF funding under the focal area of Protection of the Ozone Layer, in light of the criteria set out in Article 9, Paragraph (b) of the Instrument for the Establishment of a Restructured Global Environment Facility (GEF).

No significant activities have been undertaken to date in CEITs to conduct surveys and workshops on methyl bromide consumption and production and to identify existing and potential methyl bromide alternatives. The lack of data on major uses of methyl bromide in CEITs and existing/potential alternatives makes it difficult to identify and provide the financial, policy and technical assistance necessary for CEITs to meet their Montreal Protocol commitments.

Expected Project Outcomes, with Underlying Assumptions and Context

The project activities will be carried out over a period of two years to allow sufficient time for the project to be effective. At the end of the project, the following outputs are expected:

- Comprehensive data of methyl bromide consumption and production in 8 CEITs, major crops/sectors using methyl bromide and existing/potential alternatives;
- Increased awareness among National Ozone Focal Points, Agricultural Ministries, methyl bromide users, general public and NGOs about the availability of alternatives and how to initiate activities in their countries for methyl bromide phase out;
- Identification of effective, environmentally sustainable alternatives for major crop uses of methyl bromide in the region;
- Training programmes to implement alternatives that are effective and environmentally sustainable;
- National action plans (phase-out policies, training activities and economic instruments to comply with Decision IX/3 of the Meeting of the Parties) designed and implemented;
- Policy Mentor Programme to provide ongoing assistance to CEITs in phasing out methyl bromide;
- Data reporting and compliance with the methyl bromide provisions of the Montreal Protocol on the international level improved; and
- Adoption of alternatives and decreased methyl bromide consumption/production.

The project will provide the environmental benefits of allowing 8 CEITs to achieve early compliance with the methyl bromide phase-out provisions under the Montreal Protocol. Countries will be given the policy, technical and training assistance needed to replace methyl bromide and implement safe and effective alternatives that meet local climatic conditions. Without this support and training, it may be difficult for some countries to come into compliance with the Montreal Protocol. Training activities to implement alternatives will be carried out jointly with the FAO and other regional agricultural institutes in order to utilize the agricultural capacity and extension programmes that already exists within these countries.

The project will also enable better implementation of already approved projects (Country Programmes, Training Projects, etc.) and it will allow better understanding of key issues, improved data reporting, and assistance in establishing policy instruments to support ODS phase out projects. The project will also enable improved implementation and integration of policy instruments to support ODS phase-out projects. The project, therefore, will result in an accelerated ODS phase out, greater protection of the stratospheric ozone layer and the adoption of environmentally sustainable pest management practices.

Activities and Financial Inputs Needed to Enable Changes

This activity will support a regional initiative to implement awareness-raising, policy development, demonstration and training activities that will enable CEIT countries to phase out methyl bromide by 2005. This project will focus on the Central and Eastern Europe and Baltic countries (8 CEITs), as indicated in Table I, that are categorized as non-Article 5 countries under the Montreal Protocol. The approaches taken will also allow for sharing of experiences and best practices and information exchange among countries to advance methyl bromide phase out in all countries. In addition,

activities to support the phase out of methyl bromide will also be coordinated with other Central and Eastern Europe and Baltic countries that are classified as Article 5 countries and are receiving assistance from the Multilateral Fund (see Table I). Under the Fund, demonstration projects are currently being implemented by UNIDO in Croatia, Macedonia and Romania to identify alternatives for tomatoes, peppers and tobacco seedbeds. The results from these projects will be valuable for all CEITs in the region.

In order to achieve the project objectives, the following activities will be implemented:

