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ПРОГРАММА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЕ

REPORT ON THE REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR THE NETWORK OF CARIBBEAN OZONE OFFICERS



**GRENADA GRAND BEACH RESORT, GRENADA, WEST INDIES
MARCH 24 – 26, 2009**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CARIBBEAN OZONE OFFICERS REGIONAL WORKSHOP ORGANIZED BY THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME REGIONAL OFFICE FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (UNEP/ROLAC) IN COLLABORATION WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF GRENADA.

The Government of Grenada, through the Ministry of Finance, Planning, Energy, Foreign Trade and Co-operatives, hosted the meeting of the English Speaking Caribbean Ozone Officers Network from March 24 - 27, 2009.

This meeting was a thematic policy meeting, with specific focus on building the capacities of National Ozone Officers (NOOs) in preparation for country surveys and national plans for hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) phase out management. The process took into consideration the challenges of Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) for sustainable technology adaptation. NOOs were advised that, as a policy, technology adaptation for HCFC had to integrate ozone layer protection, climate impact and energy efficiency.

This meeting also addressed compliance to the Montreal Protocol, the recent decisions of the Montreal Protocol Meeting of Parties and the proposed Executive Committee Meeting of the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund. Status of project implementation, regional public education and awareness activities, as well as discussions on the continued roles and purpose of this Network were also items on the agenda.

TUESDAY MARCH 24, 2009.

I OPENING CEREMONY:

1. The opening ceremony commenced at 9.15 a.m. and was chaired by Mr. Leslie Smith – Project Officer, National Ozone Unit (NOU), Grenada. The national anthem was sung, followed by a prayer. The members of the head table were then introduced.

2. The Chairman welcomed the participants and expressed delight at having such a high level of participation and expressed regrets that Haiti could not have participated. Participants were encouraged to take advantage of the warmth, hospitality and friendliness of the Grenadian people.

3. The meeting was reminded that the Caribbean Ozone Story is of interest to all and that at the end of the workshop, participants should all ask themselves the following questions as officer conduct their duties:

- (a) Are we doing enough?
- (b) How much more can we do? and
- (c) Are we adequately prepared to face the challenges ahead?

4. Mr. Paul Horwitz, Deputy Executive Secretary, Ozone Secretariat, profoundly thanked the Honourable Minister for Finance, Planning, Economy, Energy, Foreign Trade and Co-operatives Mr. Nazim Burke for his presence and for the interest shown. He indicated that we are all at a turning point in our work and that we all have a job to do on the phase out of Hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFCs). For those countries that have already phased out chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), the task of sustaining zero will prove difficult as there will indeed be an increased risk of illegal trade and industry pressure to allow the import of CFCs for the servicing of equipment. Additionally, the challenge exists of maintaining continuity of Ozone Officers within the region.

5. Ms. Artie Dubrie, Policy and Enforcement Officer from the United Nations Environment Programme Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNEP/ROLAC) commented that this meeting is about with protecting the common property of all mankind – our fragile ozone layer. This, she said, will be done through the application of the Montreal Protocol for the phasing out of ozone depleting substances which is accepted as one of the most successful global negotiations working for the global common good. Ms. Dubrie stated that the ozone layer protects all life on earth and as such, life, as we know it, cannot exist without a healthy ozone layer. She further highlighted that this NOO Network can now boast of thirteen (13) years of maturity and continuity in the task of meeting our global obligations. All members were reminded on the mandate to have zero importation of these substances by the end of this year, 2009.

6. The Honourable Minister for Finance, Planning, Economy, Energy, Foreign Trade and Co-operatives Mr. Nazim Burke, applauded the objectives of this Network Meeting of Caribbean Ozone Officers and the issues which it proposed to canvass. He also informed of Grenada's achievements, some of which are:

- (a) Training of over 75% of local refrigeration and air-conditioning technicians in Good Refrigeration Practices;
- (b) Training of Customs Officers, Customs Brokers, Coast Guard Officers and port workers in Monitoring and Control of Trade in Ozone Depleting Substances. In this regard, Grenada's Customs Department stands out as being the leader in the sub-region as far as 100% examination on every shipment of refrigerant (both ozone depleting and non-ozone depleting), that enters the country;
- (c) The establishment of a nation-wide recovery and recycling programme. In this programme thirteen (13) recovery and recycling centres have been established to assist technicians in the refrigeration and air-condition industry;

- (d) The provision of equipment to technicians, Customs Department and the two training institutions/colleges on the island to assist them in effectively performing their collaborative responsibilities under the Montreal Protocol;
- (e) Prohibitions on the importation of methyl bromide and halon-type fire extinguishers.
- (f) Robust and effective public awareness and education initiatives that provide reliable up-to-date and relevant information to all sectors and the general public.

7. Additionally, the Minister reported that Grenada can boast of an even more phenomenal accomplishment, this country has reported zero imports/consumption of CFCs consistently for the period 2006, 2007 and 2008 to the Multi-lateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

8. This phase-out of CFCs has been achieved four (4) years ahead of the Montreal Protocol target for Grenada and other developing countries.

9. At this juncture the Minister officially declared the Network Meeting of Caribbean Ozone Officers open.

10. Subsequent to the opening ceremony, there was a refreshment break during which participants were interviewed by the media.

II. ELECTION OF THE BOARD:

Aims:

This session aims to:

- ❖ Break the ice amongst participants
- ❖ Find out who is at the Workshop
- ❖ Set the scene

11. Prior to the formal presentations, the following persons were elected:

Chair	-	Mr. Leslie Smith - Grenada
Vice Chair	-	Ms. Nicol Walker - Jamaica
Assistant Rapporteur	-	Mr. Zainool Rahaman - Guyana

12. Immediately following the elections, each participant was asked to introduce himself/herself and to give his/her expectations of the workshop.

III. APPROVAL/SUGGESTIONS/COMMENTS ON THE AGENDA:

13. Comments/adjustments/suggestions on the agenda were requested. The representative from Guyana requested that the agenda be adjusted to include the work of the Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Association of Grenada to share its experience on the approach used to phase out CFCs. This was agreed upon and the agenda was adopted with a motion by the representative of Dominica and seconded by St. Lucia's representative.

IV. OBJECTIVES OF THE MEETING:

14. Ms. Dubrie informed the participants that in the interest of time agenda items 3 and 6 would be dealt with as one presentation.

IV. APPROVAL OF THE OBJECTIVES OF "THE MEETING" AND THE EXPECTED DELIVERABLES AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING TO INSTITUTIONAL IMPLEMENTATION: CHALLENGES OF MAINTAINING THE HUMAN RESOURCES CAPACITIES, CO-ORDINATION WITH IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES:

15. Ms. Artie Dubrie gave an overview of the proposed objectives of the three-day workshop which included:

- (a) Continuous building of national and regional capacities for the sustainable implementation of the Montreal Protocol for the phase out of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS);
- (b) The importance of NOOs translating to national implementation actions based on the recommendations and conclusions taken at meetings;
- (c) The maintenance of 100% phase out of CFCs;
- (d) Reviewing and addressing challenges in the Montreal Protocol Project Implementation;
- (e) The functioning of National Ozone offices, taking into consideration recent work done by the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on Institutional Strengthening Projects.
- (f) Recent decisions of the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund Executive Committee as it relates to HCFC management.

16. Mr. Paul Horwitz stated that a meeting of the Executive Committee was scheduled for the first week in April in Montreal. One of the Agenda items for discussion was the long standing pending decision regarding what the Executive Committee will do in the future regarding the continuation of the contributions for Institutional Strengthening (IS). He further indicated that an agreement exists where there is funding through 2009. However, a decision will have to be taken as to the future of IS funding.

17. The Chairman, Mr. Smith reiterated that the ideas of all present on IS should be collectively articulated and given to Ms. Donnalyn Charles of St. Lucia who will be attending the Executive Committee Meeting as part of Bolivia's delegation.

18. Grenada pointed out that in some quarters it would be virtually impossible for some economies to support the work of the Montreal Protocol without the IS mechanism. Supporting the work of HCFCs, he said, is going to be a huge challenge without the IS support from the multilateral fund. He further indicated that the funding should be maintained and/or increased.

