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ПРОГРАММА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЕ

REPORT ON THE MEETING OF THE ENGLISH SPEAKING CARIBBEAN OZONE OFFICERS



**RADISSON FORT GEORGE HOTEL AND MARINA, BELIZE CITY,
BELIZE. C.A.
MARCH 02 – 05, 2010.**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Meeting of the English Speaking Caribbean Ozone Officers organized by UNEP in collaboration with the Government of Belize and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), took place at the Belize Country Office, Belize City, Belize from March 02 – 05, 2010.

The Government of Belize, through the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment, hosted the meeting at the Radisson Fort George Hotel and Marina.

The meeting incorporated amongst others, Technicians, Experts in Air-conditioning and Refrigeration and National Ozone Officers (NOOs).

The objectives of the meeting were:

1. Discussions and agreements on national approaches for the preparation of Hydro-chlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) phase out management.
2. National Implications and requirements of the recent decisions of the Montreal Protocol Meeting of Parties and the Executive Committee of the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund.
2. Montreal Protocol, compliance status and management.
3. Hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) for phase out in accordance with the Montreal Protocol, including training for conducting national surveys and project preparation.
5. Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) Trade control and analysis.
6. Review and analysis of the challenges of implementation of Montreal Protocol approved projects.
7. Montreal Protocol Regional Public Education and Awareness raising activities for the Caribbean Ozone Officers Network.

Main Conclusions and Recommendations:

a. Licensing Systems and Quotas:

- i. Countries which have ratified the Beijing Amendment must have systems in place to license imports and exports of all ODS. In the past the Parties took the related country statements that licensing systems were in place at face value. However, in the future the Parties may be taking a closer look at the comprehensiveness of the licensing systems in place in various countries.
- ii. NOOs must ensure that these schemes are immediately implemented.
- iii. NOOs were informed that a licensing system is not viable without a quota system. In order for the licensing system to be successful it needs to be supported by a quota system. Legislation must be put in place to curb non compliance.
- iv. It was noted that the longer the delay to implement/enforce the licensing scheme the more difficult it will be for countries to achieve the HCFC freeze in 2013.
- v. All countries are obligated to report QPS data whether there is QPS or zero QPS. Failure to do so may label the country as "non-compliant".
- vi. Countries to consider developing policies/legislation to cover all refrigerants
- vii. NOOs were reminded that there is a one-time obligation for reporting the use of ODS as a "processing agent". It was noted that if countries do not use ODS reporting is still mandatory that the non use must be indicated at least one time.
- viii. Implementation of proper mechanism for the labeling of refrigerant cylinders to be considered by NOOs. In this regard, Guyana will circulate to NOOs their country's requirement as a guide/model for consideration.

b. HPMP Project Preparation:

- i. NOOs were asked to consider the following approaches to HPMP:
 - Will HCFC imports be limited immediately;
 - Will imports be limited in phases or at once;
 - How long will it take to establish and implement a system to control HCFC imports;
 - Is there ability/capacity to manage the implementation of a HCFC project?
- ii. NOOs were also informed that education is important and training is paramount.
- iii. In the HCFC Project Preparation at least a policy component should be included on the management including report of HCFC ships, aircrafts and mobile refrigeration vehicles (trans-boundary). This will be important in case common agreements

- are reached on the reporting of ODS used in vehicles of trans-shipment
- iv. NOOs were recommended to examine the Maritime Compliance Agreements because ships' flags may affect HCFC baseline data later on.
 - v. Countries were encouraged to put mechanism in place to decrease the demand for HCFCs
 - vi. The NOOs strongly objected to the allocation of around US \$ 30,000.00 for the initial HCFC Phase-out in some Low volume consuming countries (LVCs). NOOs are to lobby through Grenada representation on the Ex-Com for 2010
 - vii. It was emphasized that justification(s) must be given on how the additional funding will be utilized if the Executive Committees of the Multilateral Fund were to consider higher levels
 - viii. The Ozone Secretariat suggested to the group that they could draw on the experiences and challenges experienced during the phase out of CFCs including funding that may be required for training on alternative technology.
 - ix. NOOs were encouraged to look at the Maldives HPMP as it may serve as a guide to developing an HPMP. UNEP ROLAC to distribute when the document becomes public record.
 - x. Research and Development needs to play a bigger role in how the region moves forward with HCFC phase out. The Research and Development agenda in universities needs to be pushed, not only in terms of alternatives, but also in the elimination of the use of older technologies.
 - xi. Recommendation that survey tools for the HPMP preparation should be tested before full implementation.

c. HCFC Project Preparation and Climate Benefits

- i. It was recommended that UNEP ROLAC extend an invitation to the respective National energy sectors within the governments to attend an upcoming meeting in Guyana to benefit from relevant presentations and discussions that link ozone layer protection, energy efficiency and funding opportunities for countries.
- ii. This meeting should be held before June so that the results of these discussions can be used in the development of the HPMP project documents.
- iii. NOOs should communicate with UNEP and World Bank for furtherance of this initiative.

d. Other Recommendations:

- i. CARICOM through the Council of Trade and the Environment and OECS through Technical Advisory Committee & Environment Policy Committee to get the Montreal Protocol as an agenda item in order to build high level political support and to promote the ozone layer protection agenda.
- ii. NOOs to utilize the mechanism available through Caricom/OECS for training in every level related to the Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements.
- iii. CARICOM and OECS were encouraged to utilize the E-forum to circulate information to NOUs on policy and agreement that can influence the national implementation of the Montreal Protocol
- iv. Implementation of proper mechanism for the labeling of refrigerant cylinders to be considered by NOOS. In this regard, Guyana will circulate to NOOs their country's requirement as a guide/model for consideration.
- v. Ozone Officers were encouraged to have policy agreement and discussions to get government to use Ozone friendly gases and technology in particular for all mega projects.
- vi. The University of Technology of Jamaica to develop a model for officers in the region for capacity building.
- vii. UNEP to guide countries on the rules of IPICs, example when they will be notified on a shipment.
- viii. A National Green Customs Initiative to be held later this year depending on funds availability. UNEP to keep NOOs informed. Saint Lucia and Grenada made a bid to be the venue of choice.

I Opening Ceremony:

1. The Opening Ceremony commenced at 9:15 a.m. and was chaired by Mr. Leonides Sosa – Assistant Ozone Officer of the National Ozone Unit, Department of the Environment, Belize.
2. The National Anthem of Belize was sung after which the Chairman welcomed all participants to Belize and introduced the members of the Head Table.
3. Mr. Martin Alegria, Chief Executive Officer/Director of Ozone Unit, welcomed all and expressed Belize's honour to host the NOOs meeting. Participants were encouraged to take time to experience the jewel of the island and all were invited to a reception in honour of the participants hosted by the Government of Belize on the night of March 04, 2010.
4. Mr. Paul Flowers of the Statistical, Planning and Policy Office, Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment (Ministry) represented the Minister and expressed his Government's delight at hosting the meeting.
5. Ms. Artie Dubrie, Policy and Enforcement Officer, Montreal Protocol Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) UNEP/ROLAC addressed the meeting and welcomed all. Participants were informed that all countries of the network are present and which was something to be proud of. The refrigeration technician sector was also welcomed.
6. The Government of Belize was also thanked by Ms. Dubrie for readily agreeing to host the workshop and for the support and guidance received during the planning and preparation. Additionally, the meeting was informed that the very first meeting of the NOOs Network took place in 1996 and that over the years there has been, at least, two meetings per year. This, she said, meant that 26 meetings have been held over the past 13 years. This she continued, together with the familiar faces within the Network coupled with the younger assistants, augers well for continuity and sustainability.
7. It was reiterated that networking provides the platform for National Ozone Officers to exchange experiences, develop their skills and tap into expertise/experiences.
8. Networking is one of the key mechanisms for building the capacity of ozone officers in order to meet country national obligations for implications of the Montreal Protocol.

9. Ms. Dubrie reiterated that this meeting was about the protection of our common property – our ozone layer. The ozone layer, she continued, protects all life on earth and we are here to talk about our global obligation for the phasing out of unhealthy substances. Life on earth as we know it cannot exist without the ozone layer.
10. The implementation of the Montreal Protocol is the mechanism by which ozone depleting substances will be phased out. This strategy requires very close collaboration between the public and private sector. This approach of active private and public sector co-operation and involvement accounts for the success in the phasing out of CFCs.
11. Ms Dubrie, encouraged all member countries to continue to think outside the box to develop ways to ensure the phasing out of HCFCs. She also pointed out that the combination of each country's delegation which was very visible indicated a high level of growth and development. The participation at this meeting showed the professionalism and confidence towards meeting the mandate of the Montreal Protocol.
12. The NOOs were encouraged to employ their countries to invite the civil engineers and expert officers to use more of their indigenous knowledge. NOOs are to talk to professors at the universities and get the Montreal Protocol on the curriculum and into all frameworks. The mechanisms which were successfully used for the CFCs can be used for the HCFCs.
13. Mr Paul Horwitz, Deputy Executive Secretary of the Ozone Secretariat paid respects to the members of the Head Table and to the countries NOOs who worked very hard to make things possible. He commended the people for doing God's work – in the protection of their homes. He told them that they had much to be proud of.
14. Mr. Horwitz commended the NOOs for accomplishing a great deal since the first time he visited the region some three years ago and he has seen so much growth and development. He also made mention of the difference a year made. In 2009, he said the region was bemoaning the fact that after striding to get a position on the Implementation Committee, this year 2010 the region has a position on the Executive Committee and the Implementation Committee. This region represents the Presidency of the Montreal Protocol. This success, he said had a lot to do with attitude, understanding of the process, the emergence of this region and it is the NOOs who made it possible.
15. Mr. Horwitz told the NOOs that the phase out of HCFCs would definitely present an extraordinary challenge for the region and for the Montreal Protocol. He said that this region has a lot of work on its hands. He said that he looked forward to working with the NOOs to achieve 100 percent compliance.