- Surveys of methyl bromide consumption, major crops/sectors reliant on methyl bromide and existing/potential alternatives in each CEIT country in 1999, at a cost of US\$50,000, including staffing, subcontracts and project development. UNEP, in consultation with the National Ozone Focal Points, Agricultural Ministries and Pesticide Control Authorities in each CEIT country, will collect comprehensive data outlining current consumption/production patterns, future projections of use, profiles of major crops/applications where methyl bromide is being used and an overview of available, cost-effective alternatives to replace specific uses. UNEP will consult closely with members of MBTOC to identify local consultants where possible from CEIT countries in collecting data and identifying appropriate alternatives for the region. Emphasis will be placed on developing alternatives such as IPM systems that minimize the use of pesticides. Based upon the information collected, a report will be developed and translated into Russian and distributed widely to all countries to ensure that it can be used by UNEP and CEITs to implement the appropriate awareness raising, policy development and training activities needed for replacement of methyl bromide.
- Methyl bromide publications and materials to support awareness-raising activities in CEITs in 1999, at a cost of US\$80,000 including printing, translation, subcontracts and staffing. Publications that will be created include an information brochure with specific information on methyl bromide use and alternatives in Central & Eastern Europe & Baltic CEITs, case studies on available alternatives used in the region, training manuals for implementing alternatives, crop specific manuals on alternatives and other materials that can be used by CEITs to raise general awareness among methyl bromide users and the general public about the threat methyl bromide poses to the ozone layer and the existence of safe and effective alternatives. UNEP will also translate its existing methyl bromide publications and videos (Information Brochure - *Methyl Bromide: Gearing up for the Phase Out*, *Inventory of Technical and Institutional Resources for Promoting Methyl Bromide Alternatives*, *Towards Methyl Bromide Phase Out: A Handbook for National Ozone Units*, and *Technical Brochure on Methyl Bromide - Volume 6: Protecting the Ozone Layer*, Methyl Bromide video Public Service Announcement, video entitled *Healthy Harvest: Alternatives to Methyl Bromide*). The publications will be translated into Russian and will be widely distributed to all stakeholders in the 8 CEITs along with user-friendly information about how the publications can be used to support phase-out activities. UNEP will develop a dissemination strategy, utilizing the internet, media and other communication channels, to ensure that all publications reach government officials, methyl bromide users, NGOs and others involved in the methyl bromide phase out. The lessons learned from these dissemination activities will help UNEP better reach and serve the needs of CEITs in other ozone protection and environmental initiatives.
- One regional workshop on policy development in 1999 at a cost of US\$100,000 that includes staff, workshop costs, subcontracts and travel, to provide CEITs in the region with the knowledge, skills and tools needed to initiate and develop short and long term policy measures (labeling, economic incentives, training activities, etc.) for meeting the interim reductions and

phase out of methyl bromide. The main **target audience** of these policy workshops are National Ozone Units, Agricultural Ministries and Pest Control Authorities. This will be conducted using a participatory approach and will encourage CEIT countries to develop action plans that will ensure a coordinated and effective approach for replacing methyl bromide. These action plans will lead to the establishment of national phase-out schedules that have specific annual reduction targets for each subsector until phase out is achieved. CEITs will assess their existing policies (i.e. pesticide regulations, trade agreements in the region, etc.) and discuss possible policy approaches tailored to meet the country/regional needs. Emphasis will be placed on developing policies that will control future growth, prevent introduction of methyl bromide for new uses and tap into existing agricultural resources and extension programmes. The workshops will provide an opportunity for countries to share experiences and lessons learned in developing policy measures. At the end of the workshop, participants will have discussed possible policy approaches appropriate for their country and will be encouraged to begin the process of developing an action plan for phase out. As a follow-up activity to the workshops, UNEP will closely monitor to assess the progress of CEIT countries in development of action plans and provide additional assistance that may be needed, including convening future meetings if necessary.

- Policy Mentor Programme and follow-up activities to provide CEIT officers with ongoing assistance in developing and implementing awareness-raising activities, policy development and training strategies in 1999 and 2000, *at a cost of US\$60,000, including miscellaneous communication costs and monitoring and evaluation.* UNEP will create a network of policy mentors from other non-Article 5 countries to support CEIT countries in their efforts to develop action plans and training programmes for implementation of alternatives. UNEP will especially target its policy mentor efforts to those CEIT countries where methyl bromide use is significant. UNEP will prepare an information brochure that describes the policy mentor programme and how to participate and will also establish an e-mail listserve and e-mail forums to provide a venue for discussion of specific issues and challenges. UNEP will also closely monitor and evaluate the progress of CEITs to ensure that the goals of the project are met. All CEITs will be requested to report on progress in establishing and implementing these measures to the UNEP Ozone Secretariat and the Implementation Committee of the Montreal Protocol. At the end of the project period, UNEP will prepare a report providing specific examples of how the Policy Mentor Programme helped CEITs in developing action plans for phase out and how the lessons learned from this experience could be applied to other activities.
- One regional demonstration project to evaluate effective and environmentally sustainable alternatives for soil fumigation for growing fruits and vegetables (tomatoes, and peppers) in 2000/2001 at a cost of US\$150,000 including equipment costs, travel, laboratory analysis, subcontracts and staffing. The demonstration project will test a range of non-chemical and chemical alternatives (eg. biocontrols, organic amendments resistance varieties and pesticides) in both greenhouses and open fields on major crops in the region using methyl bromide (tomatoes, peppers and strawberries). Since available alternatives have to be adapted to meet the climatic conditions of the region, the demonstration project will identify the combination of alternatives that can be used to achieve satisfactory pest control. Once the demonstration project has been completed, a demonstration session will be held to show methyl bromide users and government officials from all the CEITs in the region the effective alternatives that have been identified and how they can be adopted.
- Two regional training courses to develop training strategies and train extension workers on methyl bromide alternatives in 2000 *at a cost of US\$260,000, including workshop costs, travel,*