19. Ms. Marissa Gowrie, the representative from Trinidad and Tobago, supported the continuance of the IS funding as it is used to fund public awareness programmes and to pay the salary of the Ozone Assistant.

20. Mr. Zainool Rahaman, Guyana's representative made the point that the legal and institutional support is there but the economic support is not as it should be. He further said that the Government of Guyana faces major developmental challenges and, as such, is forced to prioritize. In light of this, the IS funding must be maintained, and if possible, increased as these funds are used to sustain the ozone office in Guyana.

21. Ms. Corah Charmaine Hackett, the representative of Antigua/Barbuda, made the point that at the Executive Committee Meeting, it must be stressed that IS funding has been strongly supported by Governments. Additionally, she said that the issue at hand was what is the benchmark by which it is determined how much funding countries or the region will receive?

The Chair then said that the following issues might arise:

- (a) The amount of HCFCs to be phased out;
- (b) The size of the population; and
- (c) The impact on the society.

22. Ms. Donnalyn Charles, in her contribution, said that the issue to be determined would be what the funding arrangement with respect to HCFCs implementation is and whether it would be a rollover from the IS.

23. In concluding the agenda item, the following recommendations were agreed upon for submission and consideration by the Executive Committee Meeting, on behalf of the Caribbean Ozone Region:-

- (a) That fund secretariat review of IS must not be applied only towards the financial support of the IS activities of the National Ozone Officers;
- (b) The discontinuance of IS funding would negatively affect the continuity of staffing in HCFC compliance and the ability to sustain the phase out of CFCs in this region;
- (c) There is a very real possibility that if the current IS system is negatively altered or removed, this would threaten the continuity of ozone workers and their contributions to the gains achieved within the region;
- (d) The Executive Committee Meeting should consider increasing the IS funding levels in light of the economic situation facing the countries in the English Speaking Caribbean.

V. COMPLIANCE SITUATION IN THE CARIBBEAN NETWORK, DATA REPORTING, LICENSING SYSTEM AND RATIFICATION.

24. Mr. Paul Horwitz made a presentation on the data reporting, licensing system and ratification. He provided statistics on the compliance status of the Montreal Protocol in the English Speaking Caribbean and the countries' status regarding ratification of the Montreal Protocol amendment, data reporting and communication to the Ozone Secretariat.

25. The countries were reminded of the importance of planning the inclusion of HCFCs in National Licensing Systems and Projects. Additionally, countries were advised to address methyl bromide data reporting in Quarantine and Pre-Shipment as part of annual reporting requirements to the Ozone Secretariat.

26. Ms. Artie Dubrie clarified that Barbados did ratify all amendments to the Protocol.

27. Mr. Leslie Smith informed the NOOs that the situation with Barbados and Haiti presented an ideal opportunity for this forum to assist those countries who are experiencing difficulties in ratifying all the amendments with particular reference to the licensing system.

28. The meeting noted, with interest, that failure to ratify the Beijing Amendment by 2012 would adversely affect trade between the parties with respect to HCFCs. For this region, this will affect St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Antigua/Barbuda as these countries have not completed ratification of the Beijing Amendment.

30. Mr. Smith asked Mr. Paul Horwitz why the Secretariat sends correspondence regarding data reporting to the countries but does not mandate the respective countries to take action, if necessary.

31. Mr. Paul Horwitz, informed the meeting that this decision was taken by the Parties mandating the Secretariat to inform, in writing, all countries of the data received and the compliance repercussion. However, he further said, countries have a unique opportunity to review the data to determine if the levels of imports in their possession correspond with the level of exports that the rest of the world is reporting. Countries can seek to address data discrepancies bilaterally with exporting countries.

VI. FROM INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING TO INSTITUTIONAL IMPLEMENTATION: CHALLENGES OF MAINTAINING THE HUMAN RESOURCES CAPACITIES, CO-ORDINATION WITH IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES: OPEN DISCUSSIONS.

32. Ms. Marissa Gowrie shared with the group her country's experiences on the approaches taken to maintain zero consumption of ODSs. These include:-

- (a) Persistent public awareness;
- (b) Education and training of the air conditioning and refrigeration sector;
- (c) Continuous sensitization of the Ministry of Trade and Industry and Customs and Excise;
- (d) Continued collaboration with the Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Industry Association (ARIA);
- (e) Amendment to legislation governing imports and exports;
- (f) Receiving mandatory quarterly data from Customs and Excise Division

33. Mr. Smith commended Trinidad and Tobago on achieving complete phase out and asked whether the quarterly report received from the Customs and Excise Division can be compared with the Trade and Industry report. Ms. Gowrie answered in the affirmative and indicated that for the purposes of reporting, the statistics of the Department of Trade are used.

34. The meeting then asked Ms. Dubrie to investigate the best mechanism to be used to document the names of countries that do not trade in CFCs. Ms. Dubrie indicated that she will look into same and forward suggestions via email to the participants.

VII KEY DECISIONS OF THE XX OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL MEETING OF PARTIES: OZONE SECRETARIAT.

35. Mr. Paul Horwitz, informed the meeting of some key decisions agreed to at the XX Meeting of Parties to the Montreal Protocol. Some of these were:

- (a) The Parties agreed to the incremental increase of 490 million for the period 2009 – 2011, as compared with \$470 million for 2005; the vast majority will be used for the phase out of HCFCs.
- (b) The Parties agreed to address ODS Bank Management through the following three tracks of work:
 - 1) Invite Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and Climate Change Secretariat to undertake activities to build a knowledge base on feasible actions to address the stocks and to mitigate initiatives; additionally, the Multilateral Fund (MLF) was asked to commence pilot projects to secure practical data and experience; to achieve ozone and climate benefits and to explore co-financing;
 - 2) The Montreal Protocol technical body was asked to conduct a comprehensive Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) to determine what the impacts would be if the banks were destroyed; and
 - 3) Consult with funding experts (including the UNFCCC, CDM, GEF) and prepare a report on possible funding opportunities for the management and destruction of ODS banks. Additionally, focus must be paid on describing possible institutional arrangements, funding structuring logistical steps and the necessary legal framework for the recovery, collection, storage, transportation, destruction and supporting activities.
- (a) Under Decision XX6 – It was noted that of the countries only Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago have reported Quarantine and Pre-shipment (QPS) in the last five years. The other countries were told that they would have to commence reporting this year (2009).
- (b) Decision XX 8 –It was noted that in some cases firms switch from ODS to an alternative with a high Global Warming Potential (GWP). These alternatives are really hydro fluorocarbons (HFCs) and per fluorocarbons (PFCs).

36. The concern was also noted that with the impending HCFC phase out firms may switch to HFCs and exacerbate the global warming problem. Three tasks were agreed upon:

- (a) To conduct a Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP) Study on alternatives to HFCs and HCFCs;
- (b) Compilation of control measures, limits and reporting requirement for high GWP alternatives for ODS;
- (c) Convening of open ended discussion on high GWP alternatives to ODS and to discuss technical and policy issues to determine how the Montreal Protocol (MP) experience can address the impact of HFCs and maximize the ozone and climate benefits of the HCFC phase-out.

37. The meeting was informed that to date 194 Parties have ratified the Montreal Protocol. Congratulations were extended to Belize, Guyana and St. Kitts and Nevis who since 2008 have ratified all the amendments – St. Kitts ratified as of January 08, 2009. The countries yet to ratify are:-

- (a) Haiti and Antigua//Barbuda - Beijing Amendment
- (b) St. Vincent - Montreal Protocol and Beijing Amendment

38. Decision XV11/16 - Called for a more effective format for the submittal of data on the quantum of export. In light of this, letters were sent to each country advising of the levels of exports reported by exporters to respective countries. Countries were informed that should the information differ from consumption levels, either an error exists in exporting reports or the licensing system is not tracking all imports into the country. To verify information bilateral discussions could take place.

VIII REPORT BY COUNTRIES ON THE USE OF METHYL BROMIDE IN PLANT QUARANTINE AND PRE-SHIPMENT FOLLOWING DECISION XX/6 OF THE TWENTIETH MOP 2008.