16. In closing Mr. Horwitz said that Mr. Marco Gonzales, Head of the Ozone Secretariat asked him to convey to the region how pleased he was with all that is happening in the Region and for the 100 percent signatory to the Montreal Protocol. Mr. Horwitz also reiterated the commitment of the Ozone Secretariat to be of assistance to the region, both formally and informally.
17. Mr. Flowers then informed the meeting that HCFCs were developed by the refrigeration industry as a replacement for CFCs and that now we have to replace HCFCs. HCFCs are ozone depleting but with a lower ozone depleting potential than CFCs.
18. Additionally, he went on to say that successful implementation of the Montreal Protocol has brought about the following challenges which parties will have to deal with:
 - (i) Management of ODS Banks;
 - (ii) Reversing the increase of HCFC use and achieving the accelerated phase out;
 - (iii) Reforming the institutional structures in our countries; and
 - (iv) Maintaining expertise and momentum in containing the illegal trade and ensuring successful implementation and compliance of all phase out plans.
19. He further informed the meeting that Belize phased out CFCs in 2008 and he is confident of the successful phase out of HCFCs as well. Belize is and will continue to be in good standing with the Montreal Protocol.
20. He again thanked all participants and declared the meeting officially open.

II INTRODUCTION AND EXPECTATIONS BY EACH PARTICIPANT.

21. All Participants were asked to introduce themselves and to give his/her expectations of the meeting.

III ELECTION OF THE BOARD

22. The following persons were elected:-

Chairman	-	Leonides Sosa – Belize
Vice Chair	-	Donnalyn Charles – Saint Lucia
Rapporteurs	-	The following were elected each day
		Kimisha Thomas – Dominica (Day 1)
		Judy George – Grenada (Day 2)
		Ryan Perpall – Bahamas (Day 3)
		Nicole Walker – Jamaica (Day 4)

23. At this point the representative from UNDP, Belize, Ms. Diane Ward (Environment Programme Analyst) began her presentation and apologized for her late attendance and extended a warm welcome on behalf of her Resident Representative. She further stated that in 1974 two chemists warned of a catastrophe to befall mankind if we failed to heed the warnings to protect the ozone layer. The warnings, she continued, triggered global discussions on man's role and responsibilities to and the possibility of him taking corrective action. The predictive ozone crisis at this time is expected to be with us for many generations. Today, this crisis serves as a constant reminder that we must learn to act in a way that maximizes the impact on the environment. The Montreal Protocol was one of the first environment agreement signed after the World Wars that brought together Governments, scientists, environmentalists and industrialists to the same table and served to map out the way forward in the preparation of policy that works for the betterment of mankind.
24. Since its coming into force, the Montreal Protocol has been responsible for significant improvement in the ozone layer. As individual countries represented at the meeting, we have all committed ourselves to this global path and she joins the international community in paying tribute to the outstanding work already done and the proven success towards this end.
25. The meeting was told that we have learnt many valuable lessons from the implementation of the protocol and, additionally, we all have a collective responsibility to rededicate ourselves to the complete phase out of HCFCs.
26. The UNDP representative advised that we were gathered together over the next couple of days as governments, national consultants, private sectors and technical professionals for a common purpose, which is, to build on our success and to rededicate ourselves to a complete phase out of HCFCs in our region.
27. The countries were reminded that the phase out is not the responsibility of one but instead requires a concerted effort among all institutions, whether public sector, private sector or NGO and that our actions must be undertaken within the context of national sustainable development which meant the consequent economic, social and environmental development for the advancement of our people.
28. As a member of the international community we are also to be reminded on this occasion, said the UNDP representative that the concept of full co-operation should also extend across our mandates. NOOs were encouraged to seize the opportunities through this gathering to agree, evaluate and reflect on the state of our environment in light of accelerated development.

29. Finally, the meeting was urged to work on building better understanding of the linkages between ozone and climate change, recognizing that actions which affect the ozone layer ought to address climate change for the implementation of both the protection of the ozone layer and efforts to mitigate climate change.

IV INTRODUCTION OF THE AGENDA AND EXPECTED DELIVERABLES, UNEP – ARTIE DUBRIE

30. Ms. Dubrie, informed the meeting that the Agenda for Day One was revised due to the absence of some presenters and late arrivals. She also indicated that the key objective of the meeting was to work with countries to determine how to address the phase out of HCFC obligations from a technical as well as from a policy point of view, under the Montreal Protocol.

V KEY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR HCFC; COMPLIANCE MANAGEMENT: DATA REPORTING, LICENSING SYSTEM AND RATIFICATION– PAUL HORWITZ.

31. Mr. Horwitz commended all countries in the region for the zero consumption of halons, carbon tetracholoride, methyl chloroform, HBFCs, CFCs and Bromochloromethane (**BCM**) for the period 2006-2008. Additionally, only Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago reported in 2008 Methyl Bromide use.
32. In relation to the Licensing Systems NOOs were reminded that in accordance to the Beijing Amendments, Parties that have ratified this amendment must have systems to license imports and exports on **ALL ODS**.
33. NOOs were asked to keep in mind that the HCFC freeze is only three (3) years away and the 10 percent reduction is only five (5) years away. It was noted that almost all HCFC consumption in this region is in the refrigeration and air-conditioning servicing industry.
34. Grenada's representative said that it was necessary to be mindful of the time left for the phase out and the stage we are presently at. He continued that some countries have already started their HPMP project while others are still in the negotiating phase. Additionally, he advised that there needs to be a very systematic approach, an approach founded on the basis of the economic and socio-economic factors that are attached. He reminded that there are only three (3) years left and future demands for HCFCs are uncertain. These points must be kept in mind before prohibiting or restricting imports and enacting legislation can begin.

35. Mr. Smith said that NOOs have to institute control measures for HCFCs in 2013. He continued, what is anticipated to happen between now and 2013 is an exponential increase in importation of HCFCs. That would obviously increase the freeze level and correspondingly make it difficult for us to be able to sustain the freeze level from 2013 and the 10 percent reduction in 2015. The economic implications must also be kept in focus.
36. Mr. Smith pointed out that most of the equipment that use HCFCs are relatively new and will cause a problem with all the suggestions that have been posed with respect to retrofitting. The problem is further compounded with the little or no alternatives that are available. The Montreal Protocol focuses on the ozone depleting potential of these substances. However, the bigger picture which deals with the total environment must be considered because some of the alternatives that are being proposed now have very significant global warming potential and may have to be eliminated at some point in time.
37. Mr. Smith suggested that a very calculated decision should be made for considering alternatives which are available now, the approach to HCFCs and very importantly, because of the economic implications, the funding mechanism to support the HCFC phase out. In terms of the funding mechanism, however, it is known what the challenges are with respect to the actual phase out management from 2013 and the proposed funding mechanism, which he sees would be one of the greatest challenges as countries move forward to phase out HCFCs.
38. The licensing system and the legislation are two key components to the success of the phase out. The challenge, he assumed would remain with the transfer of technology. In the case of Grenada the representative foresees a greater challenge with HCFCs as opposed to CFCs and he hopes that all other institutional support including financing would be proportionally distributed for the phase out of HCFCs.
39. Mr. Yerzhan Aisabayev, UNEP representative, said that the market forces will determine whether countries would consider using 410A as a choice or other. One very key activity which will have to be implemented is being able to train technicians to deal with high pressure gases.
40. Ms. Charmaine Hackett, representative of Antigua/Barbuda agreed with the comments made by the Grenada representative and further reiterated that it would be a challenge to say to industry officials that another alternative will have to be adopted in quick time. In her mind, it is the market which will help to dictate what is happening because realistically some of the new equipment coming into the country is coming in with 410A and so there is really no alternative. In Antigua/Barbuda persons are already using both 410A and 407C.

41. In Antigua/Barbuda the Licensing System covers all the substances, under the Montreal Protocol and that includes HCFC. For HCFCs, Antigua does not yet have a quota system and recognizes that some work will have to be done in that area.
42. The Grenada representative said that, in his opinion, the licensing system, must work hand in hand with the Quota System. Mr. Smith further explained that in Grenada a licensing system exists for all refrigerants and that a quota system was only implemented for CFCs as part of the phase out. It is now clear that a quota system will now have to be implemented for the HCFCs.
43. NOOs were advised that a quota system along with the licensing system is critical. NOOs were further advised that a quota system should not be left out because licensing can be done but if an economic and timely phase out is to be conducted, a quota system must be implemented. This will also be useful for the industry and which will be allowed imports of HCFCs but in a controlled manner.
44. Mr. Aisabayev said that of concern is the refrigerant cost and that once the refrigerant cost is low, persons will stay with the cheaper alternative. Additionally, he informed that training is paramount and all technicians must be trained and certified immediately. He then challenged all present to leave the meeting confidently saying "***We Can Do It.***"
45. With respect to the reporting of ODS used by Flagged Ship, Mr. Peter A. Murray, Senior Programme Officer - OECS, urged NOOs to draw on the valuable lessons on the Compliance Agreement and Fish Stocks Agreement and the precedent they set.
46. Guyana's representative asked whether aircraft can be seen as mobile users. He then asked if they have changed to alternatives or do they still use R11.
47. The Grenada representative asked to consider whether or not regular sales of refrigerants for servicing on ships or export sales are being regarded because ships go into ports and can purchase and move out, which is different from an export sale which is accounted for by the country.
48. Mr. Peter Murray, OECS representative, informed the meeting that for accounting purposes the flag on the ship represents the respective country. Therefore, if something is sold to that vessel it is recorded as sold to the relevant flagged country. For example if Barbados sells to a St. Vincent vessel that is recorded as an export to St. Vincent.