subcontracts and staffing. Based upon the information that was gathered through the surveys and demonstration projects, UNEP will convene two training courses. One training workshop will focus on methyl bromide alternatives for soil uses and the second workshop will focus on methyl bromide alternatives for post harvest uses (stored grains). The **target audience** will primarily be extension workers, existing agricultural programmes in the region; secondary targets will be NOUs, Agricultural Ministries and methyl bromide users. The courses will focus on how to promote widespread adoption of effective alternatives to methyl bromide which have been identified in the surveys and demonstration project. UNEP will closely carry out these training courses with MBTOC members and methyl bromide alternatives experts in the region and the courses will include tours of farms and facilities where alternatives are being used. UNEP will use its publications (case studies, crop manuals and extension guides) as tools in the training courses. At the training courses, countries will also identify possible training strategies to implement alternatives for specific uses. As a follow-up activity to the training courses, UNEP and appropriate technical experts will provide additional assistance to CEITs in the development and implementation of training strategies and subsequent adoption of selected alternatives. For these activities, UNEP will translate existing training manuals into Russian.

Table I. Estimated consumption of methyl bromide in Central & Eastern Europe & Baltic Countries (1996) in tonnes.²

Non-Article 5 Countries		Article 5 Countries	
Country	Consumption	Country	Consumption
01. Bulgaria	66.0 ³	Albania	-
02. Czech Republic	0.0	Bosnia-Herzegovina	-
03. Estonia	0.0	Croatia	29.0
04. Hungary	53.0-74.0	Macedonia	42.0
05. Latvia	25.0	Romania	31.0
06. Lithuania	45.7	Slovenia	0.0
07. Poland	120.0		
08. Slovakia	6-7		
Sub-Total	315.7		102.0
Total Consumption	417.7		

Sustainability Analysis and Risk Assessment

The project follows from the successful work UNEP has completed with CEITs under the GEF ozone focal area, during which contacts were made and strong working relationships built up with Officers from Ministries of Environment of the region. The project has solid government support, in particular from the Ministries of Environment of CEIT countries in the Central & Eastern Europe & Baltics. UNEP will be responsible for coordinating the Project, while the Ministries of Environment will provide the time and support of their Officers to participate in workshops and follow-up activities.

² Based on official data submitted by countries to the Ozone Secretariat that was compiled by Touchdown International, 1998.

³ Data from 1997.

The project is a short-term measure to be conducted over a two-year period, and as such, is not meant to be sustained after that time. After two years, there will be the institutional capacity and policy and training measures in place to phase out methyl bromide. The CEIT Officers will have received the various publications and videos in the English or Russian language and other methyl bromide phase out information, learned useful skills and implemented policy instruments and training strategies through the regional activities. These support activities will enable CEIT Officers and Agricultural Ministries to develop and sustain methyl bromide phase-out activities based upon the specific circumstances facing each country. Once the project has been completed, post-monitoring and evaluation activities will also be carried out and reported to the GEF and the Ozone Secretariat.