39. Mr. Jose de Mesa of UNEP made this presentation and informed of the following decisions arising out of the XX/6 Meeting that:

- (a) Parties are required to report methyl bromide data from 2006 onward by April of 2009 and annually thereafter. Estimated values will be accepted if no official data is available;
- (b) Quantities from major uses (i.e. over 10%) are to be defined;
- (c) Where possible include crop and pest.

IX. RECENT DISCUSSIONS OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PHASE-OUT OF HYDRO CHLOROFLUOROCARBONS (HCFC): MULTILATERAL FUND (MLF) SECRETARIAT.

40. Ms. Artie Dubrie expressed regrets on behalf of the Executive Secretariat to the MLF who was unable to attend the meeting. The presentation informed of recent decisions taken by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund on HCFC phase out management. However, the presentation was not linked to Caribbean issues.

41. Mr. Paul Horwitz, agreed that the presentation was a complex one, and suggested that the meeting shy away from the experience of China, to which the presentation referred.

42. Ms. Nicol Walker, the representative of Jamaica, then suggested that participants submit written questions arising from the presentation to Ms. Dubrie, for onward transmission to the Executive Secretariat via email.

X. INTRODUCTION TO LABORATORY PROCEDURES FOR REFRIGERANT ANALYSIS: UNEP

43. Ms. Artie Dubrie, informed the meeting that a request was made by the Chair, Mr. Leslie Smith to incorporate an open discussion on the challenges facing the countries on the control of blends that contain ozone depleting substances. Ms. Dubrie went on to say that all countries operating under Article 5 for the analysis of ozone depleting substances used one or more of the following detection methodology:

- (a) Documentation; and or
- (b) Hand held identifiers which are used to identify ozone depleting substances

44. The challenges with the above are as follows:

- (a) Hand held identifiers are limited to pure or single refrigerants;
- (b) These identifiers cannot detect all commercial refrigerants; and
- (c) They possess limited application in the case of potential illegal case.

45. All countries were encouraged to:-

- (a) Investigate national capacities and resources;
- (b) Identify national/regional laboratories;
- (c) Train, through workshop, etc lab chemists and other officers responsible for sampling custody;
- (d) Agree on the role of NOOs with the need to identifying blends and mixtures; and

46. Mr. Leslie Smith, Chair, shared with the meeting that in Grenada a detailed testing regiment exists. However, the equipment presently being used is not designed for blends. This was confirmed when they wrote to the manufacturers from a reputable company in the United States. Therefore, Grenada is now faced with a multiplicity of blends flooding their market and the Customs Officers cannot detect accurately what are in the blends. As a result, they are only able to make or undertake physical examinations such as checking labels and noting where goods are manufactured.

47. Mr. Smith further stated that there seems to be no clear indication as to where countries could go from here. Presently, chemical analyses are not done. He further added that at one point they were told that the identifier equipment was to be upgraded but that information was inconclusive. He, however, reiterated that the situation with blends as it is now is a very viable option for illegal trade.

48. Mr. Paul Horwitz made the point that for reporting purposes we should be checking for HCFCs and CFCs component.

49. Ms. Marissa Gowrie informed the meeting that a good initiative would be to engage the Customs Department at the inception of the project to advise on what is required.

50. After much discussions, the Chair said that it was his feeling that we were speaking on an issue that we do not know much about and recommended that this matter be tabled for the next NOOs meeting. He suggested that for this meeting we invite an expert similar to the person who presented from Colombia and/or Costa Rica regarding the chemical analysis of the blends at the last meeting of Customs Officers and NOOS in Panama held last November.

51. Additionally, he continued, this will serve to enlighten all countries on how to approach issues surrounding these blends and how we can or should report.

52. Ms. Dubrie said that for the purposes of the presentation, she intended to focus on the Policy issues relating to refrigerants. She also informed the meeting that in Latin American the labs that are doing analysis are Mexico, Costa Rica and Argentina. She then said that in these countries an institutional arrangement exists with dedicated customs labs.

53. Additionally, it was noted that in the Caribbean both Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago possess labs. Ms. Dubrie further informed the meeting that Caribbean Industrial Research Institute (CARIRI) and the University of the West Indies (UWI) are investigating what can be offered at the labs. Once it is established that the works can be done, a regional training workshop for Chemists will be arranged.

54. Another suggestion was that NOOs endeavour to identify in their respective countries the necessary equipment that is available. Then resources can be directed to capacity building, reporting and training work management.

55. Mr. Zainmool Rahaman made the comment that with regard to regional training for the chemists it should be ensured that the chemist being trained has the necessary equipment installed and operational in his/her respective country so that after the training the necessary work can commence.

56. Ms. Dubrie concurred and said that only after an absolute search was conducted in each country and determined that the capacity exists then the training could commence with those countries to build capacity.

DAY 2:

XI. NATIONAL CHALLENGES OF HCFC PHASE OUT MANAGEMENT. LESSONS LEARNT FOR ANNEX A GROUP 1 CFCs AND APPLICATIONS TO HCFCs: JAMAICA, ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES AND GRENADA.

57. Ms. Nicole Walker, representative of Jamaica, shared the lessons learnt in the phase out of CFCs. One of the most important things for Jamaica was to have a licensing system which allowed them to restrict legally the quantity of CFCs that was imported. She further indicated that a licensing system is not in place for HCFCs at the present time, however, they are aware that to effectively phase out HCFCs one will have to be in place.

58. Following are a list of initiatives implemented:

- (a) Provision of financial incentive to companies thus enabling them to change, retrofit or replace, as necessary;
- (b) Training;
- (c) Using a technical **national** expert who was charged with the responsibility of assisting with the completion of forms and verifying information for the financial incentives;
- (d) Public Education programmes to secure buy-in of stakeholders;
- (e) Securing the support of the Refrigerants' Association was imperative to secure the support of their members;

59. Ms. Janeel Miller of St. Vincent and the Grenadines shared the following:

- (a) Their licensing system was implemented in 2005 and worked to their benefit. They saw a reduction in the number of importers of CFCs from 5 importers to 2 and now they are down to 1;

- (b) Voluntary retrofitting because of the licensing system;
- (c) Training;
- (d) Stakeholders consultation;
- (e) Local expert made a difference and added value.

60. The representative indicated that St. Vincent and the Grenadines are currently facing two national challenges namely, the erection of a new international airport where 95% of the air-conditioning systems are R22 and almost all will need retrofitting; and some challenges administratively.

61. Grenada's representative, Mr. Smith had a similar story to that of St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Jamaica. Their successes were their:

- (a) Public Awareness initiatives;
- (b) Licensing Systems which was introduced in 2006 and from then maintained zero consumption;
- (c) Training; and
- (d) Financial mechanism from the Multilateral Fund.

62. Major challenges:

- (a) Mr. Smith said that we are faced with a major challenge ahead. The Montreal Protocol informed parties that with the phase out of CFCs it was acceptable to use R22 and now we are told that the very same substances must be phased out. How then, he continued, are the countries to re-educate the people. Are they going to be paid for the equipment for which has a useful life of fifteen (15) years;
- (b) Training and Technology transfer (eg. 410 refrigerant);

- (c) Phase out of HCFCs a bigger challenge than CFCs for the amount of HCFCs to be phased out. CFCs are consumed in the domestic and motor vehicle sectors but HCFCs are used in the very big systems. The problem of storage and destruction of recover HCFC will pose a major problem;
- (d) Institutional capacity insufficient;
- (e) Public Awareness;
- (f) Final replacement.

63. He further stated that he hopes that this is the final phase out and that no surprises can be expected in 2030 or beyond.

64. Ms. Donnalyn Charles shared with the meeting the following:

- (a) that St. Lucia's challenge is identifying HCFCs in blends; and
- (b) In St. Lucia no licensing system for HCFC refrigerant import are necessary. Hopefully, in the near future this will change.

65. Ms. Dubrie then asked Ms. Charles how they propose to report the management of blends data, to which she replied that once the legislation is in place, a licence will be required for any refrigerant to be imported. This licence will link the particular refrigerant coming in which hopefully will take in all the blends.