49. Ms. Janeel Miller, St. Vincent and the Grenadines representative asked what is defined as an import and whether it has to be something that comes through Customs.
50. The issue generated much discussion and was shelved as no person present has sufficient knowledge to enlighten participants on international shipping laws pertaining flagging of ships.
51. Ms. Dubrie recommended that NOOs develop a relationship with their Maritime organisations and familiarize themselves with what administrative rules exist on a national and international level so that decisions are made based on fact and legality.
52. NOOs were also informed by Ms. Dubrie that the European Union Laws regarding R22 state that for 2010 if for example a ship comes to the one of the EC countries and requires servicing of an air conditioner and the captain uses an air conditioning company in this said country to conduct the servicing and use of ODS, that is not seen as an export. However, if the captain buys a few cylinders of R22 and they go on the ship and the ship leaves without necessarily servicing on the site, that is seen as an export, under EU Laws.
53. Mr. Ryan Perpall, the Bahamas representative informed the meeting that Bahamas has the third largest ship registry in the world. This, he says, plays a large part in their tourism and shipping sectors. Bahamas is a transshipment port so from experience he can say that because of Bahamas's large registry they have a Maritime office in London and many of the so-called flagships, for the sake of convenience, do their registration in Europe and only come to the Bahamas once a year.
54. He further informed that he was contacted by the EU and told that new policies have been put in place where persons purchasing HCFCs for servicing would have to secure a licence and if they (the EU State) consider it an export, one of their policies is to contact the NOOs of the respective flagship for verification.
55. He also informed that Bahamas had drafted an official letter, after being bombarded by thousands of ships, articulating the position of Bahamas which is that they have no limitation on the purchase of HCFCs. He reiterated that a lot more clarity is needed and urged NOOs to come up with a position which can be presented by the representative at the next Ex. Com and Meeting of the Parties. He also indicated his availability to answer any questions on the Bahamas experience.
56. Mr. Bishnunarine Tulsie, the HCFC International Expert, said the two flagship countries (St. Vincent and Bahamas) should include in their HPMP documents details relative to how their data collection was done and they should qualify the imports. He said it was important for NOOs when

reporting to take into consideration flagging of ships. He said this was important in the event that if later on, the decision of the parties may be decide to change its HCFC baseline. Once it has been recorded this will give NOOs a way out. He also cautioned that this may present implications for consumptions for the countries if their technicians service ships/aircraft.

VI NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND POLICIES FOR SUSTAINING ZERO CONSUMPTION OF ANNEX A. GROUP 1 CFCs, HALONS AND CTC WITH INDICATION OF SUPPORT REQUIRED POST 2010.

57. Ms. Shontelle Wellington, Assistant National Ozone Officer, Barbados informed the meeting that she had only recently joined as the Assistant National Ozone Officer. Barbados, she said is experiencing some difficulties and as such has not yet finalized legislation. She was hopeful, however, that by the end of the first quarter of 2010 things would be put in place. This however, she reported, did not prevent them from meeting their obligation for the phase out of CFCs.
58. Barbados has three major importers of ODS who are very responsible in terms of responding to the ODS consumption responses surveys and have been working closely with the Government to ensure the ODS phase out.
59. Additionally, Barbados can boast of having a good working relationship with the private sector and has encouraged their participation on the National Ozone Steering Committee so they have a say in how the way is charted forward.
60. A Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Association was formed in 1995 and is very instrumental in engaging the public through public awareness initiatives.
61. In the absence of legislation the Ozone Unit in Barbados has engaged in strengthening linkages and partnerships with other partners involved in the licensing system. The Ministry of Commerce occupies a seat on the National Ozone Steering Committee and the lines of communication are open and all inclusive. This ensures that the Officers understand what is to happen and thus far, Barbados has obtained and maintained compliance.
62. Grenada's representative welcomed the Barbados representative to her first ozone forum meeting. He then indicated that he sees a potential problem with what presently exists in Barbados and asked what is in place to prevent a technician from importing CFCs into the country.

63. The Barbados representative reiterated that the Customs and Excise Department of Barbados and the Ozone Department have strengthened linkages and that a National Policy Statement for controls on the import of ODS was made by the Government, is in place and respected.

VII ADDRESS BY THE NATIONAL OZONE OFFICE IN HAITI

64. Mr. Vital, the Ozone Officer of Haiti, thanked all present for the opportunity to share Haiti's experience. He first gave an historical account of Haiti. He informed of the terrible hurt Haiti experienced since the devastating earthquake which destroyed his country. He firstly thanked the NOOs, UNEP and UNDP for the encouragement and concern showed. Presently, he said Haiti is experiencing very serious environmental and economic disaster.
65. The immediate need is for tents for persons to house their families because 1.4 million persons are homeless. Many of his friends and working colleagues are homeless.
66. Ms. Miller expressed sympathy and wished Vital and Haiti all the best.
67. Mr. Smith expressed delight upon hearing that all was well with the previous and present Ozone Officers after the tragedy.
68. Mr. Murray reiterated the condolences and expressed sympathy to Vital on behalf of himself and OECS. A close link exists between the OECS and Haiti, particularly through the francophone OECS Member States: Commonwealth of Dominica and Saint Lucia. The staff of the OECS Secretariat have put together a fund to which monthly contributions are made in an effort to assist. Both the political and personal elements within the OECS share concern for Haiti.
69. Ms. Dubrie shared with the meeting that on the same day when the earthquake shook Haiti she was in conversation with Vital discussing the Customs meeting scheduled for the following Monday. She said that when she walked out of her office a few minutes later tragedy struck. As soon as contact was made with Vital, he immediately, because of his commitment and dedication, said that he could not do the workshop.
70. Vital was assured of support and assistance from UNEP, where necessary.

VII I MEDIA BRIEFING

71. The Media arrived and were invited to occupy the centre stage where a short presentation was made by Ms. Dubrie.

72. Belize's position with respect to the Montreal Protocol, after which the following questions were entertained.
73. The media personnel asked whether the technicians in Belize have been opened to the movement.
74. Mr. Sosa responded and said that the technicians have been very receptive and have welcomed the training as it is to their benefit.
75. He further said that even those who missed the training workshop are always enquiring as to when the next training workshop would be held. They are aware that the legislation is soon to be enacted and that it is essential that they possess the necessary requirements.
76. The next question posed by the Media to Mr. Sosa was whether HCFCs were a big problem in Belize.
77. Mr. Sosa responded and said that HCFCs are widely used in Belize. More than 90 percent of air conditioning in Belize use R22. It is challenging, he said, but we are fortunate that HCFCs are only used in the air conditioning and refrigeration sector.
78. The Ozone representative of Belize was then asked how often the training was conducted.
79. The media were informed that dates were not cast in stone but once fifteen or more technicians were identified, a training workshop would be conducted and it will be kept in the area where the majority of the group to be trained resides.
80. Mr. Horwitz was then asked how the distribution of funding takes place with respect to first world and third world countries.
81. Mr. Horwitz then explained that the multilateral fund was established and has equal representation of Executive Committee members (seven developed and seven developing countries). The committee decides how the fund should be spent to enable compliance by the developing countries.
82. To date, he further explained, over 2.5 million billion dollars have been allocated to developing countries. All of the decisions for the past twenty years from that Executive Committee have been taken by consensus of Agreement and never a vote. This method has been extremely successful with compliance of over 98 percent.
83. The media had no further questions. They were thanked and encouraged to visit the Belize National Ozone Unit web site for additional information.

IX STATUS ON HPMPs PROJECT PREPARATION FOR MEMBERS COUNTRIES OF THIS NETWORK: UNDP AND UNEP.

84. Ms. Dubrie presented on the counties for which UNEP has responsibility for HPMP project preparation and showed UNEP's position with respect to the assistance of project preparation. Belize, Guyana, Saint Lucia and Suriname are most advanced with their project preparation.
85. Haiti, Ms. Dubrie said, has to be reassessed in a system of post disaster management. Their immediate need right now is training, capacity building and institutional support.
86. The meeting was informed that UNEP is in discussion with Barbados on finding an agreed mechanism regarding Barbados's needs concerning HPMPs.
87. Mr. Aisabeyev, informed the NOOs that due to the uniqueness of each respective country and the varying needs, a national survey team has to be established to collect data. An international consultant will then work with the National Team to analyze the data and put the components together and then, in some cases, an extra person would be required to put the proposal together. The NOOs were also informed that the contracts exist between UNEP and the countries for support, if necessary.
88. Ms. Dubrie informed the meeting that in the development of the human resource, UNEP complied with the suggestion coming out of the NOOs meeting in 2009 in Grenada which indicated that, as far as possible, local resources were to be used. That this is the only way countries can build national capacities and ownership of the process.
89. In light of this, Ms. Dubrie continued that in the selection process, UNEP first worked with countries based on a Terms of Reference (TOR), when local experts were exhausted and where it was felt that there was insufficient capacity at a local level. Subsequently, UNEP looked at the region and after exhausting that they went internationally to acquire the necessary human resources.