Project Risks could include failure to receive adequate government commitment, especially from governments that have not been active to date with the Montreal Protocol. Another risk could be the difficulty of communicating with these countries due to telecommunications problems and/or other obstacles. UNEP will utilize all available communication means, and build on the strong working relationships built with the National Ozone Officers during previous GEF activities (including preparation of Country Programmes and workshops with high-ranking officials) to ensure success. The project will seek to engage these high-ranking officials from CEITs so as to ensure the success of the project. However, experience with the Montreal Protocol, particularly in non-compliance, has demonstrated these countries' commitment to meeting the conditions under the Montreal Protocol.

Stakeholder Involvement and Social Assessment

UNEP TIE has been working with the CEIT countries since 1994, and has held four regional meetings (two for high-ranking officials in 1996-97, with funding from a GEF PDF B grant for \$189,875). UNEP worked with the Danish Government (DEPA) to complete a comprehensive study of the needs of CEITs in accelerating the ODS phase out. UNEP TIE has also held informal discussions with National Ozone Officers at Meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

Key stakeholders in the activity include the Ozone Focal Points from Ministries of Environment (or other Ministries with the responsibility for implementing the Montreal Protocol) from the 16 CEIT countries. Agricultural Ministries and Pesticide Control Authorities that regulate the use of methyl bromide will also be other key stakeholders that will be involved in the projects. UNEP and other Implementing Agencies under the Montreal Protocol, TEAP and MBTOC experts, and bilateral governments will also participate in the project to increase knowledge sharing and technology transfer and assist in identifying experts from the region who can contribute to the projects.

Through many face-to-face meetings with CEIT officials, and through the findings of the UNEP/DEPA study, UNEP has conducted an economic and social assessment of the ODS phase out in CEIT countries. Findings highlighted serious barriers to ODS Phase out in CEITs, which the Project will address. UNEP will also draw upon its experiences with the training programmes in CEITs in order to design effective training courses on methyl bromide alternatives for CEITs. UNEP has also developed country programmes for some CEITs which outline an overall approach for phase out of ODS in the country.

In November 1998, UNEP signed a letter of intent with FAO to work jointly in promoting adoption of proven methyl bromide alternatives through training and awareness-raising activities. UNEP and FAO are now undertaking training activities in several Article 5 countries to implement alternatives using FAO's successful Farmer Field School (FFS) programme. The FFS approach has been implemented in over 30 countries and has effectively worked with growers to adopt IPM systems.

Building upon these activities, UNEP will work with FAO in developing the training courses and programmes based upon the FFS approach and utilizing the existing agricultural expertise and extension programmes in the Central & Eastern Europe & Baltics CEITs.

Incremental Cost Assessment

The proposed project activities fall within the category of complementary projects for the purposes of incremental costs. The project complements on-going national and regional environmental training activities in CEITs with a training programme related specifically to methyl bromide phase out. No change to the baseline is envisaged, since the baseline of the project is close to zero. In the absence of GEF funding, limited training activities will be undertaken.

In accordance with the GEF Operational Strategy, the information and training activities in Country Programme preparation and implementation are classified as enabling activities, and therefore eligible for full cost financing by the GEF. This project assists CEITs in meeting their obligations under Decision IX/3 of the Meeting of the Parties of the Montreal Protocol, which require non-Article 5 countries to phase out methyl bromide by 2005. It will therefore enable the CEITs to implement their Country Programmes effectively and comply with the mandates of the Decisions of the Parties above.

GEF financing is additional, since CEITs are not eligible for funding under the Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol and no bilateral funding has been provided for such training activities. Cost sharing by the recipient countries will include the contribution of existing training facilities, as well as integration with on-going training programmes which otherwise would not have covered these methyl bromide issues. UNEP is an implementing agency under the Montreal Protocol's Multilateral Fund and has developed public awareness materials for Article 5 countries.

As part of the baseline, UNEP is contributing \$37,000 of its own resources to cover project development and personnel costs as co-financing.

Budget

The budget for the project totals US\$700,000 for a two year period. This excludes funding provided by UNEP of US\$37,000 for project development and personnel costs. The Funding requested from the GEF totals US\$663,000 and is composed of the following components: Subcontracts, which will be given for consultants to manage the project, for translation work and short term support for workshops, and international experts on alternatives to methyl bromide; Training, which will cover the cost of organizing training activities; Travel, which will cover the costs of travel for regional CEIT and international experts, as appropriate; Evaluation, which will cover the costs of monitoring and evaluation of the project; and finally, Miscellaneous, which will cover the costs of reports and publications, telecommunications expenses, and other sundry items. The budget also includes funds for monitoring and evaluation after the project has been completed to ensure that the objectives of the project are met and sustained.