66. Ms. Dubrie then suggested the following:

- (a) That all customs officials should be further capacitated;
- (b) Careful attention must be paid to how the licensing system is managed; and
- (c) Stakeholders to be capacitated through workshops on data management, etc.

XII. APPROACHES TO SUSTAINABLE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFERS AND ADAPTATION FOR SMALL ISLAND STATES WITH APPLICATIONS TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL FOR THE PHASE OUT OF OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES.

67. Mr. Anthony Mitchell, Consultant, presented on the above and informed the meeting on the following:

- (a) He asked how can we influence governments to commit resources to continue the activities to phase out the use of ozone depletion substances; and
- (b) What is the possibility of a regional approach to consider phase out issues and destruction of ODS recovered?

68. He then suggested that linking ozone depleting issues with other prominent and highly visible issues in the international political fora, such as climate change, could be considered.

69. Use the lobbying power of business to influence government to move in a particular direction. As well, indicate economic issues involved in the phase out of HCFCs as market and technology forces dictate. Failure to act can result in businesses becoming isolated in the market place and the technology becoming more costly.

70. In the second instance there were issues related to legal difficulties in shipping wastes between territories for destruction or storage. It was suggested that this was a matter better addressed at a higher political level, such as the CARICOM Heads of Government meeting. The network can move this forward in their individual territories.

71. Further, one has to consider, external obligations to the regional approach that countries have to report data individually to the Ozone Secretariat and other established bodies. Smaller countries may operate at a disadvantage in that they may be labelled as non compliant due to excess amounts of ODS consumed, for example 1 kg whereas larger countries have a wider margin, due to the quantities involved, for example China stipulates 10 tonnes, in excess of allowable consumption limits. This non compliant issue over small quantities needs to be brought to the attention of the Secretariat to allow for some leniency. Dealing with smaller lower volume

consumption amounts does not mean that the country requires a proportionally smaller level of funding assistance or resources to achieve its target.

XIII. TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE BUILDINGS ON ISLANDS: ADDRESSING ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND REFRIGERANTS USE:

72. Mr. John N. Telesford, Facilities Manager of Cable and Wireless, Grenada, shared the Grenadian experience and enlightened the group on the scientific approach towards sustainable building and the intricacies and technicalities that go into addressing energy efficiency and selection of ozone friendly technologies.

73. The following were noted:

- Sustainable development is urgent;
- Sustainable buildings can aid in sustainable development;
- High/efficient Air Conditioning system performance in building can move buildings towards sustainability;
- The Total Equivalent Warming Impact (TEWI) is one criterion that can be used to select high performing AC technology for example R-410A AC technology has a low TEWI which is required for high performance AV systems.

XIV. GOVERNMENT POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE APPROACHES IN ADDRESSING HCFC PHASE-OUT IN NON ARTICLE 5 COUNTRIES.

74. Mr. Dave Godwin, Environmental Protection Specialist from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), sensitized members on the policies and legislative procedures required for non Article 5 countries for HCFC Phase -out in the U.S.

75. It was confirmed that HCFCs are everywhere in:-

- Air conditioning: dehumidifiers, room ACs, mini/multi-splits ducted equipment, bus ACs, commercial rooftop equipment;

- Refrigeration: supermarkets, stand alone cases, cold storage rooms, industrial processes, transport refrigeration, packaged terminals ACs, chillers, etc.;
- Other sectors: (sterilization, foams, etc).

76. Mr. Godwin further informed the meeting that HCFC emissions are increasing rapidly and the climate benefits of ODS phase-out and energy efficiency are important, but not linked with HFC uses and controls. Additionally, listed hereunder are some requirements which are necessary to phase out HCFCs:

- Continued improvement in leaks and service practices
- Pursue new chemicals for car ACs – CO₂ or HFO – 1234 yf
- Investigate innovative designs to use less refrigerants e.g. micro-channel heat exchangers, secondary loops, etc.

XV. INDUSTRY APPROACHES TO HCFC PHASE OUT: MR. RON VERCH: HEATING, REFRIGERATION AND AIR-CONDITIONING INSTITUTE OF CANADA & MR. GRANTLEY PARRIS, BARBADOS.

77. The focus of these presentations was on Air Conditioning and Refrigeration.

78. Mr. Ron Verch shared with the group the schedule adopted by the Canadian Government for the phase out of HCFCs in Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration. Additionally, the group was informed of some examples of controlled HCFC refrigerants and where they are used.

79. The numerous challenges to this phase out were also noted and it is very apparent that a rigorous public awareness campaign geared at equipment owners and home owners must be adopted. Equipment owners need to start considering the potential impact of the HCFC Phase-out when considering new equipment and retrofits of existing equipment with their service contractor or equipment supplier.

80. It was noted that many equipment owners are unaware of the HCFC phase-out and its implication. The life cycle of HCFC refrigeration and air conditioning equipment can be as little as ten (10) years and as long as thirty (30) years. He explained that the rush to retrofit could be costly while allowing the equipment to work for its operational life then replace it with an HCFC alternative may be an economical alternative, which can be cost effective form some countries.

81. Additionally, the meeting was informed about the wide range of options available to replace both HCFC refrigerants and equipment or systems.

82. Mr. Grantley Parris shared with the meeting the approaches and challenges to adaptation of non HCFC technologies adopted in Barbados. Some challenges for the industry, he said, were:

- Non-awareness of stakeholders
- Cost and availability of alternative refrigerants
- Cost and Availability of HCFC
- Cost of converting existing HCFC equipment
- Replacement of equipment
- Energy efficiency improvement
- Building designs
- Tax incentives from Government
- Training for technicians

83. As the date of the phase out draws closer, the industry has embarked on the following actions:

- Establish which HCFC refrigerant is being used and in what equipment;
- Make plans as to the impact of the phase out of HCFC refrigerant on this equipment;
- Assess opportunities for improvement of energy efficiency; and
- Take appropriate action

XV. STRATEGIES BY IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES FOR ASSISTING COUNTRIES IN HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT.

84. Presentations were made by Ms. Artie Dubrie and Mr. Viraj Vithoontein, Senior Environmental Specialist of the Montreal Protocol Operations of the World Bank Group.

XVI. STRATEGIES BY IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES FOR ASSISTING COUNTRIES IN HCFC PHASE OUT MANAGEMENT: WORLD BANK.

85. Mr. Viraj Vithoontein shared with the meeting the following:

- (a) Growth rate of HCFC-22 consumption over the last seven years is 20%;
- (b) For countries where HCFC-22 is consumed solely servicing A/C increase of HCFC – 22 consumption could mean increasing number of A/C units that require services;
- (c) Popular size of A/C is the 3.52 kw (or 12, 000Btu) model with an average charge size of 1.5 kg per unit;

86. He informed the meeting of the three (3) Phase out strategies:

- a) Ban import and production of HCFC dependent equipment R-22 consumption (10 yrs);
- b) Better Containment;
- c) Early retirement of HCFC equipment.

87. Mr. Ron Vorch of Canada also enlightened as to the various types of HCFC refrigerants and where they are used. More than 95% of commercial and residential air conditioning units and more than 50% of commercial refrigeration equipment in Canada, he elaborated, operate on HCFC refrigerants (primarily R-22).

88. The NOOs are faced with the serious challenge of educating equipment owners (including homeowners) of the phase out and its implications. Equipment owners need to start considering the potential impact of the HCFC phase out when considering new equipment and retrofits of existing equipment with their service contractor or equipment supplier.

89. The alternatives to HCFC refrigerant and equipment or systems must be promoted. Owners must be told of the most widely accepted replacement option for HCFCs is the use of HFCs. Ammonia is also a replacement option in the large commercial air conditioning and refrigeration sectors.

90. The World Bank will send to UNEP/ROLAC for onward circulation to the network the model suggested for the Africa region linking HCFC phase out with Climate Benefits.

XVII JAMAICA'S TRAINING RESOURCES IN AIR-CONDITIONING AND REFRIGERATION FOR THE CARIBBEAN.