90. The NOOs were urged to harness local capacities since that is the only way sustainability will be achieved. All were encouraged to take ownership of the process and get our people involved.
91. Ms. Shontelle Wellington, Barbados representative, shared with the meeting that Barbados has been without an Ozone Officer for two (2) years and that since assuming the position of Ozone Assistant Officer she is trying to get the report up to speed. She further indicated that one of the activities to be undertaken immediately is the development of the HPMPs.
92. Ms. Dubrie thanked the Barbados representative and informed that she is available to provide whatever assistance is needed. Additionally, NOOs were told that when she applies pressure on them, it is because she herself is being pressured. UNEP she further explained as one the implementing agencies is mandated to report to the Fund Secretariat on a regular basis on all projects.
93. Ms. Anya Thomas, the CARICOM representative, suggested that a request for consultancies be posted on the CARICOM /OECS sites. A data bank of resources can also be created. NOOs were advised to have their respective IT specialists create a site and have CVs posted of potential resources within the region for easy access.
94. Mr. Kasper Koefoed of UNDP reported that UNDP is the lead for the HPMP project preparation for Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica. In these countries the process was started in 2009 and a local as well as an international consultant were hired. The official launch of the HPMP was done in September 2009. The local consultants are presently working on the surveys especially for the servicing sector.
95. Regarding the surveys, the UNDP representative said it is ongoing and both Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica are expected to have the final results by middle April 2010.

X SUSTAINABLE TECHNOLOGICAL AND FINANCING OPTIONS FOR HCFC PHASE OUT.

96. Ms. Dominique Kayser, the World Bank representative informed the meeting of the following financial engineering opportunities which are available. She urged NOOs to get together and make use of the unlimited number of CDM programme activities which can be registered as a single CDM project.

The financial institutions recommended for energy efficiency gains were:

- 1) Global Environment Fund (GEF)
- 2) Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

- 3) Climate Investment Funds (CIFs)
- 4) Carbon Finance

- 97. Mr. Ranojoy Basu Ray, the HCFC International Expert, asked the World Bank representative whether the carbon intensity factor is the way that energy is being generated.
- 98. The World Bank representative responded that it depends on the type of fuel being used.
- 99. Mr. Murray remarked that countries do not seem to be utilizing the available mechanisms available through GEF, CIF, CDM and Carbon Finance. He then asked the countries represented to share some of the challenges faced with respect to utilizing the funding.
- 100. The World Bank representative indicated that she was aware of the complexity of tapping into these resources and that the challenges can cause countries to throw their arms into the air and say it's too much.
- 101. Mr. Tulsie shared with the meeting an experience when he worked with an entity out of the U.S. to determine if a regency energy project could be developed to tap into CDM benefits. He said the challenges were many and the question of scale came in different generation types and because of the number of issues which came up, the whole matter was shelved.
- 102. He further reiterated the previous suggestion that countries should come together and not attempt this alone.
- 103. Mr. Tulsie asked the World Bank representative what the World Bank can do to assist the countries working with the GEF Secretariat and the Multi-lateral Fund to come up with a common base. He said one of the things to avoid is for CDM to dictate technology.
- 104. The World Bank Representative assured that there is a willingness to work with the region in terms of dealing with the energy aspects.
- 105. The World Bank has a vibrant energy programme which will be willing to review the information she has and give suggestions. She then suggested that a meeting could be called where personnel in the energy sector could be invited to have a working group session.
- 106. Additionally, she said she would be happy to inform her colleagues in the Latin American and the Caribbean Energy Sector about the NOOs interest.
- 107. She felt that they should be trying to look at the pilot programme for climate resilience, and to look at the work that the World Bank is already doing and to try to tie it into the overall comprehensive strategic package so that more of a multiplier can be seen in terms of the benefits.

108. Mr. Horwitz then made the statement that his understanding is that one of the first uses of the problematic CDM programme was that they went over by establishing a baseline for energy efficiency of air conditioning and that may be a way for potential within the region. One of the deterrents governments can use is to say that imports must be energy efficient.
109. Mr. Horwitz continued by saying that NOOs must adopt a different approach when talking to the persons responsible for purchasing and servicing the technology.
110. Historically, he stated, we lived in a time when HCFC 22 has had dominant usage for decades. We have now entered a time in which we are going through a transition every time.
111. He then suggested that the way to market the change is to explain that whatever they choose is only going to be for the lifetime of that particular piece of equipment and that the next time they buy, it is going to be a new type of technology that is more energy efficient.
112. There must be resilience on the part of the person servicing the equipment and an understanding on the part of consumers that new is going to continue to be better.
113. Ms. Hackett expressed appreciation to the World Bank representative for the presentation. She felt that the political directorate seems to be taking on board energy efficiency more seriously, cheaper sources of energy and efficiency generally.
114. A sustainable energy desk was established by the Government of Antigua Barbuda. The Government invited a number of persons to sit on a National Energy Task Force. She further informed that at a meeting held recently at the office of the Cabinet, there were three officials from Caricom who spoke on the issue of energy efficiency and sustainable development. When they delivered their address the names GEF, CIF and Banks were mentioned, so it seems that they are on the same page.
115. Dr. Noel Brown, of the University of Technology, Jamaica, asked if the World Bank's calculations as presented took into account the cost for refuelling.
116. The World Bank representative answered that she did not think it did because she showed only concerned new construction of power plants.

XI CLIMATE AND ENERGY POLICIES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES IN ADAPTATION TO LONGER TERM ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE

PHASING OUT OF HCFCs: CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY CLIMATE CHANGE CENTRE (CCCCC).

117. Anya Thomas, the representative of CARICOM expressed regrets from Dr. Neville Trotz for his absence from the Climate Change Centre based in Belize and presented on his behalf.
118. The presentation sought to look at the linkages between what the Ozone Officers do and the work that the Climate Change Centre is doing in the region.
119. Ms Thomas shared that the evidence is unequivocal that the earth's temperature is rising and it is attributable to anthropogenic activities - Green House Gases (GHGs). The projected trends through 2100 are:
- Rise in global temperatures of between 2-4.5°C;
 - Sea level rise of between 11-77 cm;
 - Changed weather patterns;
 - More intense and extreme weather events- droughts, floods; and
 - More intense hurricanes.

The sources of main GHGs are:

- CO₂ - Industrial (fossil fuels)
 - CH₄ - Agriculture
 - N₂O - Agriculture, transportation
 - Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) - CFCs, HCFCs, Halons, HFCs - Industry
120. Ms. Donnalyn Charles, the representative from Saint Lucia, informed the meeting that the Government of Saint Lucia grants duty free concession to all technologies (e.g. water heater, air conditioners or parts thereof) coming into the country with renewable energy. Additionally, through the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process, the development control party always recommends, as far as possible, that development from large to small adopt the element of green architecture in their building.
121. Ms. Dubrie asked how a more functional relationship could be established between Ozone and Climate Change.
122. Ms. Thomas informed that a Climate Change Task Force has been set up which has responsibility for climate change impact on every facet of life and there is a move to broaden the membership of the task force into other sectors.
123. She further informed that they are moving away from economy and science into sectors like gender, agriculture and now a case can be made

for Ozone. Additionally, she suggested that the issue of representation can be raised at the next CARICOM Council for Trade and Environment Meeting (COTED) meeting scheduled for April 2010. Ms Dubrie will be contacted for this item to be placed on the Agenda.

XII REFRIGERANT ANALYSIS.

124. Presentation was done by RTI technologies on new refrigerant identifiers that will be on the market by mid 2010. These new identifiers have the capacity for analysis of mixed refrigerants.
125. NOO expressed that the present models are not adequate for new mixed refrigerants that are on the market.

XIII NATIONAL HCFC SURVEY FORMATS: (BELIZE)

126. Mr. Sosa presented and shared Belize's experience relative to the surveys conducted. He said that the two (2) processes used were data collection and data reconciliation. He further informed that the survey included data collected from the refrigeration, air conditioning sectors where 95 percent of HCFC imports are used and fire extinguishing.
127. Belize, Mr. Sosa informed, contracted six local consultants.
128. In response to Mr. Aisabayev request for the Belize representative to share how their door to door experience worked, Mr. Sosa said the their consultants wore identification badges and introduced themselves and the purpose of their mission. This they found worked for them.
129. When asked how long the process took to have a questionnaire completed the answer was half an hour to one hour.
130. The representative from the University in Mona, Jamaica, informed that in Jamaica their consultants left the questionnaires and collected them after some time. He further said that prior to distributing the questionnaires, discussions were held and when the questionnaires were left a contact number was left for questions/explanations or queries to be addressed.
131. At the end of the discussion Belize admitted that some challenges were experienced and that a pre-trial exercise should have been embarked upon to avoid repetition.
132. Mr. Ray suggested that when looking for information from equipment suppliers, many may be hesitant to provide information but the

information should be sent directly to the NOOs with the understanding that the data received will be confidential.

133. The St. Kitts Representative said when persons are forced into compliance resistance is met, therefore what could be to overcome the difficulties experienced by Belize and make it a part of compliance?
134. Mr. Sosa suggested that Legislation should be passed.
135. Mr. Ray said that until this is done a policy system could be in place through the Refrigeration Association.
136. In closing this presentation the Consultants of Belize said that after hosting workshops and with education over time, persons became more opened and completed the questionnaires.

