Follow-up of Prior Regional Workshops and Training Activities

July 1998
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Report on "Follow up of Prior Regional Workshops and Training Activities" under the Multilateral Fund
1. **Background**

In March 1994, the project "Follow up on prior regional workshops and training activities" (AFR/AFR/SEV/12/TRA/8) was approved by the Executive Committee at its 12th Meeting. This report summarizes the follow up done under such project.

Such follow up was carried out through correspondence with the countries, selected field visits, questionnaires provided to the countries, and direct follow up at network and other meetings.

The objective of this report is to assess the results of training activities, analyze the factors of success (or lack of it) and propose measures for improving the effectiveness of these activities in the future.

2. **Overview**

This report focuses on 21 workshops approved by the Executive Committee before March 1994. **Annex 1** contains a detailed list of these workshops, the number of countries which attended each workshop, the total number of participants and the total number of person-days of training.

Out of the 21 workshops, 9 were addressed at the regional, 3 at the sub-regional and 9 at the national level.

Figure 1 shows the distribution of activities, funds approved and person-days of training by region. The highest percentages (57%, 37% and 51.5% respectively) are found in the African region. Figure 2 shows the distribution of activities, funds approved and person-days of training by sector. The highest percentage of activities (43%) is found both in the several and refrigeration sector. The highest percentage of funds is found in the sector several, and the highest percentage of person-days of training is found in the refrigeration sector.

All of the projects have been completed within an average of 17.2 months from date of approval of funds, regional workshops being completed within an average of 13.6 months, sub-regional workshops within an average of 13 months, and national training programmes within an average of 23.7 months.

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1. Person-days of training is defined as the total number of participants multiplied by the total number of training days received.
2. The category several includes policy-related and cross sectoral training, as well as training related to regulations, and to control and monitor ODS consumption.
3. National training programmes are usually long-term programmes consisting of an initial Train the Trainer workshop and several sub-sequent training courses for technicians which must be spread over time due to logistical reasons.
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FUNDS, PROJECTS APPROVED AND PERSONS-DAYS OF TRAINING BY REGION

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FUNDS, PROJECTS APPROVED AND PERSONS-DAYS OF TRAINING BY SECTOR
3. **Criteria for measuring results**

The following have been adopted as criteria for measuring the results of the workshops:

- for regional workshops: the number of related projects requested by and later approved for the relevant countries during the one-year period after attending a regional workshop.

- for sub-regional and national workshops: the number of related national phase-out activities undertaken by the country as a direct or indirect result of the workshop.

- for workshops related to the specific issues: fulfillment by the countries of obligations under the Montreal Protocol:
  
  - reduction of consumption of ODS;
  - reporting of Article 7 data.

4. **Results**

4.1 **Regional workshops**

The results under the above mentioned criteria are the following:

- 11 refrigeration projects were requested by and later approved for countries in the African region during the year following the Regional Training Course in Refrigeration for Africa (December 1992). This represented a 65% of all such types of projects approved up to that date;

- 14 refrigeration projects were requested by and later approved for countries in the Asia-Pacific region during the one-year period after the Regional Workshop on Training Programmes in Refrigeration for Asia and the Pacific (April 1994). This represented a 51% of such projects approved up to that date;

- 2 Halon projects were requested by and later approved for countries in the Asia and Pacific region during the year following the Regional Halon Workshop for Asia and the Pacific (January 1994), representing 50% of all such projects approved to that date;

- 3 aerosol projects were requested by and later approved for countries in the West Asia region in the year after the Regional Aerosol Training Course on Aerosol

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4 The initial 4 workshops on the implementation of the Montreal Protocol are being left out of this analysis as they were held very early within the implementation process and the results may not be very indicative.
Conversion for West Asia (March 1994), which amounted to 50% of the projects of this type approved up to that date. It is worth mentioning that one of the projects which was specifically identified during the workshops was only approved two years later and is, thus, not counted in;

- 47 investment projects were approved for the Africa region during the year following the Regional Workshop on Practical Implementation of the Montreal Protocol Industry Perspective for Africa (August 1995), representing 51% of all such projects approved to that date.

The above points to a catalyzing effect of regional training activities on phase-out initiatives.

4.2 Sub-regional workshops

3 sub-regional workshops on control and monitoring of ODS consumption were held in Cameroon (August 1994), Burkina Faso (October 1994) and Senegal (October 1994). Some of the main results follow:

Cameroon:

The following countries also attended the workshop: Central African Republic, Congo and Gabon.

Progress:

After the workshop took place, the following measures were taken in Cameroon:

- establishment of a permit system for ODS import through Decision n° 0064/MINDIC/CAB of 12 May 1995. Such system included the following elements:
  ! integration of ODS into the General Exchange/Trade Programme,
  ! need of a permit from the Environment Ministry for the import of ODS,
  ! definition of customs codes for each ODS.
- establishment of modalities for implementation of ODS import permit system through note n°3/31/MINTEF/CAB of 6 November 1995, including:
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- phase-out schedule for Cameroon, and quotas for each importer,
- report by importers of actual quantities imported and details of purchasers,
- report by users of type of applications,
- sanctions for non-compliance.

- ban on imports of ODS using equipment through n°985/MINDIC/CAB of 15 October 1995.

More details are available in the report "Synthèse de la réglementation en matière de protection de la couche d'ozone au Cameroon" (mars 1997), which can be obtained from the UNEP OzonAction Programme and the National Ozone Unit in Cameroon.

For the countries attending the workshops (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo and Gabon), the Article 7 data reporting ratio\(^5\) was 50% for 1993 data, and increased to 67% for 1994 data, 75% for 1995 data and 75% for 1996 data. As of June 1998, the reporting ratio for these countries has increased to 100%.

**Lessons learned:**

There have been no drawbacks experienced during the implementation of the project.

**Burkina Faso:**

Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Niger, and Togo also attended the workshop.

**Progress:**

After the workshop, the NOU in Burkina Faso:

- promoted the adoption of the recommendations from the workshop in the Council of Ministers in January 1995. At that time, the expected time schedule for establishment of the ODS import permit system needed revision in view of slow speed of legislative procedures in the country.

- promoted the enactment of regulation 97-005/MCIA/SG/DGC of March 1997 by which a special authorization is required for the importation of products and equipment containing or functioning with Annex A substances.

\(^5\) As per the corresponding reports on Article 7 data reporting produced by the Ozone Secretariat for each reporting period.
For the countries attending the workshop (Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Niger and Togo), the Article 7 data reporting ratio was 40% for 1993 data, and increased to 80% for 1994 data, 100% for 1995 data and 80% for 1996 data. As of June 1998, the reporting ratio for these countries has remained at 80% due to non-reporting by Togo.

**Lessons learned:**

Further efforts to put in place a system to monitor and control ODS consumption in Burkina Faso have failed, mainly for the following reasons:

- change in the government structure, namely the minister of Economy and Finance was divided into Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Minister of Finance and Budget;

- rejection of proposals for regulatory measures submitted by the NOU due among other things to inadequate texts;

- lack of consensus among government bodies as to the scope of the measures.

The above points to the benefits of the consultative approach to decision-making promoted by UNEP and to the need for legal advise at the NOU level.

**Senegal:**

The following countries also attended the workshop: Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius and Morocco.

**Progress:**

A decree to establish a system to control imports to Senegal of CFC and CFC-based equipment and products is ready to be signed. This system will include establishment of quotas for CFC imports.

For the countries attending the workshop (Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius and Morocco), the Article 7 data reporting ratio was 33% for 1993 and 1994 data and increased to 83% for 1995 and 1996 data. As of June 1998, the reporting ratio for these countries has increased to 100%.

**Lessons learned:**

In Senegal, the decree has been ready for signature for some time now. Since 1994, when the workshop was held, the NOU has reported continued efforts to
follow up on the signature of the decree, but has not informed of the reasons for the delay in getting the decree signed.

4.3 National workshops:

4.3.1 National Train the Trainer Programmes on Good Practices in Refrigeration were carried out in Ghana (October 1993), Kenya (December 1993), Burkina Faso (October 1994) and Senegal (November 1995). A summary of some of the results is presented below:

Ghana:

Progress:

After the Train the Trainer workshop was carried out, the main related activities carried out by the NOU were:

- implementation of a nation-wide awareness programme for the refrigeration sector, targeting refrigeration professionals, instructor of 2nd and 3rd cycle institutions as well as students and the general public;

- establishment of a certification scheme for refrigeration technicians. The certification scheme is part of the legislation which is currently under consideration. When promulgated, only workshops with at least one trained technician will be allowed to operate;

- adaptation of UNEP's "Training Manual on Good Practices in Refrigeration" to local conditions to be used as resource document during the training workshops;

- implementation of training workshops for about 450 workshop managers, heads of technical institutions and technical trainers as well as approximately 1300 refrigeration technicians, which have been certified in conformity with above certification scheme;

- establishment of a National Refrigeration Demonstration Center (NRDC) which is managed by the National Ozone Unit and a refrigeration engineer of the center. NRDC demonstrates good practices in refrigeration as described in the UNEP Training Manual on Good Practices in Refrigeration, including recovery and recycling practices and refrigeration workshop management to about 50 visitors per month.

As a direct result of this and the recovery and recycling project, Ghana achieved:
- net reduction of 30 tons of CFC-12 in 1996;

- approximately 1.0 tons of CFC-12 and HCFC-22 are recovered and recycled per year.

**Lessons learned:**

There were no drawbacks experienced during the implementation of the project.

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### Kenya:

**Progress:**

After the Train the Trainer workshop took place, the country has taken further steps to develop a phase-out strategy for the refrigeration sector through the following initiatives:

- a National Refrigeration Center was established at the Kenya Polytechnic;

- a technical assistance project for the phase-out of CFC in the three main companies manufacturing refrigeration equipment;

- the completion of a Refrigerant Management plan.

In 1996, consumption of Annex A group 1 substances has been reduced by 45%.

**Lessons learned:**

After establishment of the RNC no further development has taken place. Changes in the Government and the Kenya Polytechnic authorities and political unrest have been provided as reasons for no further development on this issue.
Burkina Faso:

Progress:

After the workshop, the country has initiated:

- the establishment of a refrigerant recovery and recycling scheme
- completion of a Refrigerant Management Plan.

Though the consumption of Annex A substances has increased by 6% in 1996, the average increase (5%) in the years following the training (1994,1995,1996) is less than in the previous years (7%).

Senegal:

Progress:

Implementing the Training and Upgrading for Repair Technicians Workshop enabled Senegal to take more informed decisions on:

- information exchange,
- new refrigerants and new technologies.

It also enabled the country to undertake the following national phase-out activities:

- complementary training of refrigeration technicians with the CFD,
- the formulation of a Recovery and Recycling project,
- implementation of a Centre of Recovery and Recycling,
- formulation of a Refrigerant Management Plan,
- information and public awareness campaigns.

The following actions were taken following the recommendations and conclusions of the workshop:

- the creation of an association of refrigeration technicians

Though the consumption of Annex A substances has increased for the years 1995 and 1996 (28% and 18% respectively), the increase shows a downward trend.

Lessons learned:

There were no drawbacks experienced during the implementation of this project.

4.3.2 National training courses on Chillers and Refrigerant Management were held in Bahrain (December 1994), Indonesia (April 1994), Philippines (December 1994), Thailand (February 1997) and Zambia (September 1994). Some of the results are presented below:

Bahrain

Progress:

At the National Training Course on Chillers and Refrigerant Management, many sectors were involved in the technical information campaigns on non-CFC-based technology. Companies, end users, technical schools, training centers and importers received technical information about the best alternatives to replace the existing CFC systems.

The following phase-out activities were undertaken as a result of workshop:

- significant companies like the Bahrain Petroleum Company (BAPCO) invested heavily to retrofit the existing CFC chillers with non-CFC-technology;
- technical schools depending on the Ministry of Education introduced a course within the school curriculum to teach the students on recovery and recycling of refrigerants, and how to use the new non-CFC based technology;

The following actions were undertaken according to the conclusions and recommendations of the workshops:
- the banning of CFC-based technology in all new industrial activities;
- the creation of a National Ozone Committee.

Consumption of Annex A substances, though increasing by 11% in 1996, has shown a more stable and moderate pattern of increase. In previous years, increases of 16% and 40% had occurred.

Lessons learned:
There were no drawbacks experienced during the implementation of this project.

Philippines:

Progress:

After the training workshop, the following activities were undertaken which were a direct or indirect result of the workshop:

- Preparation of a Chemical Control Order specifically for CFCs, which includes certification of service technicians and extensive training;
- The National Manpower and Youth Council, which is a training institute for vocational courses, included refrigeration servicing in their ongoing course;
- A Committee to look after the phaseout of CFC refrigerants was created with the end in view of assisting in the faster adoption of accreditation of service technicians.

Consumption of Annex A substances has been reduced by 15% and 10% in 1995 and 1996 respectively.

Lessons learned:
No drawbacks have been reported by the country.
Indonesia:

Progress:

- The training course supported the goal of phasing out CFCs in refrigeration by early 1998, and training of service technicians was included as an important component of this phaseout strategy;
- Industry participants organized an informal committee to assist the National Ozone Unit in determining the most cost-effective way in ensuring that the phaseout schedule indicated in the country programme will be met (early 1998).

As the training was carried out very recently it does not allow for an evaluation of its possible effect on ODS consumption.

Lessons learned:

No drawbacks have been reported by the country.

Thailand:

Progress:

- The Air-Conditioning Club of Thailand, the industry association that assisted in the training course in Bangkok, worked very closely especially with the hotel associations in ensuring that the recommendations during the workshop were realized;
- The Imperial Queen’s Park Hotel, the training venue, retrofitted its chillers as a result of the training course.
- Consumption of Annex A substances has been reduced by 33% in 1996.

Lessons learned:

No drawbacks have been reported by the country.
5. Feedback received:

In the course of the follow-up exercise, UNEP requested Article 5 countries to give their feedback on the results of the training activities they had attended. 30 countries responded the questionnaire. Of these:

- 93% said that the workshops had given them the means of taking more informed decisions about their national ODS phase-out policy.
- 83% confirmed that they had undertaken national phase-out activities as a direct or indirect result from the workshops.
- 73% said that they had taken actions towards following or pursuing the recommendations and conclusions from the workshops.

Excerpts of the countries' answers are included in Annex 2.

6. Conclusions:

Training activities have met a high degree of success:

- 9 out of 9 regional workshops (100%) succeeded in catalyzing related phase-out activities;
- 2 out of 3 sub-regional workshops (66%) succeeded in promoting the establishment of national regulations to support the phase-out efforts;
- 8 out of 9 national training programmes in refrigeration (89%) succeeded in promoting additional training, and related support measures at the national level.
- out of 8 countries\(^6\) implementing national training programmes in refrigeration, 62% have decreased their consumption of Annex A substances, and 3 (38%) have shown a downward trend in the increase of consumption of such substances;
- 15 countries receiving training on Control and Monitoring of ODS Consumption have increased their article 7 data reporting ratio from 50% for 1993 data, to 63% for1994 data, 86% for 1995 data and 80% for 1996 data. As of June 1998, such reporting ratio has increased to 93%.

Some elements have been identified as necessary, though may be not sufficient, to ensure the intended results of a training activity. These elements are:

- political and social stability in the country (e.g. Ghana, Cameroon, Senegal),
- government commitment and capacity (e.g. Ghana, Cameroon, Senegal),
- early involvement of stake-holders at the planning and implementing level (e.g. Ghana),

\(^6\) Where the possible effect of such training on ODS consumption can already be measured
clear signal to stake-holders about government commitment through awareness campaigns and supporting policy and regulatory measures (e.g. Ghana),

7. Lessons learned:

During the course of the actual follow up of training activities as well as during the development of the present report, some important lessons have been learned:

- follow up to training activities must be designed from the time of formulation of the training activity, when this is feasible.
- action plans for follow up to training activities must be discussed and agreed upon with participants during the actual training sessions to engage the commitment of stakeholders;
- once agreed, action plans for follow up of training activities must be formally included within the activities of the Institutional Strengthening project;
- follow up activities are resource intensive both for the National Ozone Unit and the implementing agency.

8. Future actions:

As a standard practice, UNEP is now including the following elements in every training activity:

- follow up action plans are drafted and agreed upon at the end of the workshop,
- follow up action plans agreed upon during the workshop are included within the Institutional Strengthening project activities,
- follow up reports and a follow up period which ranges from six to twelve months are included within the training project itself.

The question remains that follow up activities require funds which need to be accounted for within the training project budget.
Annex 1

List of completed training meetings and workshops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TITLE OF MEETING/WORKSHOP</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</th>
<th>NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS</th>
<th>NUMBER OF TRAINING DAYS-PERSON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Workshop on the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol for West Asia and Arabic speaking countries</td>
<td>Heliopolis / Cairo, Egypt</td>
<td>9-12 December 1991</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>380</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regional Training Course on Refrigeration</td>
<td>Nairobi, Kenya</td>
<td>2-4 December 1992</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>114</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Training Course on Good Practices in Refrigeration</td>
<td>Accra, Ghana</td>
<td>11-16 October 1993</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Training Course on Good Practices in Refrigeration</td>
<td>Nairobi, Kenya</td>
<td>14-18 December 1993</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regional Workshop on Halons</td>
<td>Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</td>
<td>18-20 January 1994</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regional Training Course on Aerosol Conversion</td>
<td>Amman, Jordan</td>
<td>22-24 March 1994</td>
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<td>123</td>
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<td>Regional Workshop on Refrigeration Training Programmes for Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>Jakarta, Indonesia</td>
<td>12-15 April 1994</td>
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<tr>
<td>TITLE OF MEETING/WORKSHOP</td>
<td>LOCATION</td>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</td>
<td>NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS</td>
<td>NUMBER OF TRAINING DAYS-PERSON</td>
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<td>Regional Workshop on the Practical Implementation of the Montreal Protocol - the African Perspective</td>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>29-31 August 1994</td>
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<td>Sub-regional Workshop on Monitoring and Control of ODS Consumption</td>
<td>Douala, Cameroon</td>
<td>29-31 August 1994</td>
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<td>National Training Course on Chillers and Refrigerant Management</td>
<td>Ndola, Zambia</td>
<td>27-29 September 1994</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sub-regional Workshop on Monitoring and Control of ODS Consumption</td>
<td>Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso</td>
<td>19-21 October 1994</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>National Training Course on Chillers and Refrigerant Management</td>
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<td>National Training Course on Good Practices in Refrigeration</td>
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<td>14-16 November 1995</td>
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<td>22-25 January 1996</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Training Course on Chillers and Refrigerant Management</td>
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<td>26-27 February 1997</td>
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</table>
Annex 2

Excerpts of countries' answers to the questionnaire on follow up of training activities

Dominican Republic:

The main effect of the Regional Workshop on the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol Workshop was to enable the Dominican Republic to take more informed decisions on the ratification of the Protocol, along with helping to initiate Country Programme formulation, the obtention of documents for the ratification, and the meeting of the ozone officials from other countries and from the other implementing agencies.

The Dominican Republic reports that this workshop was "the genesis of ozone management in the country".

The following actions were taken following the recommendations and conclusions of the workshop:

- the realization of the inventory of users per sector,
- creating a Technical Ozone Unit. Both of these activities are completed,
- public awareness,
- awareness of decision makers at governmental level.

Jordan:

Following the regional training course on aerosol conversion, many aerosol companies received the technical information they needed for the implementation of their project. More than 16 investment projects were prepared and financed by the MLF.

Pursuing the recommendations and conclusions of the workshop, the following actions were taken:

- investment and non-investment projects were prepared,
- awareness programmes were conducted,
- legislation was enforced.

Lebanon:

The Lebanese Ministry of Environment stated that the regional training course on Aerosol Conversion had enabled it to take more informed decisions in the creation of its own home page on the Internet, which will include all the UN projects, among which the
CFC phase-out projects. It also noted that this way, information would be provided throughout the region.

The obstacles are still in the creation of the Ozone Unit, which should take the responsibility to implement these duties.

**Niger:**

The following phase-out activities were undertaken as a result of the sub-regional workshop on "Monitoring and Control of ODS":

- awareness of customs officials throughout the country to control ODSs
- verification of the use of methyl bromide during the SAO consumption surveys.

The following actions were taken following the recommendations and conclusions of the workshop:

- the training of customs and control clerks,
- awareness of customs managers,
- training of NGOs, environmental executives and Ministry of Commerce officers,
- the elaboration of collection forms and listing of ODSs,
- the implementation of legislation on ODSs.

Following the Workshop for French Speaking African Countries on Transfer of Technology, Niger stated that it would be able to take more informed decisions on the organization of meetings with the private sector to know the substitutes for CFCs and the organization of demonstration workshops.

The following phase-out activities were undertaken as a result of the workshop:

- awareness campaigns aimed at informing refrigeration professionals,
- inventory of big installations that will need reconversion.

Following the recommendations and conclusions from the workshop, various activities were undertaken:

- advising companies on how to adapt new technology to their needs, in cooperation with their head offices in Europe,
- demonstration sessions on refrigeration and recycling of CFCs (ie. R-12) equipment,
- engagement by the Ozone Focal Point to give training to refrigeration technicians in Niger.