91. Ms. Margaret Christian, Training Manager, Computing and Engineering Entrepreneurial Centre at the University of Technology, Jamaica, shared with the meeting the training opportunities available in Jamaica on air conditioning and refrigeration. She said that the training benefited some 300 Jamaicans, who are now qualified/certified in the following:

- Protection of AC and Refrigeration equipment;
- Extension of the operational life of the equipment; and

- Reduction of breakdown of equipment and guaranteed reliability.

91. NOOs were encouraged to take advantage of the training offered at the facility. The training addresses:-

- Recovery, Recycling, Retrofitting
- Green Practices
- Caricom Certification to allow for the free movement of skilled labour as part of the Caribbean Single Market and Economy (CSME).

DAY 3:

XVIII COMPONENTS TO BE CONSIDERED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL PHASE OUT STRATEGIES AND IDENTIFICATION OF STAKEHOLDERS AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL SURVEY AND COUNTRY PROGRAMMES FRO HCFC PHASE OUT MANAGEMENT.

92. Mr. Bishnu Tulsie in his presentation on the components of HPMP Phase out strategies said that according to the Decision XIX/6 by 2040 HCFC has to be phase out. He also said that the staged approach allows for a long lead time for the total phase out which allows for periodic reviews on the basis of emerging technologies

93. The Parties in decision XIV/10, after some difficult negotiations, agreed to:

- (a) TEAP and IPCC to consider Ozone Depletion and Climate Change together;
- (b) Agreed by Decision XV/3 that the Parties will implement a ban of trade with non-parties to Beijing Amendment;
- (c) Agreed by Decision XIX/6 to baseline and accelerated phase out;
- (d) Agreed by Decision XIX/8 TEAP looking at alternatives and to study and report on alternatives. This report should be used as guide to developing phase out.

94. At the level of the Ex Com Decision 52/4 identified eligible incremental cost. Mr. Tulsie reiterated that although we have two very close deadlines being 2013 for the freeze and 2015 for first reduction target, countries need to be clear about the direction they are taking and the policies to be adopted. However, for reporting purposes, countries must be specific about what they will do to meet the 2013 freeze and the 2015 cut-off. The rest of the strategy could be a long term policy.

95. Some of the requirements for the country report are:

- (a) Identify who the stakeholders are?
- (b) Where the HCFCs are located?
- (c) What for the demands present and future?
- (d) What is being done with HCFC production and be extension continued market availability?

96. Additionally, reports should draw on the experiences with CFC phase out and lessons learnt, challenges faced and how they were dealt with. Countries must complete the ratification of the amendments to the Montreal Protocol.

97. It is imperative that countries extensively and comprehensively indicate what Policy, regulatory and institutional framework exist to allow for the 2013 freeze and the 2015 reduction.

98. The Meeting was also informed that for the very first time climate considerations have been formally brought into the ozone consideration. As such in terms of policy framework countries are now charged with the responsibility of ensuring that in addressing ozone depletion, in particular, the HCFC phase out, we do not add to the climate challenges.

99. The data collection analysis must be comprehensive and submissions of surveys are extremely important and are the first step in preparing HCFCs. The data collection analysis must be more comprehensive than what was done for the country programme. It is

important for the Parties and EX Com to gather, from the reports, the challenges experienced. Additionally, the sectoral distribution should be described. This would allow for countries to requisition additional institutional funding guaranteeing sustainability.

XIV WORKING GROUP DISCUSSIONS:

100. With the agreement of participants, the establishment of working groups changed to having open discussions on each topic.

101. **Identification of Sources of HCFCs Inventories and Potentially New Demands: Facilitator- Mr. Dave Godwin, USEPA. Following an opening introduction on the potential location and use of HCFC the following points were tabled**

(a) **Location**

- Imported HCFC Equipment is normally shipped pre charged. Consider if equipment needs servicing.
- Ice machines
- Refrigeration trucks & ice-cream trucks, also domestic freezers.
- Tour buses that use R22 as the refrigerant. (Grenada indicated that for his country most of the newer tour buses use R134a and the older ones use R12
- in the supermarkets and medical facilities - the coolers use R22
- refrigerated containers and cold storage facilities
- For the member countries of this region- The Hotel and other down stream industries for the tourist sector will be a major source of use and demand. For example the Mini splits- used to cool 1 room and including
 - 1st category eg.50% of the houses would have 1 mini split
 - 2nd category- hotel rooms
 - 3rd category- National data from Department of Commerce (Commercial Installations). Consider areas of expansion

(b) **New demands:** for example air condition units being serviced in the future, use approximate numbers of units that exist and how often they are refilled. Most of them being used after the 2013 Freeze.

- major construction plans for example airports, hotels, enclosed sports arena

102. **Identification of Stakeholders: National (private and public), Regional and International, making linkages with Energy and Climate Change: Facilitator- June Hughes, Chief Conservation Officer St. Kitts and Nevis**

- Importers/ Exporters, Technicians and associations for example Trinidad and Tobago engages the large-scale industries at the initial stage. Custom Brokers, Inter -island Motor vessels (their imports do not always go through Customs)
- Awareness (Media Association)
- Bureaus of Standards
- Large scale end users: Hotels, developers, architect and develop control agencies, and
- Government (ministries/agencies), Bureaus of Standards
- Training Institutions, Universities
- Ozone officers, local and regional
- Laboratories, Climate Change Officers regional Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)
- Alliance Of Small Island States (AOSIS) (Chairperson is from Grenada)
- Linkages: Energy Sector (Electricity Department)
- Building drafters and designers
- Construction engineers
- Procurement officers
- Involve Caricom and the OECS – Caricom,
- CARICOM Regional Negotiation Machinery and in particular trade agreements with the EU.
- Energy Service companies
- Maritime
- Tourism sector

103 **Approaches to address technology transfer. Capacity and institutional resources needs: Facilitator- Mr. Anthony Mitchell, Regional Expert**

104. From Mr. Mitchell’s presentation the following is summarized

- (a) Life Cycle Analysis and impact of the Technology should be considered in the selection process and including:
- Capacity and institutional resources: training (refrigeration industry- technicians, administrative level), modification of equipment for cost effectiveness- specifically for the technicians.
 - Private sector: sensitization of choice of technology and procurement
 - Incentives for retrofitting and in green purchases
 - Informal Sector should be included and NGO community needs to be sensitized.
 - Adaption of Environment Management Procedures such as the Green buildings - Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification.
- (b) Institutional level
- Legal institutions that will have to be involved in the technology introduction process.
 - Technical and academic institutions.
 - Regulatory institutions for example Customs, as they regulate import and export of goods.
 - Financial institutions for example banks and micro credit institutions.
 - Relevant Ministry(ies).

106. **Policy, Legislative Review Requirements, Education and Awareness: Facilitator- Mr. Bishnu Tulsie, Regional Expert**

- (a) Policy: Preparation of National Survey. Policy: TPMP, RMP, CP. The policy review should look at laws for trade control. Review National climate change policy and mitigation strategies, energy polices and National environmental policies and strategies. Caricom level policies and strategies. Social development (Caricom Charter, St. George's Declaration & the OECS sustainable development strategy. Education Policy;
- (b) Legislative: Montreal Protocol licensing system. Customs Act. Trade Act/Regulation. Laws that control Trade regulations. National laws to deal with industry incentives. Development control laws and regulations;

- (c) Public Education (PE): (preparation of National Survey). Need to focus PE to policy makers, industry, trade association and importers and technicians. Climate Change committee should be part of the process. Schools;
- (d) Include environmental clubs & NGO's.

XX REGIONAL PUBLIC EDUCATION AND AWARENESS: REVIEW OF 2008 ACTIVITY AND AGREEMENT FOR 2009 ACTIVITY

107. On the matter of the approved public education and awareness regional Calendar for the period 2008 – 2009 activity the suggestion was made by Ms. Nicole Walker that each country should be given their individual funding and be allowed to handle their own public awareness initiative.