NATIONAL HCFC SURVEY FORMATS: (GUYANA)

137. Mr. Isidro U. Espinosa, Guyana's representative, gave a detailed presentation highlighting Guyana's position re the National HCFC Survey Format used in that country.
138. The surveys, he said, were done in three phases:-
 - a) Data Research (completed)
 - b) Tool Selection (completed)
 - c) Collection of Data (ongoing)
 - d) Treatment, analysis and forecast data (ongoing)
 - e) Comments, recommendations and conclusions (ongoing)

XV QUOTAS AND LICENSING SYSTEM: CASE STUDY SURINAME

139. Mr. Cedric Nelon, the representative from Suriname, shared Suriname's experience, as a case study, in relation to HCFC Quotas and Licensing System.
140. From the Suriname's experience Ms. Dubrie enquired whether it was the policy to secure the President's approval on each occasion to which Mr. Nelon replied that approval could also be sought from the line Minister.

XVI POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE COMPONENTS TO BE CONSIDERED IN AN HPMP PROJECT DOCUMENT.

141. Mr. Bishnu Tulsie, the HCFC International Expert, said it was important to note the ExCom Decisions and other unresolved HCFC project preparation

- issues, which he said should be resolved by the time country submissions were made.
142. Mr. Tulsie advised NOOs of the importance, when reporting, to define baseline carefully and accurately. Additionally, ships, crafts and other Trans-boundary must be accounted for.
143. NOOs were also reminded that HPMPs must co-relate with what is happening under national climate change mitigation policies.
144. The decision of Ex-Com were as follows:
- 1) Decision 53/37: Ratification of Copenhagen Amendment a pre-condition for Article 5 countries to access MLF support for HCFC consumption phase out.
 - 2) Decision 54/39: Set guidelines for the preparation of HPMPs.
 - 3) Decision 54/39 (e) Confirmation of the implementation of modifications to licensing system to cover HCFCs required as a prerequisite for funding implementation of the HPMP.
 - 4) Decision 55/43: Promotion of technology transfers through pilot and demonstration projects.
 - 5) Decision 56/16: Set funding levels for HPMP preparation based on projected consumption levels.
145. Mr. Ray stated that phase two should be kept in mind when preparing HPMPs and wondered how countries would capture 2010 data.
146. Mr. Tulsie suggested that countries should extract from earlier data and use projections for 2010.
147. Ms. Walker asked for clarification on what was meant by unconstrained consumption growth.
148. Mr. Tulsie explained that it referred to consumption in a "do nothing" scenario.
149. Ms. Dubrie suggested that countries consider developing policies/legislation that would cover all refrigerants.
150. Mr. Smith stated that it would be difficult to incorporate some of Mr. Tulsie's suggestions because the market was being driven by the US. He also declared that there are still cases of double reporting within certain Caribbean nations.

151. Mr. Tulsie responded that it was important to put mechanisms in place to decrease the demand for HCFCs.
152. Mr. Sosa informed the group that Belize legislation has been amended to ensure that all refrigerant cylinders have the proper labelling. NOOs from Grenada, Jamaica, Guyana, St. Vincent and Saint Lucia all stated that policies for labelling existed in their respective countries.
153. Ms. Dubrie requested that the Representative from Guyana circulate the sample used in Guyana for requirements for labelling.
154. Ms. Charles said that NOOs were in a unique position to influence government driven mega projects to use ozone friendly gases and technology.

XVII ROLE OF THE CARIBBEAN REGIONAL MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENT SECRETARIAT IN ASSISTING MEMBER STATES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTAINING COMPLIANCE TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL:

155. Ms. Anya Thomas of Caricom shared ways in which Caricom could be of assistance to countries.
156. Mr. Smith asked how this project could be of benefit to Ozone Officers.
157. Ms. Thomas responded and said that Caricom could provide training on every level related to Multilateral Environmental Agreements.
158. Ms. Dubrie offered support from UNEP's Compliance Assistance Programme to assist in developing strategies to help other developing Caribbean nations.
159. Ms. Thomas thanked Ms. Dubrie and stated that the Programme Manager will be in Panama later in the year to have further discussions on the way forward. It was also agreed that Caricom would provide UNEP with the focal points which would in turn be posted on the e-forum for NOOs to peruse.
160. The representative from the University of Technology, Jamaica, offered to develop a course or module for officers in the region to develop further capacity.
161. Ms. Thomas agreed that this is much needed to provide a medium for all MEAs to move forward regionally.

XVIII UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: POLICIES AND CONTROL MECHANISMS ON THE MANAGEMENT OF HCFCs WITH IMPLICATIONS FOR THE CARIBBEAN REGION.

162. Mr. Dave Godwin of US EPA presented on the policies and control mechanisms on the Management of HCFCs that had implications for the Caribbean Region.
163. Mr. Smith asked which direction the industry had moved in considering alternatives for HCFCs.
164. Mr. Godwin stated that the predominant gas of choice is now 410a with 404A for supermarkets and food stores.
165. The representative from Trinidad and Tobago asked Mr. Godwin what were some of the challenges being faced by the USEPA.
166. Mr. Godwin stated that one of the main challenge was smuggling.

XIX ROLE OF THE ORGANISATION OF THE EASTERN CARIBBEAN STATES (OECS) IN ASSISTING MEMBER STATES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTAINING COMPLIANCE TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL.

167. This session took the form of a question and answer forum which showed the differences between OECS and Caricom. Caricom was explained to be a political instrument while OECS was better suited for more detailed fine tuning of issues in member states.
168. Ms. Thomas stated that performance in both agencies was member driven and encouraged all Caribbean nations to fully utilize the mechanisms available through both Caricom and OECS.

XX WORKING GROUP PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS:

169. **Submission of Working Group 1: National Surveys:**

FORMATS AND PROCESS

Case Study

- ▶ Samples of Survey questionnaires of:
- ▶ Belize
- ▶ Guyana

Sectors under the HPMP Survey

Enterprise: Equipments, parts, service
User: hotel, supermarkets
Mobile: vehicles, cars, aircraft
Industrial: foam, solvents, fire extinguishing
Workshops: domestic, commercial, industrial
 -(sample used by Guyana)

- ▶ Technicians
- ▶ Service Agency
- ▶ Large Equipment
- ▶ Equipment Importers
- ▶ Refrigerant Importers
- ▶ Equipment Manufacturers
- ▶ Aerosol Manufacturers
- ▶ Foam Manufacturers
- ▶ Equipment Stock
(sample used by Jamaica)

Format Proposed

- ▶ UNEP Format
- ▶ Recommendation:
- ▶ Individual countries will adapt to specific needs.

Process

- ▶ Identify key stakeholders
- ▶ Determine method to be used, based on country size. (questionnaire)
- ▶ Use Refrigeration Associations to assist in conducting the survey
- ▶ Identify the various sectors within the industry
- ▶ Categorise the industry i.e. Formal/informal
- ▶ Public Awareness to assist with the conduct of the survey.
- ▶ Prepare necessary documentation:
 - Official Letters
 - Scheduling of interviews with stakeholders/other agencies
 - Print copies of questionnaires
 - Test the instruments
 - Prepare ID Cards to Personnel in the field (issued by NOU Office)
 - Conduct the interviews
 - Thorough review of questionnaires
 - Proper time frame to complete the survey (eg.9 mths -1yr)

Instruments for Data Collection

- ▶ Use of licence system

- ▶ Use of historical records
- ▶ Use of data from Government Agencies
- ▶ Use of data from agencies, importers/NOU Office

Challenges

- ▶ Technicians are unwilling to submit data
- ▶ Busy schedule
- ▶ Protection of Privacy
- ▶ Time Consuming
- ▶ Unwilling to review past records/data

170. Submission of Working Group 2: Policy and Legislation

Members:

- Nicole Scholar (Barbados)
- Janeel Miller (St. Vincent & the Grenadines)
- Allison Isaac (St. Kitts & Nevis)
- Nicol Walker (Jamaica)
- Judy George (Grenada)
- Kimisha Thomas (Dominica)
- Anya Thomas (CARICOM)
- Bishnu Tulsie (Expert, Saint Lucia)
- Peter A. Murray (OECS Secretariat)
- Dave Godwin (US EPA)

Legislation Status

- Some countries have legislation that can be tweaked to control HCFCs
- Some countries' legislation can't be tweaked
- Need to start new legislation NOW!

CFC Legislation Continues

- Bans on CFC refrigerant and equipment
- Consider extending to HCFCs
- Enforcement of licensing, bans, etc.
- NOU works with Customs, Ministry of Trade, etc.
- Seizures and disposal may be required in the future for HCFCs

Licensing & Reporting

- Develop new licensing requirements for HCFC importers and exporters
- Legislation: no import/export without a licence

- Keep track of all refrigerants (ODS and non-ODS)
- This adds extra burden to the NOU
- Cross-check with Customs records
- Ensure you're getting correct, complete reports
- Import Requirements
- Labelling refrigerants
- What HCFC, how much
- Standards and protocols for identifying refrigerants
- What colour, where is the label, etc.
- Physical examination (of cylinders)
- Chemical verification (use refrigerant identifier)
- Quotas
- Establish quota for each licensed importer
- Ensure all quotas are equal to or below MP cap
- Consider: if your cap is 100 ODP-tonnes, how low do you want to set your quotas? 100? 99? 90?
- How to set quota?
- Use survey information
- Determine trend from past consumption
- Apply limit (% of trend) to everyone if needed
- Quotas only need to be applied to ODS
- Countries should establish quotas by 12/31/2011
- Gives importers time to move to non-ODS

Equipment

- May be onerous to require all equipment importers to be licensed
- So, as part of registration conditions, could require records to be kept, to be provided to the NOU on request
- Number of units, refrigerant type, volume of refrigerant, etc.
- Technician Training
- Goal: technicians to understand reasons for reducing HCFC consumption and what laws are in place
- Policies could be:
- require mandatory technician certification to service/retrofit equipment
- Require licence or registration to purchase ODS refrigerant (also HFCs?)