Project Budget (US\$) for Two Year Period

Component	GEF	Funding by UNEP	Funding By Other Sources	Project Total
Personnel:	0	37,000	0	37,000
Subcontracts:	150,000	0	0	150,000
Training:	250,000	0	0	250,000
Travel:	90,000	0	0	90,000
Evaluation:	60,000	0	0	60,000
Translation:	30,000	0	0	113,000
Printing	65,000			
Communication/ Dissemination	18,000			
Project total:	663,000	37,000	0	700,000

Project Implementation Plan

One National Ozone Focal Point from each CEIT country will be assigned to the project, and will be involved with surveys, workshop preparation, training courses and providing input to the project. In addition, two to three developed countries (Canada and the Netherlands) will be invited to join the project, in order to exchange their experiences and expertise in phasing out methyl bromide. Efforts will be made to the greatest extent possible to involve the local community where training workshops are held (rotating locations) to raise awareness of ozone depletion and the methyl bromide phase out.

The project will be executed by UNEP, under the overall guidance of the OzonAction Programme, which is supported under the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol. UNEP will also work cooperatively with FAO to develop and implement training courses and training programmes to promote broad adoption of prove alternatives in CEITs. Consultants will be hired on short term contracts to develop and translate training manuals, organize workshops, demonstration projects and training courses and undertake follow-up actions.

DURATION OF PROJECT (IN MONTHS) 24				
ACTIVITIES	PROJECT MONTHS			
	6	12	18	24
1. Surveys on Methyl Bromide Consumption and Existing/Potential Alternatives	-----			
2. Development of Methyl Bromide Publications (training manuals, brochures, etc.)	-----			
3. Two Regional Workshops to Provide Policy Assistance to CEITs	-----			
4. Policy Mentor Programme and Follow-Up Activities to Monitor Progress	-----			
5. One Demonstration Project to Identify Appropriate Alternatives	-----			
6. Two Regional Training Courses to Develop Training Strategies	-----			

Public Involvement Plan

Stakeholder Identification

Aside from the GEF, UNEP and the other implementing agencies, the key stakeholders in the project are: 1) the representatives of governments (National Ozone Units, Agricultural Ministries, Pesticide Control Authorities) of CEIT countries who must come into compliance with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol; 2) Representatives of developed countries participating in the Project; 3) Experts from TEAP and MBTOC; 4) Methyl Bromide Users and Producers; 5) Representatives from leading NGO's and 6) local experts from each country.

Information Dissemination and Consultation

UNEP TIE has held four regional meetings for CEITs, completed a joint study with DEPA of the needs of CEITs in accelerating the ODS phase out, and held informal discussions with National Ozone Officers of CEIT countries over the past two years to identify needs of CEIT countries in the ozone focal area.

UNEP TIE will also work closely with NOUs to consult and involve Agriculture Ministries and Pesticide Control Authorities in the development of policy and training activities to phase out methyl

bromide. It will be absolutely critical for Agriculture Ministries to be fully supportive and engaged in this process in order to create programmes that will bring about changes in agricultural pest management practices.

The project allows for constant involvement from the National Ozone Focal Points in preparing and following up meetings. Participation of the local communities and NGO's where workshops are held will be allowed to a limited extent, in order to increase local awareness of methyl bromide's impact on the ozone layer and efforts to protect the ozone layer. Final reports will be prepared and distributed by UNEP after every workshop and course.

Stakeholder Participation

Workshops and training courses will not be held without the active involvement of key stakeholders.

Social and Participation Issues

Based on UNEP TIE's work with CEITs in the ozone focal area, the anticipated social issues are: 1) skepticism/resentment of the international community over the perceived mistreatment of CEITs under the Montreal Protocol; 2) cultural and political tensions and language differences between the diverse countries of the region. Social interaction and development of common regional strategies will help to alleviate these tensions, if they arise; and 3) concerns about the environmental and/or health impacts of alternatives that may be selected (pesticides, irradiation, etc.).

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Monitoring of the project will be undertaken by UNEP, in consultation with the National Ozone Focal Points, Agricultural Ministries, and Pesticide Control Authorities. Targets will be set for key performance indicators including the status of development, implementation and enforcement of methyl bromide phase-out policies and strategies; identification of effective alternatives, development and implementation of training strategies to promote adoption of safe and effective alternatives and compliance with the methyl bromide provisions of the Montreal Protocol; and improved and increased awareness by National Ozone Focal Points and Agricultural Ministries of technical and policy information to assist them in the methyl bromide phase out.

The evaluation will also include a mid-term review; a description and analysis of stakeholder participation in the project design and implementation; and an explanation of how the monitoring and evaluation results will be used to adjust the implementation of the project, if required, and/or to replicate projects results throughout the region. Post monitoring and evaluation activities will also be carried out and findings will be reported to the GEF and the Ozone Secretariat.

Technical Review

A technical review for this project is not required, since the GEF financing is not above the US\$750,000 threshold for medium-sized projects.

15/07 '99 THU 15:15 FAX 254 2 624041
10/08 '99 10:32 033 01 44 37 14 74
10/08 '99 10:10 FAX +359 2 988 5813

UNEP GEF OFFICE
UNEP Div. TIE
OZONE TASK FORCE

→→→ GEF SECRETARIAT 016
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REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND WATER
22 "Maria Luiza" Str., 1000 Sofia, Telephone: (359-2) 980 99 89
Telefax: (359-2) 980 39 26

TO: Ms. Jacqueline Aloisi de Lardelci - 29.03.1999
Director, UNEP TIE
Paris, France Pages: 2

FAX No. 0033-1 44 37 14 74

FROM: Neno Dimov
Deputy Minister

Lidia Assenova
National GRF Focal Point

RE: Endorsement of UNEP TIE GEF Proposal on Initiating Early Phase-out of Methyl Bromide in CEITs through Awareness Raising, Policy Development and Training Activities

Dear Ms. Aloisi de Lardelci,

The Republic of Bulgaria, being a Party to the Montreal Protocol and the Ministry of Environment and water, specifically responsible for implementation as a institution has undertaken the obligation of carrying out the decisions taken at the meetings of the Parties under the Montreal Protocol.

The Republic of Bulgaria is not a producer of methyl bromide but it is a consumer. The consumption for the 1997 and 1998 is 66 and 65 tones.

The Minister of Environment and Water issued an Ordinance that a methyl bromide use inventory be worked out for the period 1991-1998 along with a list of measures aiming at limiting its use in compliance with Decision IX/3 of the Meeting of the Parties.

The Republic of Bulgaria would like to phase-out the methyl bromide by 2005. We need of help to identify and to adopt effective measure for.

That is why we consider that the above mentioned project is necessary and beneficial for the successful phase-out of methyl bromide in Bulgaria.

16/23

The Ministry of Environment and Water endorses the Proposal on Initiating Early Phase-out of Methyl Bromide in CETTs through Awareness Raising, Policy Development and Training Activities and will take active part in its implementation

Yours Sincerely,

Neno Dimov
Deputy Minister



Lidia Assenova, Senior Expert
National GEF Focal Point



WED 10:41 FAX 370 2 220847



LIETUVOS RESPUBLIKOS
APLINKOS MINISTERIJA

1999 07 07 Nr. 06-07-2965

Ms. Jacqueline Aloisi de Lardere
Director, UNEP TIE
Paris France
Fax: 33-1-4437-1474

Subject: Endorsement of UNEP TIE GEF Proposal on *Initiating Early Phase out of Methyl Bromide in CEITs through Awareness Raising, Policy Development and Training Activities.*

Dear Ms. Aloisi de Lardere,

We refer to the UNEP proposal to GEF on the project *Initiating Early Phase Out of Methyl Bromide in CEITs through Awareness Raising, Policy Development and Training Activities.*

According to the information available methyl bromide is used for grain fumigation in our country. At present Lithuania is in full compliance with a time schedule for phase out of methyl bromide and we are seeking for cost-effective alternatives to meet requirements of the decisions of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in the future.

We have acquainted with the description of the project and would like to support the idea on conducting such a project. Proposed activities on compiling comprehensive data on trends in methyl bromide consumption, creating awareness raising and providing assistance in development of policy measures and national action plan for methyl bromide phase out are really necessary to help Lithuania to comply with decisions under the Montreal Protocol requiring the phase out of methyl bromide by 2005, to identify and adopt effective alternatives. The proposed project would be beneficial for the successful ODS phase out in Lithuania.

For the time being GEF Focal Point is not appointed.

Yours sincerely

A. Daubaras
Vice-minister

08 JUL 1999
08 JUL 1999
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R13

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MOSZNIL DEP WSP Z ZAGRANI 825 39 72

P. 01

**Ministry of Environmental Protection,
Natural Resources and Forestry**
Department of International Cooperation
00-922 Warsaw, POLAND, 52/54 Wawelska Street,
tel. (48-22) 825 11 33, fax. (48-22) 825 39 72 Internet: <http://www.mos.gov.pl>

To: Ms. Jacqueline Aloisi de Lardere,
Director, UNEP IE
Paris, France
Fax: 33-1-4437-1474

From: Czesław Więckowski, Deputy Director
Pages: 1

Dear Ms. Aloisi de Lardere,

Referring to the UNEP Project concerning promotion of alternatives for methyl bromide in CEITs, please let us confirm the participation of Poland in this Project. Below please find the relevant data on consumption of methyl bromide in Poland in the years: 1991 (reference year), 1996-1998, which clearly show that Poland is one of the biggest consumer of this substance in the Central and Eastern Europe.

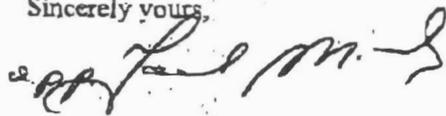
Therefore we believe that Poland could be selected by UNEP for implementation of the demonstration project on using technologies alternative to methyl bromide. The proposals of relevant projects have already been transmitted to Ms. Corrine Gilfillan.

We would be very obliged if you could let us know on the progress in development of the UNEP Project.

MB consumption (import - metric tonnes)
POLAND

	1991	1996	1997	1998
Q+P	10	17	85	96
Other applications	190	103	34	40
Total	200	120	119	136

Sincerely yours,



Czesław Więckowski

PIA, 08-JAN-99 9:04 MZPSR BRATISLAVA

+421 7 59562031

S. 01/01

**Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic
Air, Water, Waste and Environmental Risk Division
Námestie Ľudovíta Štúra 1, 812 35 Bratislava
Slovak Republic**

**To: Mr. Rajendra M. Shende
Chief, Energy and Ozone Unit
UNEP TIE
Tour Mirabeau, 39-43, Quai André Citroën
75739 Paris Cédex 15
France**

Date: January 8, 1999

UNEP	
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Country <input type="checkbox"/>	Branch <input type="checkbox"/>
E-Mail <input type="checkbox"/>	
Rec'd 08 JAN. 1999	
Registry N° J48	By TCS
To: BTS	Reg'c
CC: GEH/ARK	Missing pages: 1

Fax No.: (33 1) 4437 1474

Pages (incl. this page): 1

**From: Mr. Ivan Mojík
Director
Air Protection Department**

**Telephone: +421 7 5956 2220
Fax: +421 7 5956 2367**

Subject: UNEP TIE GEF Proposal on Methyl Bromide

Dear Mr. Rajenda M. Shende,

I would like to inform you that the Slovak Republic is interested in participating in a project described in your fax dated 21 December 1998. We appreciate this proposal which would facilitate the Methyl Bromide phase out in Countries with Economies in Transition. Although there is enough similar situation in CEIT Countries we suggest dividing these countries to two groups:

- countries in Central and Eastern Europe, and Baltic states
- countries from the former Soviet Union.

Yours sincerely,


Ivan Mojík
Director

20/23



TELEFAX

MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT
REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA

UNEP				
Mail <input type="checkbox"/>	Fax <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Computer <input type="checkbox"/>	Telex <input type="checkbox"/>	E-Mail <input type="checkbox"/>
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Kellele / To:	Ms. Jacqueline Aloisi de Lardere Director, UNEP IE Paris, France
Fax:	(33) - 1- 44 37 14 74
Kellelt / From:	Mr. Jaan Saar Ozone Focal Point in the Estonia
Lehekülgi / Pages:	1
Kuupäev / Date:	8 January 1999

Subject: UNEP IE GEF proposal on Surveys and Workshops to Assess Methyl Bromide Consumption and Production and Alternatives in Countries with Economies in Transition

Dear Ms. Aloisi de Lardere,

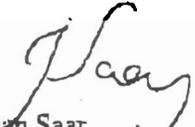
We refer to your fax of 21 December 1998 concerning the UNEP DTIE GEF proposal on Surveys and Workshops to Assess Methyl Bromide Consumption and Production and Alternatives in Countries with Economies in Transition.

As for the situation with Methyl Bromide in Estonia, we would like to inform you that Estonia does not use Methyl Bromide already 3 years and does not import or export this substance. But there is some amount of Methyl Bromide in the stores, which need to be phased out.

We consider that UNEP DTIE GEF proposal is necessary and beneficial for phase out of Methyl Bromide and therefore we are ready to participate in the process.

We are looking forward to continuing and successful cooperation.

Yours sincerely,


Jaan Saar
Director
Air Division

Address/Office address
Toompõlde tee 24
EE0100 TALLINN
ESTONIA

Telefon/Telephone
+(372) 62 62 800

Telefax
+(372) 62 62 801

21/23

Ministry for Environment

To:	Ms. Jacqueline Aloisi de Larderel Director, UNEP IE Paris, France	From:	Mr. Róbert Rakics Head of Department Department for Integrated Pollution Control
Fax:	33 1 4437 1474	Pages:	1
Tel.:		Date:	99.01.07.
Subject:	Endorsement of UNEP IE GEF Proposal on Methyl Bromide	Copy to:	

Dear Ms. de Larderel,

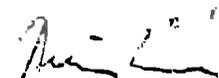
Hungary is fully committed to phase-out the ODS consumption. The country is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol's provisions.

A new ministerial decree was introduced last November that brought forward the final phase-out date of the methyl bromide to 1st January 2005. However, the implementation of this commitment involves difficulties for the companies using this ODS for soil fumigation.

Therefore I expect that the successful accomplishment of the UNEP IE GEF Project on Surveys and Workshops to Assess Methyl Bromide Consumption and Production and Alternatives in CEITs will be beneficial for the phase-out of methyl bromide in CEITs.

This is to endorse of the Proposal by the Ministry for Environment of Hungary.

Yours sincerely,


Robert Rakics
Head of Department

UNEP

Mail Fax Courier Quack E-Mail

Rec'd 08 JAN 1999

Registry N° *576* By *RB* Reg'd

To: *JAL* *1999* *ABK*

Of: *1999* Missing pages Req'd

22/23

TELEFAX		page 1 of 2
To:	Ms. Jacqueline Aloisi de Lardere Director, UNEP TIE Paris, France	From:
		Dr. Jiri Dobiasovsky Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic Air Protection Department Vršovická 65, 100 10 Praha 10 tel.: (+420 2) 6712 2365
FAX: (0033 1) 4437 1474		FAX: (+420 2) 6731 0166

In case of missing pages please call tel. (+420 2) 6712 2365

27. 5. 1999

Praha, 30. 03. 1999

Subject: Endorsement of UNEP TIE GEF Proposal on Initiating Early Phase Out of Methyl Bromide in CEITs

Dear Ms. Jacqueline Aloisi de Lardere,

(27. 5. 1999)

This is to respond to your fax-letter of March 25, 1999 referring to the above project proposal.

The matter at subject has been discussed with the main importer and distributor of Methyl Bromide in the Czech Republic and, as well as with Director of the Air Protection Division in our Ministry. According to our opinion we do not envisage any relevant problems to phase out fully the consumption of methyl bromide in the Czech Republic by 2005. Methyl bromide is not produced currently in the Czech Republic. Domestic demand for this chemical is saturated only through imports. In 1991 the Czech Republic imported 10,8 tons of methyl bromide (6,5 tons ODP equivalent). According to the law all imports of methyl bromide are regulated through permits issued by the Ministry of Environment. In 1999 the Ministry issued permits to allow the import of 5 tons in total for special use in the food processing industry and in the protection of buildings deemed as the cultural heritage. Methyl bromide has not been used in the agricultural sector in the Czech Republic so far. At present there is the only one importer of methyl bromide in the Czech Republic who has been informed about the policy of methyl bromide reduction and its consumption.