108. Mr. Smith agreed with the suggestion and said that this would facilitate the distribution process. Additionally he suggested that in the preparation of regional projects a proper analysis of the value that is received from these projects be done. To support his point, he referred to the public education and awareness Calendars which, he said, was distributed late to the various countries. He cited Antigua who he said received the Calendar at the end of January when their picture was on the January page. This, he continued, means that some countries would not have received the full benefit of the public relations item.

109. Ms. Artie Dubrie, at this point, informed the meeting that the issue of public educational awareness was approved for the network and not for individual countries.

110. After much discussion, the Regional Public Education and Awareness activity agreed upon was the production of a video aimed at capturing the success of each country in the CFCs phase out. Trinidad and Tobago was charged with the responsibility of co-ordinating this effort with input from the NOOs.

XX1 RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS:

111. The results, conclusions and recommendations covered in the meeting were presented and discussed to ensure consensus. (See Annex 111)

XX11 CLOSING OF THE MEETING:

112. Mr. Paul Hortwitz expressed special appreciation to the host and his team for a job well done, thus ensuring a successful meeting. He further challenged members to make their presence known at the meeting of the Parties. He told participants that the parties, as a whole, will benefit from the contributions and experience of the NOOs.

113. Mr. Rahaman said he thought the meeting was very instructive and provided lots of very good presentations which dealt with things which can be used to further the work of the countries and the network.

114. The meeting officially closed on Thursday April 25, 2009.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. This network received congratulations from the Ozone Secretariat on its successes on compliance management to the Protocol including timely data submission and number of countries reaching complete phase out of CFCs ahead of the Montreal Protocol mandate. Countries were encouraged to complete the ratification process, establish the licensing process and to submit 2008 data early.
2. With respect to the letter received from the Ozone Secretariat on potential ODS data variations, the Ozone Secretariat advised that this is in keeping with the decision of the Parties to the Protocol. From the information provided in such correspondence, countries can seek to resolve these discrepancies bi-laterally and may, if they wish, advise the Secretariat on the outcome of these bi-lateral discussions.
3. Countries would seek to submit to UNEP the Informal Prior Informed Consent (IPIC) for ODS trade that would allow advance notification and approval before shipment.
4. Countries were advised to address methyl bromide data reporting (includes zero consumption) in quarantine and pre-shipment (QPS) as part of annual reporting requirements to the Ozone Secretariat.
5. To sustain the present achievement and implement new and emerging requirements, the network concluded that the institutional strengthening project had to continue and, in addition, address increased funding to adequately deal with phase out requirements.
6. Implement regional policy for the standardization of skills and training of the air-conditioning and refrigeration

- technicians to allow for cross-movement across the region.
7. Recommendations were made that countries receive further guidance on methodologies and approaches to address mixed (blends) and new refrigerants, given that the present hand held identifiers are inadequate to meet this need. As a first step, investigations will be done to access existing instrumentations and capacities in the region.
 8. All participants agreed that networking is necessary for capacity building and information exchange required by National Ozone Officers to assist in national implementation of the Montreal Protocol.
 9. Review of the progress on recommendations and conclusions will be a standard agenda item for network meetings. This will reduce repetitions in agenda matters.
 10. In order to meet the requirements of the phase out of HCFCs, it was agreed that Climate Change experts be invited to the next network meeting.
 11. To include in the Network Agenda (e-forum/meetings) discussions and positions to be taken before the Open-Ended Working Group meetings.
 12. National Ozone Officers will have further discussions with their respective Ministries on building negotiation capacities and strategies to allow for improved representations within the Group of Latin America and the Caribbean (GRULAC).
 13. The meeting agreed that the lessons learnt and institutional capacities built will be beneficial for addressing national phase-out requirements with respect to HCFCs.

14. Countries agreed to conduct an assessment on national and regional capacities for addressing the human resource required to treat with the HCFCs surveys and HPMP preparation. As far as possible, national and regional specialists will be offered the first opportunity to serve as experts.
15. Using the experience of the African region, UNEP and the World Bank will provide further information to the network on the possibility of considering the climate change benefits for HCFCs phase out activities.
16. National Ozone Officers will have to review the composition of national steering committees, given the wider stakeholder involvement necessary for HCFCs surveys and project preparation.
17. The meeting agreed to produce a DVD for 2010 on phase out activities with all the network countries contributing to its production. Trinidad and Tobago will lead this initiative.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Destruction of ODS: A working group to be established to assess the need for ODS destruction and the mechanisms (financial) to assist, if such a need is identified.
2. The request was made to include as an Agenda for the next meeting a presentation on the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) and, in particular, implications for ODS trade control requirements under this agreement.
3. Ozone officers should explore with their respective Caricom representative the establishment of the Caricom/EU project for Multilateral Environmental Agreement (MEA) implementation and its implications for the Montreal Protocol.



**United Nations Environment Programme
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean**

PROGRAMA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA EL MEDIO AMBIENTE
PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT

Caribbean Ozone Officers, Regional Workshop
Organized by the United Nations Environment Programme
In collaboration with the Government Grenada
March 24 to 26th 2009

Distribution: Limited
Original: English

Provisional Annotated Agenda for the Meeting

I. Introduction

1. The Government of Grenada through the Ministry of Finance, Planning, Energy, Foreign Trade and Co-operatives has agreed to host the meeting of the English Speaking Caribbean Ozone Officers Network meeting, March 24th to 27th 2009.
2. This meeting is a thematic policy meeting, with specific focus on the building the capacities of National Ozone Officers (NOO) in preparation on country surveys and nation plans for hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) phase out management. The process will take into consideration the challenges of Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) for sustainable technology adaption. As a policy, NOO will be advised that technology adaption for HCFC has to integrate ozone layer protection, climate impact and energy efficiency.
3. This meeting will also address compliance to the Montreal Protocol, recent decisions of the Montreal Protocol Meeting of Parties and the Executive Committee of the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund, status of project implementation, regional public education and awareness activities and discussions on the continued roles and purpose of this Network.

a. II. Objectives of the Meeting and Annotated Agenda

4. **"The Meeting"** will be held from the 24rd to the 27th of March 2009 in the city of St. George's, Grenada.

5. The main objective of **"The Meeting"** is the collective analysis of the important issues in the Montreal Protocol, among these will be the main challenges for the complete CFCs phase out; maintain zero CFC consumption management and preparation for establishment of HCFC baseline and country phase out management programme.

6. In this context, and considering the importance given by the Government to environmental issues, the opening ceremony will be open to the media.

b. Point 1 of the Agenda: Meeting's Opening Ceremony

7. The opening ceremony will take place on Tuesday the March 24 at 09:00 in the morning, in the conference room the Grenada Grand Beach Resort, with words from the Honourable Minister of Finance, Planning, Energy, Foreign Trade and Co-operatives, Ozone Secretariat and United Nations Environment Programme.

c. Point 2 of the Agenda: Introduction by each participant and understanding of their expectations of this workshop

8. Each participant will make a self introduction including his or her expectations of this meeting.

d. Work Organization

9. During the following work sessions of "**The Meeting**" the reserved character of the sessions will be preserved, being devoted to the members of the Networks, special guests and the government officers of Grenada.

10. The working sessions schedule will be from 8:30 to 12:30 and from 13:30 to 18:00 hours with a half-hour break in each segment, which have been planned respectively at 10:30 and 15:30. Further, the break schedules will have the necessary flexibility for not interfering with the normal course of the topics being discussed in "**The Meeting**".

e. Election of the Board

11. UNEP representative will propose "**The Meeting**" that according to the practice established in prior meetings, the Board be comprised by a Chairman, one Vice-Chairman, a Rapporteur and Assistant Rapporteur, taking into account the criteria of geographical representation and rotation established for United Nations meetings.

f. Point 3 of the Agenda: Approval of the Objective of "The Meeting"

12. The participants will take into consideration the Objectives of the Meeting proposed by UNEP, which can be modified as required for attending effectively the general interest.

g. Approval of the Agenda and the session schedule of "The Meeting"

13. Under this point, the Chairman of **"The Meeting"** will propose to the participants for consideration the Provisional Agenda and Provisional Annotated Agenda and its Session Schedule as proposed by UNEP and will be adopted upon incorporating the necessary amendments.

h. Point 4 of the Agenda: Compliance situation in the Caribbean Network, Data Reporting, Licensing System and Ratification.