171. Submission of Working Group 3 – Components of an HPMP Project Document

Members:

Rano Basu Ray
 Shontelle Wellington
 Bhaleka Seulall
 Shennica David
 Leslie Smith

Charmaine Hackett
Cedric Nelom
Jean Vital
Steve John
Ryan Perpall

PART A

1. Executive Summary

2. Objective of the HPMP

- a. These should be general objectives, that is, to meet the freeze and carrying on the work to meet the 10% reduction by 2013 and to continue the process to meet the phase out schedule deadline by 2030

3. Country Background

- a. Country Profile, economic situation, history of the country, geography etc.
- b. Status related to the Montreal Protocol
- c. Summary review of projects undertaken and approved by MLF may include project numbers, short description of the project, amount of money approved and status
- d. Overview of Existing Legislation
 - i. Different aspects of legislation, import, export licensing systems, policy and its relationship to HCFC, quota systems, bans and any other relevant legislation which might be relevant to HCFC
- e. Summary of the activities done under the RMP/RMPU and TPMP Projects e.g. Customs training, training of technicians, development of legislation, formulation of RAC Associations
 - i. Legislation and Regulation
 - ii. Training of Customs Officers Phases I & II
 - iii. Training of Technicians Phases I&II
 - iv. Establishment of the RAC Associations
 - v. Investment Projects (Foam/Refrigeration/Aerosols/Solvents/Halons)
 1. Recovery & recycling (including Mobile AC)
 2. Incentive Projects

- vi. Project monitoring and implementation
- vii. Lessons learnt in terms of CFC phase out that would be applicable to HCFC phase out. Lessons learnt from policy, institutional arrangements, implementation, role and support of the agencies, recovery and recycling, reporting, data collection, list of projects undertaken and approved by MLF

PART B

4. HPMP

Data Collection and Survey

- a. Description of Survey Methodology and Approach
 - b. HCFC Supply Scenarios
 - i. Production
 - ii. Imports
 - iii. Exports
 - iv. Levels of HCFC in blends and as feedstock
 - c. HCFC Use/Consumption
 - i. Level of HCFC Consumption
 - ii. Sectoral distribution and description of sectors
 - i. Foam
 - ii. Solvents
 - iii. Halons
 - iv. Aerosols
 - v. Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Manufacturing
 - vi. Refrigeration and air conditioning servicing:
 - 1. Domestic refrigeration (homes)
 - 2. Commercial refrigeration (hotels, supermarkets etc)
 - 3. Industrial refrigeration (fisheries, beverages etc)
 - 4. Domestic air conditioning (window and small splits...)
 - 5. Commercial air conditioning (hotels, malls, airports, banks, offices..)
 - 6. Industrial air conditioning
 - 7. Mobile application (cars, buses, aeroplanes, ships, refrigerated trucks and refrigerated containers
 - iii. Forecast of HCFC use beyond 2010 (based on historical data - unconstrained, graphs, assumptions, justifications/validation etc.)
 - iv. Availability of HCFC alternatives (hydrocarbons, 410a, 407c etc.) and current national prices
5. Strategy and Plan for Implementation of HCFC Phase Out

- a. Overall strategy to meet complete phase out
 - b. Strategy to meet Stage I Phase out
 - i. Policy Instruments to reduce and control HCFC e.g.
 - 1. Import quotas and price controls
 - 2. Plan for implementation/enforcement of short term alternatives (plans for hydrocarbon or other alternatives, tax incentives, increasing tariffs on HCFCs etc.)
 - ii. Availability of alternatives
 - iii. Linkages between the strategy for the HPMP total phase out plan with the country's climate change chemical management and energy policies
 - iv. Stakeholder Buy-In
 - v. Industry actions (voluntary reduction)
 - vi. Capacity Building (training of frontline officers, technicians, technical institutions)
 - vii. Awareness
 - viii. Investment (conversion of manufacturing facilities, incentives to end users for retrofitting etc.)
 - ix. Management of HCFC supply and demand
 - x. Time table for implementation
 - c. Activities related to the servicing sector
 - i. Incremental requirement of equipment/spares
 - ii. Training on alternatives
6. Detailed Cost Calculations for Phase I (2010-2015) and indicative for the remaining period (include Monitoring, evaluation and verification costs)
7. Opportunities for Co-financing (climate benefits)
8. Project Management (Project Management Unit or NOU etc)

XXI CARIBBEAN CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT NETWORK:

172. From Ms. Dubrie's presentation, it was noted that in 2008 Haiti exported 0.64 percent HCFC.
173. Mr. Vital indicated that as far as he was concerned the information quoted could not be corroborated by him
174. Ms. Walker requested TORs for focal point in control of ODS trade for which UNEP/ROLAC has promised to provide a guide.

XXII CARIBBEAN REGIONAL INITIATIVES FOR ODS TRADE CONTROL

175. Ms. Dubrie lead the discussion on the following:
- (1) Informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC): Status of implementation

(2) Green Customs Initiatives

(3) ODS Data management template

176. After the discussion it was agreed that Ms. Dubrie will circulate to NOOs the report on the Customs training which was held in the Dominican Republic in November of 2009.
177. Saint Lucia and Grenada offered to be the host for the next Green Customs Meeting, to which NOOs are expected to attend.

XXIII ILLEGAL TRADE OF HCFC INTO THE USA, RECENT CASES:

178. Mr. Godwin shared with NOOs the legislation of the United States of America (USA) governing the Montreal Protocol.
179. Additionally he shared the strategy used by the USEPA for the phase out
180. Recent cases of HCFC illegal trade were presented one
181. It was emphasised that the USA is very serious in preventing and controlling illegal trade in all ODS
182. It was suggested that it will be useful for the USA to be part of the iPIC process for ODS.
183. Ms. Dubrie to re-circulate the registration forms for World Customs Network – this will assist in preventing illegal trade

XXIV PRESENTATION BY NOOs ON STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND PLAN FOR COMPLETION OF NATIONAL TPMPs.

184. Each participating country presented on the status of TPMPs and planned completions dates.
185. Countries were reminded that TPMP has to be completed in 2010
186. Ms. Hackett said that Antigua and Barbuda has not yet completed the TPMP and is hampered since it is the responsibility of the country to first provide the funds which will then be reimbursed by the bank.

XXV PROPOSED TIME TABLES FOR HPMP PROJECT PREPARATIONS AND SUBMISSIONS:

187. NOOs reported on the status of their HPMP submissions. They were reminded that HPMP needs to be submitted to the Ex. Com Meeting fourteen weeks before the meeting.

XXVI ADVANTAGES TO HAVING A COMMON CARICOM REGIONAL NEGOTIATION UNDER THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL:

188. Ms. Thomas shared with NOOs the advantages to having a common Caricom regional negotiation under the Montreal Protocol as this will enhance the capacity to implement their obligations under MEAs.
189. Ms. Thomas introduced the project of the EU to assist the Africa/Caribbean/Pacific countries in the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements
190. This initiative, she said, will support Caribbean countries in addressing the development challenges associated with the adverse effects of climate change, loss of biodiversity, drought, land degradation, waste management and other threats to the environment.
191. It was suggested that implementing agencies need to develop project proposal for ODS destruction.
192. A working group to be established comprising representatives from Jamaica, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada, Caricom, UNEP and Ozone Secretariat to take action on ODS destruction.

XXVII DISCUSSION ON ROLE OF MEMBER COUNTRIES IN ASSISTING HAITI IN MONTREAL PROTOCOL IMPLEMENTATION:

193. After much discussion and suggestions it was decided that a Conference Room Paper (CRP) would be drafted by the Representatives from Grenada and St. Lucia and presented at the Open Ended Working Group Meeting (of parties of the Montreal Protocol) (OEWG)

XXVIII REGIONAL PUBLIC EDUCATION AND AWARENESS ACTIVITIES:

194. Ms. Ava-Gail Gardiner, the Creative Director of Visions of the Caribbean Limited, shared with NOOs the direction she had in mind for the video and sought suggestions as to what was expected.