14. In this Point, The Ozone Secretariat will present on countries' status regarding ratification of Montreal Protocol Amendments, data reporting and communications to the Ozone Secretariat on licensing systems. Likewise, officers will be reminded about the importance of planning the inclusion of HCFCs in national licensing systems and/or quotas, which has several advantages such as facilitating the consumption control of ODS, improving the management of country information regarding the HCFC phase-out management.

i. Point 5 of the Agenda: National Strategies and Policies for Sustaining Zero consumption of Annex A group 1 CFCs, Halons and CTC with indication of support required:

15. This will be an opened discussion amongst National ozone officers on national approaches taken to maintain the 2010 mandates for these Ozone Depleting Substances.

j. Point 6 of the Agenda: From Institutional Strengthening to Institutional Implementation: Challenges of Maintaining the Human resources capacities, Coordination with Implementing Agencies: Open discussions.

16. UNEP will make a brief presentation on the principal observations and recommendations under the FINAL REPORT ON THE EVALUATION OF INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS (report). NOO and implementing agencies attending will be encouraged to give comments on the report and have discussions on approaches to towards implementation the recommendations tabled in said document.

k. Point 7 of the Agenda: Key Decisions of the XX of the Montreal Protocol Meeting of Parties: Ozone Secretariat

17. The Ozone Secretariat will present on the key decisions agreed to at the XX Meeting of Parties to the Montreal Protocol. Discussions will follow in implications of these key decisions to Parties and the responsibilities to NOO to nationalize such.

l. Point 8 of the Agenda: Report by Countries on the Use of Methyl Bromide in Plant Quarantine and Pre-shipment following on Decisions XX/6 of the Twentieth MOP 2008

18. In continuation, the Ozone Secretariat will present on the decision XX/6 addressing Methyl Bromide use in Plant Quarantine and Pre-shipment. The UNEP Montreal Protocol Compliance Assistance, Methyl Bromide Officer will present of the status of Methyl Bromide in the region followed by opened discussions for participants.

m. Point 9 of the Agenda: Recent Decisions of the Multilateral Fund Executive Committee on the management of the Phase out of Hydro chlorofluorocarbons (HCFC): *Multilateral Fund (MLF) Secretariat*

19. The Executive Secretariat to the Multilateral Fund sends her regrets for not being able to attend and participate at this meeting. On behalf of the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, UNEP will make this presentation which will give a background on the functioning of the MLF and on recent decisions taken by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund on HCFC phase out management. Following the presentation, opened discussions will be invited.

n. Point 10 of the Agenda: Introduction to Laboratory Procedures for Refrigerant Analysis: *UNEP*

20. Following on ongoing discussions by NOO of this network on the limitation of the hand held refrigerant analyzers for mixed and some new refrigerant and in addressing illegal ODS; UNEP will present on the concerns and give guidelines on how countries and the region can address this situation. At the end of discussion recommendations will be encouraged on how to begin addressing this concern.

o. Point 11 of the Agenda: Open discussion on Sub regional NOO meetings: Value, Purpose and Future

21. The objective of Point 11 of the Agenda is have an open discussions amongst NOO and to how they value this Network, review its purpose and style in assisting in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol on the Phase out ODS. NOO may wish to consider what additional services the regional network can seek provide.

p. Point 12 of the Agenda: National challenges of HCFC Phase out management. Lessons learnt for Annex A group 1 CFCs and applications to HCFCs: Jamaica, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Grenada.

22. The objective of Point 12 of the Agenda. Selected countries of this Network will present on the experiences learnt on phasing out CFC and the applications and transfers of these to HCFC phase out management. At the end of these presentations, open discussions will be encouraged on how the NOOs foresee their tasks in addressing HCFC phases out management.

q. Point 13 of the Agenda: Approaches to sustainable Technology Transfers and Adaptation for Small Islands Developing States with applications to the Montreal Protocol for the Phase out of Ozone Depleting Substance. *Mr. Anthony Mitchell. Regional Expert*

23. The objective of this presentation is to examine and discuss the challenges of SIDS in the adaption to technologies. Specific example will be on approaches used under the Montreal Protocol with application to HCFC phase out and with consideration to climate and energy implications.

r. Point 14 of the Agenda: Towards Sustainable Buildings on Islands: Addressing Energy Efficiency and Refrigerants Use: *Mr. John N. Telesford, Cable and Wireless Grenada, St. George's, Manager of Facilities and Support Services*

24. For the Members of this network, Air Conditioning and refrigeration occupies the major inventory of HCFC and accounts for 50% to 60% of energy consumption in built infrastructures. Making as a subject of Sustainable buildings as one of the policy element in national phase out strategies for HCFC will be required.

s. Point 15 of the Agenda: Government Policy and Legislative approaches in Addressing HCFC Phase out in Non Article 5 Countries *Mr. Dave Godwin: Environmental Protection Specialist, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air and Radiation, Office of Atmospheric Programs Stratospheric Protection Division Alternatives and Emissions Reduction Branch*

25. The objective of this presentation is to sensitise members on the policies and legislative procedures of Non Article 5 countries for HCFC phase out. Members may consider discussions on national policies by the United States of America on technology adaptation and on the international policies on trade in HCFC and HCFC containing technologies to Article 5 countries.

t. Point 16 of the Agenda: Industry approaches to HCFC Phase out: Mr. Ron Verch: Heating, Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Institute of Canada and Mr. Grantley Parris Barbados Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Association.

26. These presentation will look at the point of views of industry approaches to HCFC phase out management. Perspectives from an Article 5 and a non Article 5 country will be presented and discussed. The industry of focus will be Air conditioning and refrigeration.

u. Point 17 of the Agenda: Strategies by Implementing Agencies for Assisting Countries in HCFC phase out management: World Bank, UNDP and UNEP.

27. Each Implementing Agency to the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund, will present in their approaches and strategies for assisting countries in HCFC national survey and country programme preparation and implementation.

v. Point 18 of the Agenda: Jamaica's Training Resources in Air Conditioning & Refrigeration for the Caribbean: Mrs. Margaret Christian (Mrs.) Training Manager, Computing and Engineering Entrepreneurial Centre, University of Technology, Jamaica.

28. In consideration of the capacity building and technical resource requirements by member countries of this network, participants will be presented on the training programmes on Air Conditioning and Refrigeration available at the University of Technology, Jamaica. Discussions can lead to accessing these resources and/or having similar approaches adopted nationally including regional standardization of training programmes.

w. Point 19 of the Agenda: Components to be considered in the development of National Phase out Strategies and identification of stakeholders and Development of National Surveys and Country Programmes for HCFC Phase out Management: Mr. Bishnu Tulsie, Regional Expert

29. In preparation for the working groups' components in Day 3 of this meeting, this presentation will elaborate on the key components that should be considered in the development of national phase out strategies for HCFC. Incorporation of climate impact and energy efficiency will also be included in the strategy

development. Discussions will be done on each component of the proposed strategy to be presented.

x. Point 20 of the Agenda: Organisation of working groups for the preparation on National Surveys and HCFC Country Programmes.

30. The objective of this item will be to organise participants into working groups with each group having a facilitator and as follows:

- Group 1: Identification of Sources of HCFCs inventories and potentially new demands: Facilitator: Mr. Dave Goodwin, USEPA
- Group 2: Identification of Stakeholders: National (private and public), regional and international, making linkages with Energy and climate change: Facilitator: June Hughes, Chief Conservation officer St. Kitts Nevis
- Group 3: Approaches to address technology transfer. Capacity and institutional resources needs: Facilitator, Mr. Anthony Mitchell: Regional Expert
- Group 4: Policy, legislative review requirements, education and awareness: Mr. Bishnu Tulsie: Regional Expert.

In the deliberation of each group and in addition to the key objectives of HCFC phase out management approaches considerations must also consider climate benefit, energy efficient and safety.

y. Point 21 of the Agenda: Working Groups in Session.

31. Managed by the assigned Facilitator and appointing a Rapporteur, each group will work on the topic of assignment.

z. Point 22 of the Agenda: Presentation and discussion of working group.