195. A very active discussion was done and feedback received from NOO on their expectations of this regional video

XXIX CLOSURE OF THE MEETING

196. The meeting officially closed on Friday March 05, 2010.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ARIA	Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Industry Association
BCM	Bromochloromethane
CARIRI	Caribbean Industrial Research Institute
CCCCC	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CFCs	Chlorofluorocarbons
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
COTED	Council for Trade and Economic Development
CRP	Conference Room Paper
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EPC	Environmental Policy Committee
EU	European Union
GHGs	Greenhouse Gases
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GRULAC	Group of Latin America and the Caribbean
GWP	Global Warming Potential
HBFCs	Hydrobromofluorocarbons
HCFCs	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons
HFCs	Hydro fluorocarbons
HPMP	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons Phase out Management Plan
IPIC	Informal Prior Informed Consent
IS	Institutional Strengthening
MBR	Methyl Bromide

MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MP	Montreal Protocol
NOOs	National Ozone Officers
NOU	National Ozone Unit
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substances
OECS	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
OEWG	Open Ended Working Group Meeting (of Parties of the Montreal Protocol)
PFCs	Perfluorocarbons
QPS	Quarantine and Pre-shipment
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TEAP	Technology and Economic Advisory Panel
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNEP	United Nations 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
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency



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 the Belize
March 2 to 5th 2010

DRAFT AGENDA DRAFT AGENDA

DAY 1: 2th March 2010	
Montreal Protocol Compliance Management	
08:30 - 09:00	Registration of Participants
09:00 - 09:30	Official Opening by the Government of Belize, Ozone Secretariat, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
09:30 - 10:30	Media Briefing for Ozone Layer Depletion and National Responses
10:30 - 10:45	Address by the National Ozone office of Haiti
10:45 - 11:15	Press Interview and Coffee Break
11:15 - 12:00	Introduction and Expectations by each participant
12:00 - 12:15	Introduction of the Agenda, and expected deliverables: UNEP
12:15 - 12:30	Caribbean Regional Video for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol of the Phase out of Ozone Depleting Substances: UNEP and Introductory Comments by: <i>Ava-Gail Gardiner, Creative Director Visions of the Caribbean Ltd.</i>
12:30 - 12:45	Key compliance requirements for HCFC: Compliance Management: Data Reporting, Licensing System, Ratification, <i>Mr. Paul Horwitz: Deputy Executive Secretary: Ozone Secretariat</i>
12:45 - 13:15	HCFC for Ship Servicing And Exports to Ships 1. Comment by Ozone Secretariat 2. European Commission Brief on HCFC in Ship Servicing 3. MARPOL Annex VI for Ozone-Depleting Substances (ODS): Brief 4. Comments by the National Ozone officer of Bahamas
13:15 - 14:15	Lunch
14:15 - 14:45	National Strategies and Policies for Sustaining Zero consumption of Annex A group 1 CFCs, Halons and CTC with indication of support required post 2010: <i>Jamaica and Barbados with contributions from National Ozone Officers</i>
14:45 - 15:15	Recent Decisions of the Multilateral Fund Executive Committee on the management of the Phase out of Hydro chlorofluorocarbons (HCFC): <i>Montreal Protocol, Multilateral Fund Secretariat</i>
15:15 - 16:15	Key Decisions of the XX1 Meeting of Parties: <i>Mr. Paul Horwitz: Deputy Executive Secretary: Ozone Secretariat</i>

16:15 - 16:30	Coffee Break
16:30 - 17:15	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) Phase-out Project Documents to date: <i>Introduction by Yerzhan Aisabayev, UNEP</i>
17:15 - 17:45	Open Discussions On Alternative Technologies to HCFCs: <i>Chaired by Mr. John Telesford, Grenada</i>
17:45	Closure Day 1 and Organization of Bilateral meetings and Interviews for the Caribbean Ozone Video Production

Day 2, March 3th 2010	
HCFC Country Surveys and Project Preparation	
9:00 - 9:30	Status on HPMPs Project Preparation for Members Countries of this Network: <i>UNEP, UNDP and World Bank</i>
9:30 - 10:00	Sustainable Technological and Financing Options for HCFC Phase-out. <i>Ms. Dominique Kayser: World Bank</i>
10:00 - 10:30	Climate and Energy Policies to be considered for Small Island Developing States in adaptation to Longer Term Alternative Technologies for the phasing out of HCFCs: <i>Caribbean Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)</i>
10:30 - 11:30	Refrigerant Analysis: <i>Mr. Ole Reinholdt Nielsen, Vice President GEP, Global Environment Projects, AGRAMKOW Fluid Systems A/S and RTI Technologies, Inc</i>
11:30 - 11:45	Coffee Break
11:45 - 12:15	Data Requirement and Outline for a HPMP Project Document: <i>Mr. Ranojoy Basu Ray, HCFC International Expert</i>
12:15 - 13:00	National HCFC Survey Formats: <i>Case studies: Belize and Guyana</i>
13:00 - 14:00	LUNCH
14:00 - 14:15	HCFC Quotas and Licensing System: <i>Case Study: Suriname. Mr. Cedric Nelom</i>
14:15 - 14:45	Policy and Legislative Components to be Considered in an HPMP Project Document: <i>Mr. Bishnu Tulsie: HCFC International Expert</i>
14:45 - 15:00	Organisation of Working Groups: <i>Mr. Yerzhan Aisabayev: UNEP</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Group 1: National Surveys: Formats and Process 2. Group 2: Policy and Legislation 3. Group 3: Components of an HPMP Project Documents
15:00 - 16:30	Working Groups Sessions
16:30 - 17:00	Closure of Second Day Activities
17:00 - 18:00	Bilateral Meetings

Day 3, March 4th, 2010**HCFC Country Surveys and Project Preparation Continued**

09:00 - 09:30	Role of the Caribbean Regional Multilateral Environment Agreement Secretariat in assisting member states for the implementation and maintaining compliance to the Montreal Protocol: <i>Ms. Anya Thomas, Senior Project Officer, CARICOM</i>
09:30 – 10:00	United States of America; policies and control mechanisms on the Management of HCFCs with implications to the Caribbean region: <i>Mr. Dave Godwin, US EPA</i>
10:00 – 10:30	Coffee Break
10:30 – 11:00	Role of the Organisation of the Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) in assisting member states for the implementation and maintaining compliance to the Montreal Protocol: <i>Mr. Peter Murray, Senior Environment Officer, OECS</i>
11:00 - 13:00	Continuation of Working Groups
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch
14:00 - 16:00	Working Group Presentations and Discussions <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Group 1: National Surveys: Formats and Process2. Group 2: Policy and Legislation3. Group 3: Components of an HPMP Project Documents
16:00 - 16:30	Proposed Draft Module (Template) of a Formulated HPMP Project Document: <i>Ms. Bhaleka Seulall, Chief Hydro-metrological Officer and Head of National Ozone Office: Guyana</i>
16:30	Closure of Day 3
18:00	Cocktails Reception Courtesy Government of Belize

Day 4 March 05th , 2010

Project Preparation and Implementation of Montreal Protocol Approved Projects

9:00 - 9:30	Caribbean Customs Enforcement Network: <i>Artie Dubrie, UNEP with contributions by the National Ozone Officer of Grenada</i>
9:30 - 10:00	Caribbean Regional initiatives for ODS Trade Control: <i>Artie Dubrie UNEP</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC): Status of implementation 2. Green Customs Initiatives 3. ODS Data management template
10:00 – 10:30	Illegal Trade of HCFC into the USA, Recent Cases: <i>Mr. Dave Godwin USEPA</i>
10:30 - 11:15	Coffee Break
11:15 - 12:15	Presentation by NOOs on status of implementation and plan for completion of National TPMPs: <i>Antigua/Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Kitts/Nevis, Belize, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago</i>
12:15 - 12:30	Future of non-investment activities and costing considerations: <i>Mr. Yerzhan Aisabayev UNEP</i>
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch
13:30 - 14:30	Proposed Time Tables for HPMP Project Preparations and Submissions: <i>Presentation by Each National Ozone Officer</i>
14:30 - 15:00	Advantages to Having a common CARICOM Regional Negotiation under the Montreal Protocol: <i>Open Discussions, Introductions By Ms. Anya Thomas, Senior Policy Officer, CARICOM Secretariat</i>
15:00-15:30	Haiti: Opened Discussions on the Role of Member Countries in assisting Haiti in Montreal Protocol Implementation
15:30 – 15:45	Coffee Break
15:45 - 16:00	Online Halon Trade and Online CFC Trader: <i>Introduction by: Artie Dubrie UNEP</i>
16:30 - 17:00	Regional Public Education and Awareness Activities: Detailed Discussions in the Production of the Caribbean Ozone Video Production: <i>Ava-Gail Gardiner, Creative Director Visions of the Caribbean Ltd.</i>
17:30	Closure of workshop

PARTICIPANTS LIST

**English Speaking Caribbean Ozone Officer Meeting.
Belize City - Belize, March 2-5, 2010.**

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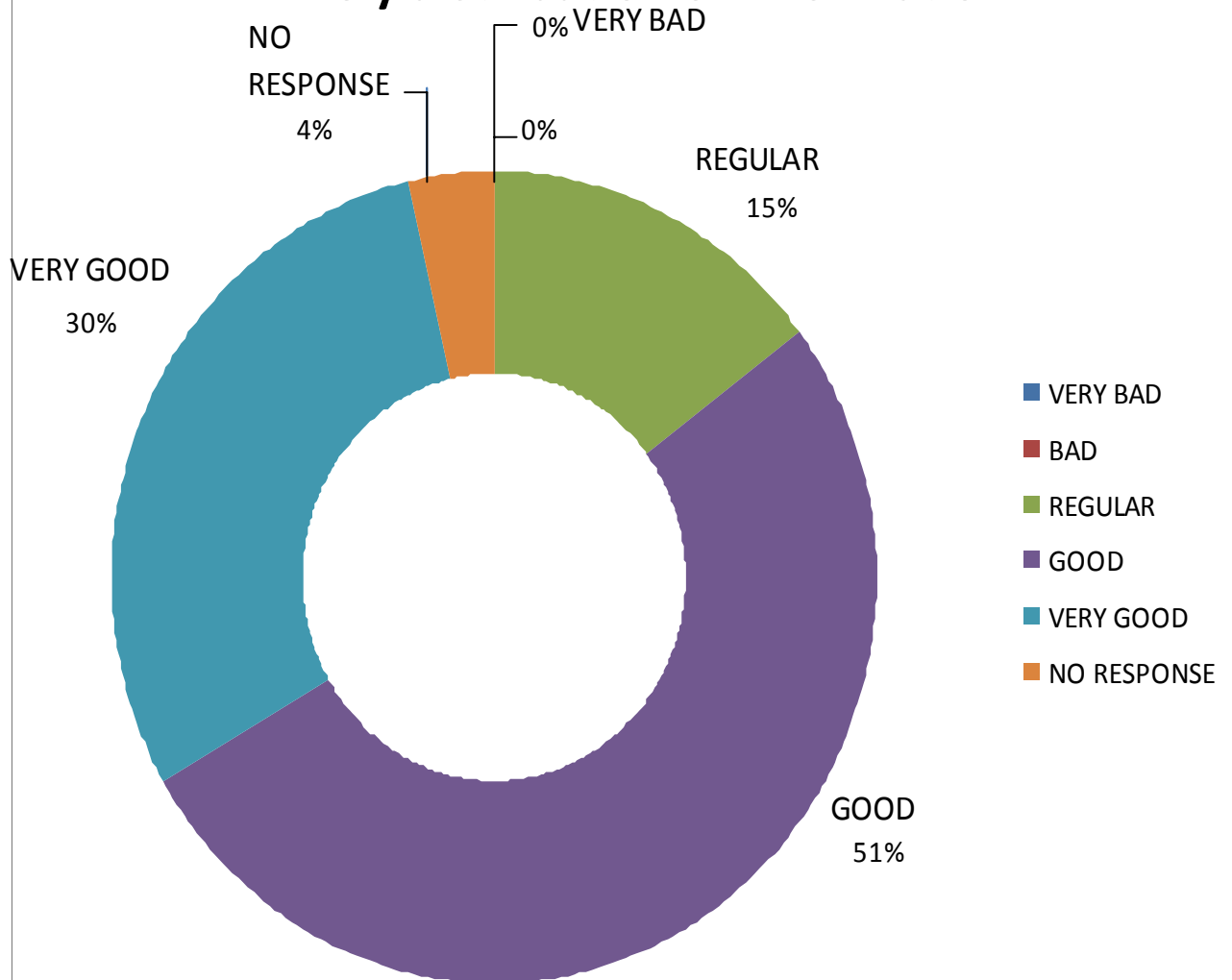
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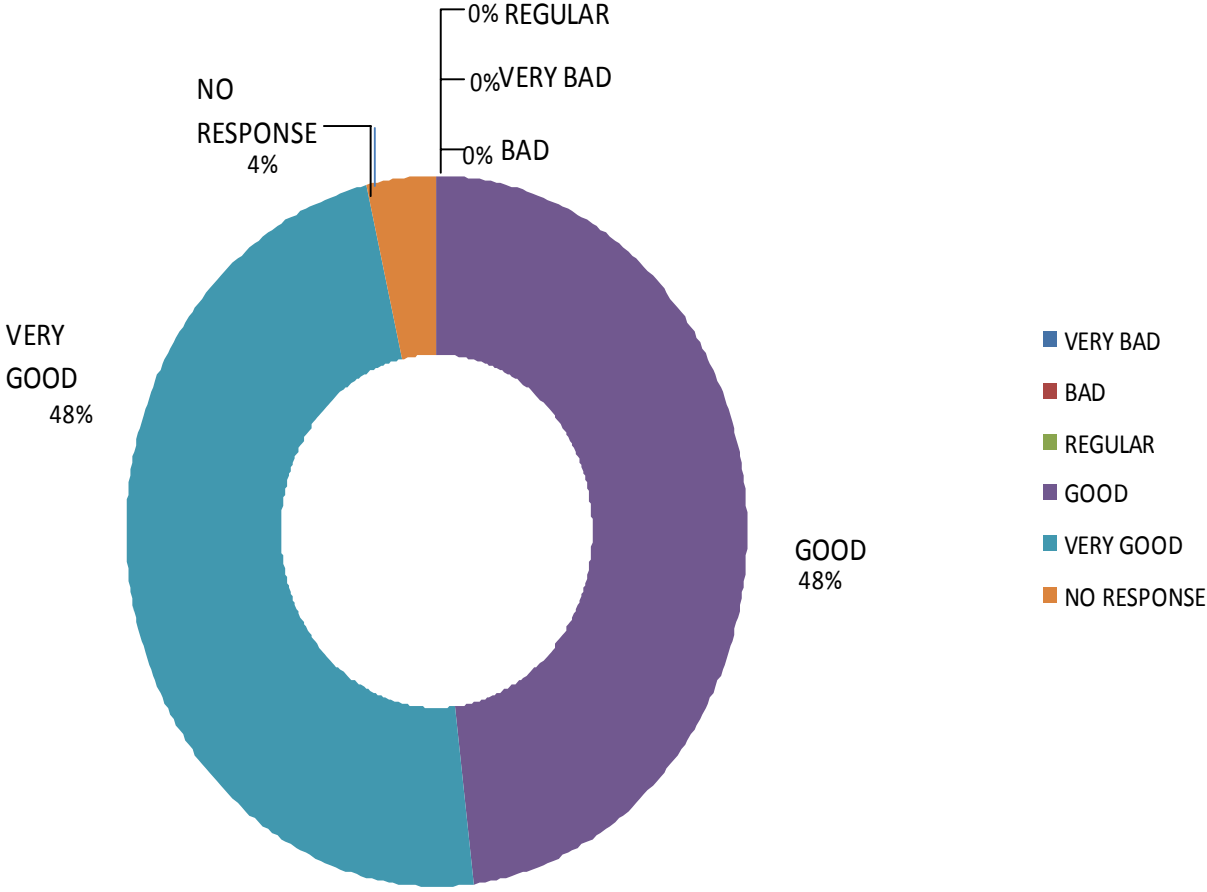
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	VERY BAD	BAD	REGULAR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	NO RESPONSE
1. Timely distribution of information	0	0	4	14	8	1
2. Planning and development of the meeting (logistics)	0	0	0	13	13	1
3. Planning and development of presentations	0	0	3	15	8	1
4. Usefulness/Applicability of the meeting	0	0	2	13	10	2

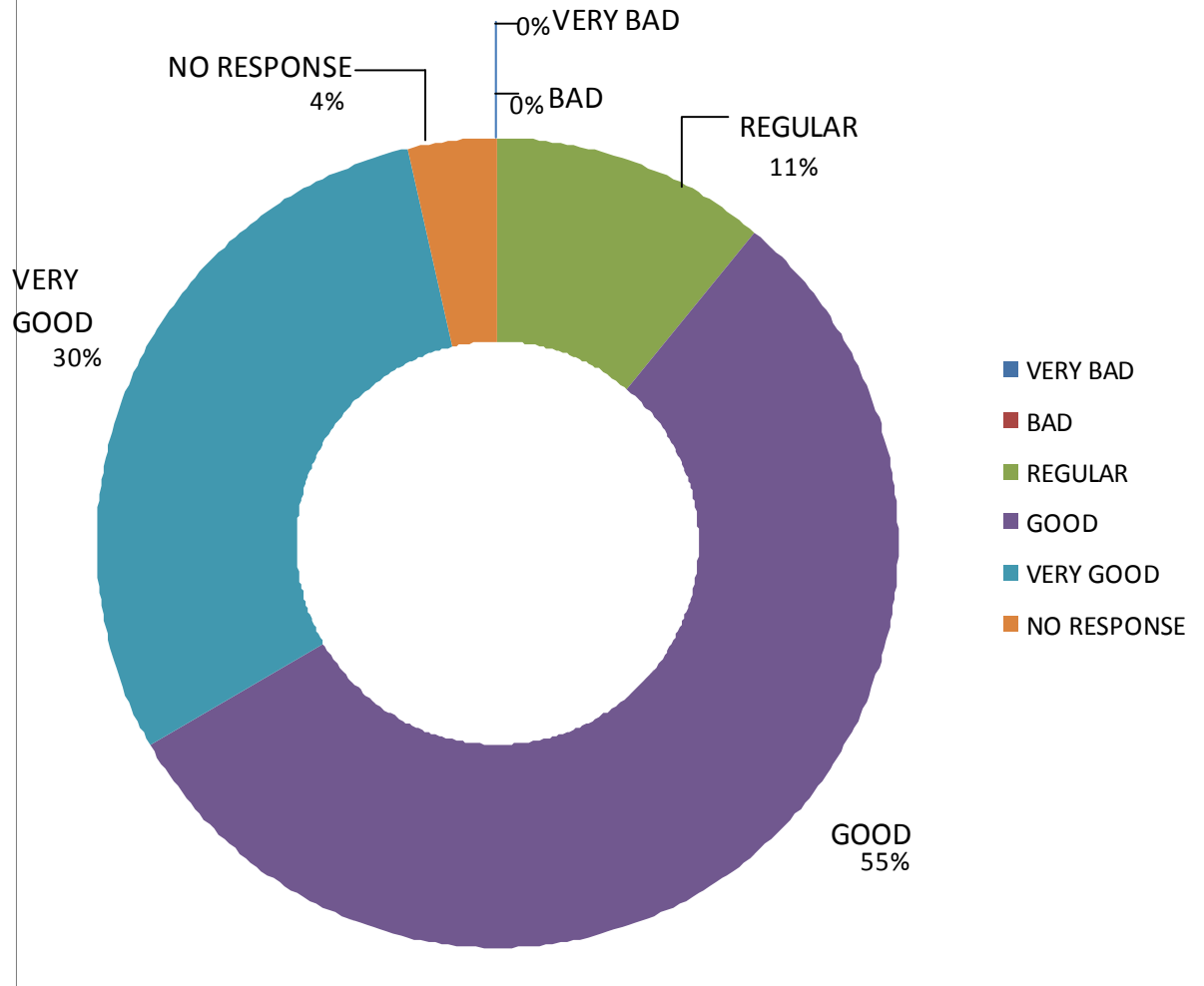
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