32. Each working group will present on its respective topic. Participants will provide comments and have discussions on these presentations. The recommendations from each group will be part of the final workshop report.

aa. Point 23 of the Agenda: Development of draft template for Country surveys and Programmes for HCFC Phase out Management: UNEP.

**List of Participants
Grenada Meeting, March 24-27, 2008**

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United Nations Environment Programme

PROGRAMA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA EL MEDIO AMBIENTE
OFICINA REGIONAL PARA AMERICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE
PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT
PROGRAMA DAS NAÇÕES UNIDAS PARA O MEIO AMBIENTE

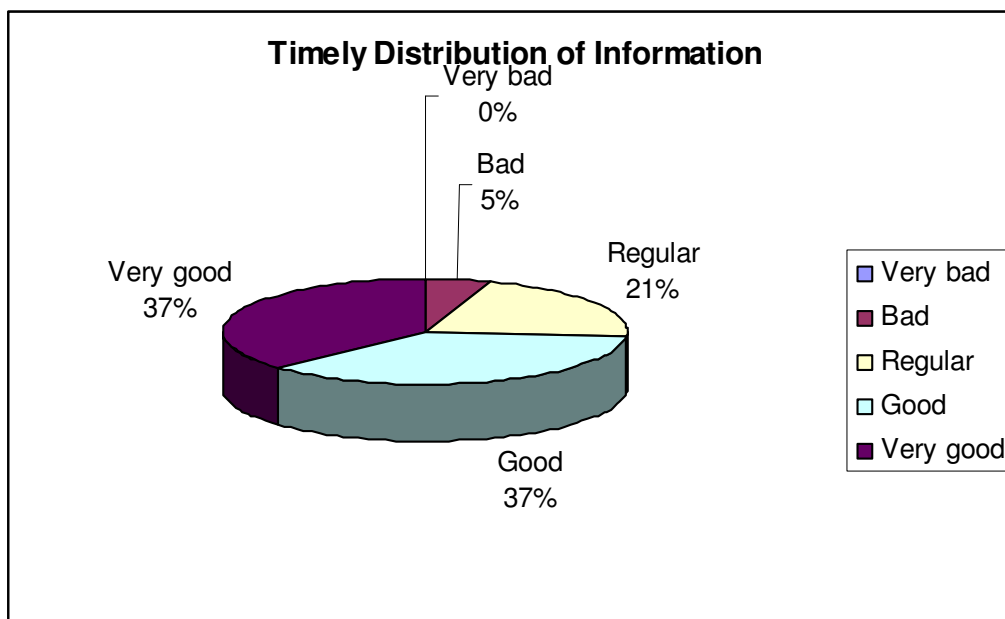
WORKSHOP ASSESSMENT BY PARTICIPANTS

REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR THE NETWORK OF CARIBBEAN OZONE OFFICERS
MARCH 24 – 26, 2009

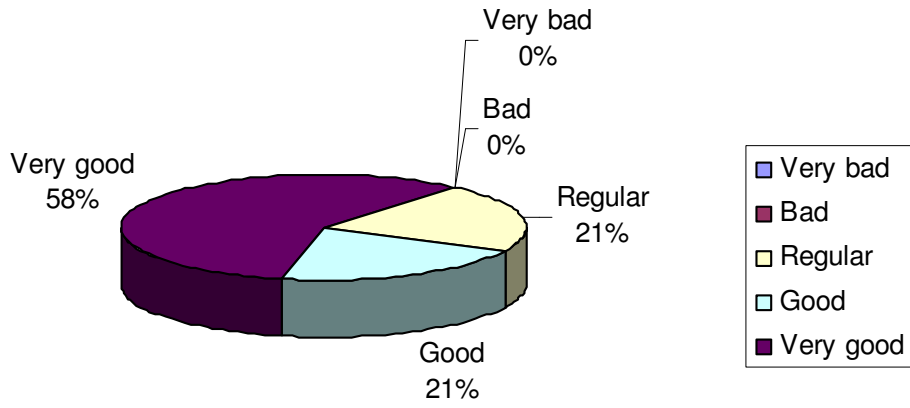
GRENADA GRAND BEACH RESORT, GRENADA,
WEST INDIES

A. HOW DID WE DO?

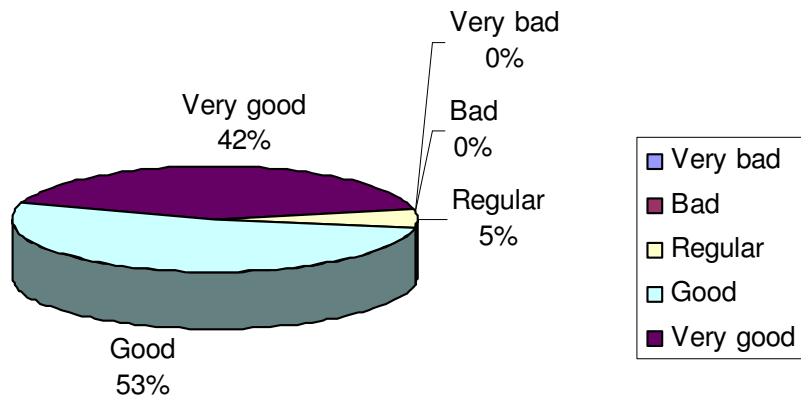
	VERY BAD	BAD	REGULAR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	PROM
1. Timely distribution of information	0	1	4	7	7	4.05
1. Planning and development of the meeting (logistics)	0	0	4	4	11	4.37
3. Planning and development of presentations	0	0	1	10	8	4.37
4. Usefulness/Applicability of the meeting	0	0	0	4	14	4.78
OVERALL QUALIFICATION:						4.39



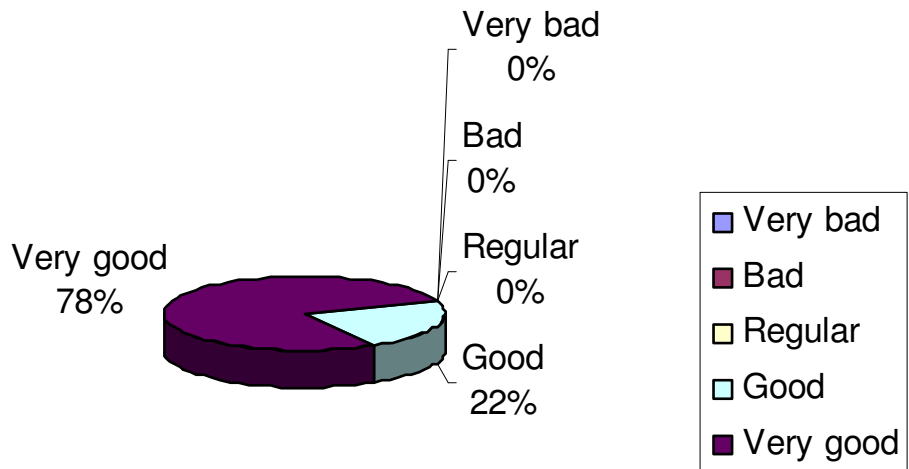
Meeting Logistics



Presentation planning & development



Usefulness/Applicability of meeting



ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ARIA	Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Industry Association
CARIRI	Caribbean Industrial Research Institute
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CFCs	Chlorofluorocarbons
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EU	European Union
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GRAVA	Grenada Refrigeration, Air-Condition, Ventilating Association
GRULAC	Group of Latin America and the Caribbean
GWP	Global Warming Potential
HCFCs	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons
HFCs	Hydro fluorocarbons
HPMP	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons Phase out Management Plan
IPIC	Informal Prior Informed Consent
IS	Institutional Strengthening
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MP	Montreal Protocol
NOOs	National Ozone Officers
NOU	National Ozone Unit
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substances

PFCs	Per fluorocarbons
QPS	Quarantine and Pre-shipment
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
TEAP	Technology and Economic Assessment Panel
UNEP	United National Environmental Programme
UWI	University of the West Indies
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP/ROLAC	United Nations Environment Programme Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean