



**United Nations
Environment
Programme**



Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/9
26 June 2007

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Fifty-second Meeting
Montreal, 23-27 July 2007

FINAL REPORT ON THE EVALUATION OF THE CAP PROGRAMME

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Executive Summary

a) Main Findings

1. The objective of the evaluation is to review the results achieved, identify the problems encountered in the process of implementation and to determine the effectiveness of CAP in relation to its objectives. The main evaluation issues were defined in the desk study on the CAP evaluation, submitted to the 49th Meeting of the Executive Committee as document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/8. They are summarized in section I of the present document which explains also the methodological approach applied.

2. According to UNEP's Work Programme, the main objective of the CAP is to enable Article 5 countries to comply with the 2005, 2007 and 2010 control measures and to ensure long term sustainability of compliance. The more detailed objectives are shown in section II.2, followed by a description of staff and financial resources used. CAP has made a significant, even if not quantifiable, contribution to facilitating compliance in all regions through direct support to individual countries and activities related to the solution of common problems in the different regions. Its work was particularly important for Low Volume Consuming Countries (LVCs) where UNEP also very often implements IS projects, and for several countries which only recently ratified the Montreal Protocol. Due to CAP's assistance, several countries in actual or potential non-compliance have returned to compliance and have accelerated the development and approval of legislation including licensing systems.

3. General awareness regarding CAP and its services among ozone officers is high and its contributions are positively assessed across all network regions. This positive assessment extends to the regional activities where information exchange, in particular during the network and thematic meetings, was described as a key factor contributing to improved cooperation between Article 5 countries in a given region as well as between National Ozone Units (NOUs) and other relevant institutions such as customs and international, regional or sub-regional organizations.

4. There is evidence that since the inception of CAP, important quantitative and qualitative improvements in UNEP's services have been registered in many Article 5 countries, compared to pre-CAP support received by UNEP. This was enabled largely by the presence of more staff with specific professional skills in the regions, which facilitated more frequent and rapid interactions with the NOUs. For a programme focusing on the "soft" types of assistance with little equipment to offer, the impact depends mostly on the motivation, technical and communication skills and initiatives of the CAP officers. Any uneven performance should therefore be corrected rapidly.

5. UNEP regularly invites the other agencies that work in the same region to the main network meetings and the CAP teams have in many cases provided support to other agencies, while generally avoiding any direct intervention in projects implemented by other agencies, unless specifically requested. In all regions of Asia, Europe and parts of Latin America, good cooperation has been developed with UNIDO and UNDP. However, some cases of overlapping activities, lack of communication and frictions between agencies were reported, in particular for Africa.

b) Main Recommendations

6. The Executive Committee might wish to consider:

- (a) Requesting UNEP to focus CAP on:
 - (i) Countries in potential or actual non-compliance, taking into account the likely difficulties of a number of countries in meeting the 85% reduction target for CFCs in 2007, followed by full phase-out of CFCs, halons and CTC, by 1 January 2010.
 - (ii) Countries that recently acceded the Montreal Protocol in order to:
 - a. Strengthen their institutional structures and develop local capacities;
 - b. Facilitate the establishment of appropriate ODS-related legislation and regulations; and
 - c. Support public awareness activities.
 - (iii) Further involving more experienced Article 5 countries to assist and advise the less experienced or new Parties in the same region;
 - (iv) Further strengthening of the local capacities of trained trainers, and partner training institutes, formed during the “train the trainers” phase to enable future and continued training of customs officers and refrigeration technicians on a sustainable basis. UNEP should also develop a strategy that will integrate the local training capacity created, placing emphasis on national ownership and securing access to appropriate know-how beyond 2010;
 - (v) Further promoting collaboration between customs and environment authorities, in cooperation with professional associations, in order to strengthen the enforcement of legislation;
 - (vi) Assisting, where applicable, the enforcement of unified regulations in regional customs unions or other areas of political and economic cooperation.
- (b) Requesting UNEP and the other Agencies to ensure close coordination of activities in order to avoid overlapping actions. In particular, UNEP should always consult with the lead agency for the implementation of NPP, TPMP or other phase-out plans and projects before providing technical or policy advice.

I. Background of the Evaluation

7. In December 2001 the Executive Committee approved a Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) to be implemented by UNEP, the objective of which was to provide direct, decentralized and targeted country-specific assistance, especially to Low-Volume-Consuming Countries (LVCs), in order to help them meet their Montreal Protocol obligations. According to UNEP's Work Programmes, the main objective of the CAP is to enable Article 5 countries to comply with the 2005, 2007 and 2010 control measures and to ensure long term sustainability of compliance.

8. Most of CAP activities fall under the broad heading of policy assistance including compliance support, networking and information exchange in the regions, regional awareness raising, thematic and contact group meetings on specific subjects and country-to-country assistance. The CAP also covers institutional strengthening and capacity building programmes, information clearing house and implementation of training programmes. Of particular importance is the support to the NOUs for data collection and reporting as well as the development of ODS related legislation and ratifications of the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments.

9. The objective of the evaluation is to review the results achieved, identify the problems encountered in the process of implementation and determine the effectiveness of CAP in relation to its objectives. The main evaluation issues were defined in the desk study on the CAP evaluation contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/8, submitted to the Executive Committee at its 49th Meeting. The issues analyzed are the following:

- (a) the extent to which the objectives of CAP, as defined in Business Plans and other documents, have been realised;
- (b) the assistance requested and received by Article 5 countries from CAP;
- (c) the contribution of the assistance provided by CAP to achieving, maintaining or restoring compliance with the phase-out schedules, data reporting and policy requirements under the Montreal Protocol and its amendments;
- (d) the added value of CAP beyond and in addition to what was being provided by UNEP's recurring activities prior to CAPs approval in December 2001;
- (e) the relation between the activities funded under CAP and individual projects implemented by UNEP;
- (f) the cooperation and division of labour with other implementing and bilateral agencies;
- (g) the extent to which the recommendations of the evaluations of regional networks in 2001 and of the Information Clearing House in 2002 have been implemented by UNEP.

10. The Regional Network Meetings provided an ideal and cost-effective opportunity to meet the ozone officers from the network member countries, as well as members of the CAP teams and representatives from implementing and bilateral agencies working in the individual regions. Consequently, the consultants assigned by the Multilateral Fund Secretariat to carry out the evaluation of the CAP, participated in the following network meetings: Eastern Europe and Central Asia Network Meeting (ECA, April 10-13, 2006), Francophone Africa Network Meeting (ROA Fr, 2-5 May, 2006), the joint meeting of the South East Asia and Pacific (SEAP) and the

South Asia (SA) networks (ROAP, May 18-21, 2006), the Follow Up Meeting of the South and Central America Network (ROLAC, 15-17 August, 2006), the Follow Up Meeting of the Caribbean Network (ROLAC, 21 August to 1st September, 2006), the Joint Meeting of African Networks (ROA, October 26-29) and the West Asia Network Meeting (ROWA, December 2-8, 2006).

11. The consultants carried out interviews with the ozone officers using a questionnaire designed for this evaluation. Other stakeholders such as Customs Officers present in a number of regional meetings, and representatives from the implementing and bilateral agencies, the Executive Committee, the Ozone and the Fund Secretariats and members of the regional CAP teams were also interviewed. Use has been made of statistics and documents, such as Business Plans and Work Programmes, Progress Reports and CAP Advisory Group Reports as well as other sources. Comments prepared by the Fund Secretariat on these documents and information contained in databases were also analyzed.

12. The case studies form the basis for this synthesis report which summarizes the findings. Comments on the draft reports on the regions received from the CAP teams concerned were taken into account for the final versions. The case studies will be made available on the intranet of the Fund Secretariat in the section Executive Committee, Evaluation document library, and on request as hard copy. The numerous comments received on the draft synthesis report from UNEP and other implementing agencies were likewise taken into account for finalizing the document.

II. Overview of the OzonAction Team and CAP

II.1 History

13. In line with the Executive Committee's strategic planning, UNEP assessed the services needed by Article 5 countries during the compliance period, and during 2001 began to reorient its OzonAction Programme towards the regionalization of the delivery of its services through the CAP teams in UNEP's Regional Offices. In December 2001 the 35th Meeting of the Executive Committee approved the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) to be implemented by UNEP (Decision 35/36). The CAP commits UNEP to delivering direct, country-specific assistance to Article 5 countries, especially low volume consuming countries, to assist them in meeting their compliance commitments under the Montreal Protocol (MP). UNEP's OzonAction Programme in DTIE in Paris started implementing the CAP approach from January 2002.

14. The first year of CAP implementation concentrated on the regionalization of project activities through decentralization of UNEP Paris staff, recruitment of additional professionals and reduction in the use of external consultants. The principal focus of activities has been since then on providing compliance support while accelerating delivery and completion of projects under implementation by UNEP which had experienced delays in many cases. The main components of the activities were and still are the compliance assistance services, the information Clearing House, the regional networks, the regionalization of project implementation and monitoring, and direct implementation at the country level.

15. The start up of CAP was accompanied by broad consultations with National Ozone Officers (NOOs), Members of the Executive Committee, the Informal Advisory Group, the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, UNEP's Regional Directors, the Regional Network Coordinators and existing UNEP staff, as well as DTIE, UNON senior management and external advisors. The

programme was formally presented to high level officials of the countries concerned. Regionalization was successfully completed by the end of 2002 when respective administrative changes and operational adjustments had been conducted to facilitate project implementation.

II.2 Objectives

16. The objectives of the programme have been defined as:

- (a) Assist Article 5 countries that are in actual or potential non-compliance to achieve compliance;
- (b) Enable Article 5 countries to meet the targeted control measures for CFCs, halons, CTC, TCA, and methyl bromide through technical and policy assistance;
- (c) Develop and implement a programme to ensure that those countries that report zero consumption of methyl bromide (MB), CTC, TCA and halons sustain such levels of consumption;
- (d) Provide assistance to LVCs through implementation of RMPs;
- (e) Expedite implementation of already approved UNEP projects; and
- (f) Sustain the phase-out already achieved through the provision of advisory services, training, support for raising public awareness, and the supply of Clearing House information services.

II.3 Staff and Presence in the Regions

17. The staffing of the regional CAP teams was almost completed by the end of December 2003. The Regional Network Coordinators (RNC), Policy and Enforcement Officers, RMP and MB Officers and the Halon Officer received specific training to improve their skills, knowledge, and ability to provide the countries with the necessary support. UNEP's regional offices provide in addition to rental of the physical space, administrative support to the CAP teams as well as access to their information officers. More information on the staffing in Paris and the regions is presented in Annex IV.

II.4 Budget

18. CAP's budget increased from 2002 to 2006 on average by 6.6% per year. This is partly to account for inflation but also due to the expansion of activities relating to the acceleration of the ODS phase-out activities in view of the 2005, 2007 and 2010 targets and the objective of enabling sustainability beyond 2010 (or 2015 for final phase out of TCA and methyl bromide and 2016 for the freeze of HCFCs). It is also due to new activities in the CAP budget such as regional awareness raising, translations, programmatic assistance and the ECA network. Staff salaries, meeting and travel costs as well as other line items are funded through the core CAP budget approved yearly by the Executive Committee. For further details on the budget, please see Annex V.

III. CAP Activities in the Regions

III.1 Preparation and Implementation of Phase-Out Plans and Projects

19. CAP has assumed an increased role in capacity building and the preparation and implementation of ODS phase-out measures, providing training programmes for customs officers and refrigeration technicians, assistance to establish licensing systems and ODS-related regulations as well as support for data collection and reporting. For details on project preparation and implementation by region, see Annex VI.

III.2 Development of Legislation

20. Since ODS-related legislation, including a licensing system and respective quota allocations is one of the key elements of compliance, one of CAP's priority objectives is to assist Article 5 countries in preparing, enacting and implementing the respective legislation.

21. In the European and Central Asian region several contact group meetings focusing on in depth review and discussion of implementation aspects of such regulations have taken place, so for instance for the ODS phase-out plans of Kyrgyzstan, Georgia and Moldova. Compliance consultations regarding preparation of adequate legislation were organized, together with UNIDO, in Albania in 2004 and Bosnia and Herzegovina to elaborate an action plan for the establishment of ODS-related legislation and project implementation. Due to these activities Albania returned to compliance in 2005. In Bosnia and Herzegovina internal political difficulties still represent an obstacle, although the country achieved compliance with its plan of action in 2005. Armenia's licensing system is in an advanced stage of Government approval and it is expected that it will be adopted in 2007. Serbia had reported its licensing system to the Ozone Secretariat in 2006 (facilitated by CAP), Kyrgyzstan received programmatic assistance to improve ODS legislation.

22. In the West Asia region, CAP has assisted Yemen in drafting and renewing comprehensive ODS legislation, provided technical and policy guidance to Oman in updating ODS regulations, and assisted Qatar in reviewing the new ODS regulations scheduled to be issued in 2007. It also cooperated with the Gulf Cooperation Council Secretariat in finalizing the unified ODS-related regulations for all GCC countries.

23. In Asia and the Pacific, an analysis of legislation has been carried out for all countries. The CAP ROAP team assisted countries when drafting new legislation (examples are Bhutan, Cambodia, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, and Vanuatu) or amending/ improving existing regulations (examples are Iran and Indonesia), specifically on licensing systems. The work on improvement of regulations is complemented by the exchange of information on registered importers and exporters, and banned substances/equipment through the yearly updated information sheets on licensing by country and the voluntary Prior Informed Consent System.

24. In the LAC region, several technical missions were carried out to assist the NOUs in drafting or reviewing ODS regulations, leading to positive results in 7 Caribbean and two South American countries (Argentina, Chile). In addition, the review of ODS legislation and enforcement was completed in the Dominican Republic, Paraguay and Venezuela. With the exception of three countries (Barbados, Guyana, Haiti), for which CAP has assisted in the delivery of national workshops to guide policy decision, all countries in the region have reported

a fully functional licensing system. CAP continues to follow up and keeps this as an agenda item with NOUs and Ministries of the respective countries.

25. In Africa, technical missions have been carried out since 2003 to assist NOUs in drafting or reviewing ODS regulations, leading to positive results in Cameroon, Djibouti, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea Bissau, Niger, Rwanda and Kenya. Still at the drafting stage are those for Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Cape Verde, and United Republic of Tanzania. At present 16 out of 27 countries in the anglophone network (60%), versus 23 out of 25 in the francophone network (92%), have reported to have a fully operational licensing system. To date only 19 African Parties have ratified all Amendments and 5 Parties have not yet ratified any Amendment (Angola, Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia and Lesotho).

III.3 Regional Networks

26. CAP's role in providing the regional network service and organizing thematic meetings is highly appreciated by most participating ozone officers who expressed the view that the effects of such meetings have improved since CAP's inception and that CAP has significantly contributed to inter- and intra-regional communication and cooperation. Technical preparedness and professionalism of the ozone officers, organization of the meetings, and the focus of the discussions have generally improved and the number of thematic and sub-regional meetings increased since the evaluation of regional networks in 2001.

27. In the case of the SEAP and the South Asia networks cooperation takes place not only amongst NOUs but has been extended to include customs officers and regional organizations. In West Asia, closer understanding of the specific problems and needs, better and easier communication, improved transfer of funds and availability of qualified resource persons were mentioned. The LAC regional CAP team has introduced for the thematic meetings participation of stakeholders on subjects requested by NOUs, with experts from the private and public sectors. In the LAC Network, ozone officers mentioned that the CAP has contributed to a better understanding of solutions implemented by other network members, and an improved understanding of MP rules and of issues related to illegal trade as well as legislation implemented in other countries. In case of the ECA Network which was only created in 2003, no comparison between the situation without and with CAP was possible. Nevertheless, most ozone officers in that region indicated that regarding the effectiveness of the network activities important improvements have taken place since 2003. In the African networks, the need for further development of an electronic forum to facilitate input into the preparation of meeting agendas and for circulating information more effectively has been expressed.

28. Under CAP, cooperation between Article 5 countries has been significantly extended and intensified. Participants of the different network meetings unambiguously stated that as a direct result of the regional networks their offices now cooperate with other NOUs. A particularly important feature of this is the progress recorded in the field of cooperation between more experienced and less experienced/new Parties in the respective region. Assistance and advice is extended by countries in advanced stages of ODS phase-out as in the case of The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia's involvement in shaping the phase-out strategy in Albania and in Bosnia and Herzegovina, or the role of Mauritius in providing assistance to some African countries.

29. More information on specific activities of regional networks including cooperation with non-Article 5 partners is provided in Annex VII.

III.4 Initiatives Against Illegal Trade

30. In Asia, a voluntary Prior Informed Consent mechanism has been established between the NOUs of ODS exporting and importing countries. Before issuing import or export licenses the respective NOUs would informally consult the list of registered and licensed importers/exporters of the partner country and inform the corresponding NOU. Exporting countries would ensure that licenses were not issued in excess of the limits set in the national phase-out plans of the importing countries. Another project supported by the CAP team in Asia is the "Sky Hole Patching" aiming at the establishment of a monitoring and notification system among member administrations. The objective is to keep track of the movement of suspicious shipments when they are imported, re-exported or transshipped across several customs territories.

31. At the request of the LAC region, in 2006 CAP and Environment Canada obtained approval at the 51st meeting of the Executive Committee for the establishment of a Customs Enforcement Network for the control and prevention of illegal trade in ODS. The project objective will be to initiate regional cooperation among countries in the South and Central Latin America Networks in order to enable the participating countries to improve their ODS import/export controls and data management, by promoting further regional cooperation for the control of transboundary movement of ODS, including the implementation of Decision XVIII/18 of the Meeting of Parties to the MP. The CAP will utilize the framework of the regional networks for South America and Central Latin America to promote this regional project.

32. The ROLAC team coordinates with other regions and, in particular, with ROAP on shipments that may be suspicious. This follow-up was effective for Ecuador, Dominica and Panama. In the case of Ecuador, the ROAP/CAP advised the ROLAC/CAP of a possible illegal shipment of ODS. The Ecuador NOU was advised immediately by the CAP resulting in the shipment being intercepted on arrival to Ecuador. Information regarding illegal trade was also received from Argentina in March 2006.

33. In the ECA network, several activities aim to prevent illegal trade, e.g. a trilateral meeting with Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and China in 2005, establishment of cooperation with the regional intelligence organization (RILO) of the World Customs Organization (WCO), support of ROAP initiatives Sky Hole Patching and voluntary Prior Informed Consent by encouraging ECA network countries to participate, establishment of cooperation between RILO Intelligence and ozone officers at national level, translation of Guide for Enforcement Officers into Russian, certification of refrigerant identifiers in Moldova, development of a software system to exchange data between customs administrations by Kyrgyzstan.

34. In West Asia, CAP responded to requests from non-funded parties in providing technical assistance related to the procurement of identification equipment and training of customs officers in order to maintain the level of awareness among customs authorities in the region regarding illegal trade concerns. The case of United Arab Emirates is an example where CAP assisted the country in building the capacity of customs officers through a national training programme. Encouraging progress was made in curbing illegal trade, through cooperation amongst GCC countries, which is reflected in the examples of Bahrain and Kuwait, where the resolution of several trade issues with UAE was facilitated by CAP.

35. Finally, the "Green Customs Initiative" is being supported by all CAP teams to help customs control illegal trade in chemicals, hazardous wastes and endangered species and to coordinate international response to illegal trade through a cross-cutting initiative in which the Secretariats of the different Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) (Basel, Stockholm, Rotterdam, CITES, MP, Biological Diversity) as well as World Customs Organization and Interpol are encouraged to cooperate. In this context the ROLAC CAP team, for example, organized a sub-regional workshop on Green Customs Initiative in Trinidad and Tobago in 2005 to create awareness and explore synergies between the different MEAs with trade related provisions which was attended by customs, ozone and law enforcement officials from 14 countries as well as representatives of CARICOM authorities and MEA secretariats. By supporting such initiatives, CAP is contributing not only to international cooperation but also to increasing efficiency in controlling cross border trade in hazardous substances.

III.5 High Level Missions and Contacts

36. High level missions to Article 5 countries, particularly those in actual or potential non-compliance, aim at strengthening awareness of political decision-makers for the objectives of the MP and the significance of complying with the respective international commitments. The CAP teams make use of the participation of Regional Directors in high-level meetings to raise compliance and other issues with policy makers of the countries concerned. Some of these meetings have produced positive effects regarding the improvement of the national ODS phase-out strategy as, for instance, in the case of Pakistan. In some other cases the results have been less successful, as in the case of Indonesia.

37. In Africa, the Regional Director assisted in expediting the ratification of the Vienna Convention and the MP (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Equatorial Guinea). Also he briefed ministers on progress in the region during his participation in AMCEN (African Ministerial Conference on the Environment) and ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States). The Regional Network Coordinators carried out country visits to promote policy decisions relating to compliance with the MP requirements, for example in Eritrea and Equatorial Guinea, and also consulted with high level officials in the margins of various fora. These high level contacts, with support of the Regional Director, expedited ODS regulations and data reporting, and are likely to have facilitated the implementation of RMP activities which were lagging behind. CAP has also encouraged and provided assistance to ratify the amendments of the Montreal Protocol. Given the generally long procedure which ratification implies, and taking into consideration the relatively high number of African countries which have not yet ratified all Amendments (5 for the London Amendment, 8 for Copenhagen, 19 for Montreal and Beijing), the objective of accelerating ratification is also pursued during all regional and sub-regional fora and meetings.

38. In the LAC region, the Regional Director has been visiting countries regularly for different environmental issues, including the MP if requested. He has also drawn the attention of Ministers to the relevance of MP compliance and asked for support regarding the implementation of the respective projects. MP related issues are regularly discussed in the bi-annual meeting of the environment ministers for LAC, based on an up-date on the status of implementation and relevant policy decisions presented by the Regional Director. The same approach has been followed for the Council of Trade and Environment Ministers of the CARICOM and the technical advisory committee of the Organization of Easter Caribbean States. A result of this is the approved ODS legislation in the Caribbean region. Other examples are Guatemala and Paraguay where irregularities in managing IS funding were discovered through monitoring by

the CAP team, followed up by high level discussions by the Regional Director to rectify the situation.

39. In South Asia and South East Asia and the Pacific, the CAP team has benefited from the direct support of the Regional Director through ODS related high level missions which were documented for 6 countries (Myanmar, Mongolia, Nepal, East Timor, DPR Korea, and Iran). As a result, most of these countries were able to move forward on implementing plans of action or RMPs and also initiated their national efforts for ratifying the Montreal Protocol and the Beijing Amendment. Efforts to support ratification by Afghanistan and Bhutan included a high level mission to Bhutan by the Executive Director of UNEP which produced positive results in 2004 when both countries became Parties to the MP.

40. In West Asia, high level communication between the Regional Director and National Focal Points in the region was used on many occasions to deliver and/or convey the importance of particular compliance issues. The case of Qatar is a good example where such high-level contact helped in better understanding the non-compliance situation of the country with the halon freeze in 2002 leading to a swift return to compliance. Another good example is the assistance to Yemen with regard to complying with decision XV/19 for their request to change the ODS consumption baseline. The Regional Director assisted in the direct involvement of the Minister in this case. Additionally, the Regional Director continued to raise the ozone related concerns in the agenda of all related high-level fora like the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) or the League of Arab States.

III.6 Cooperation with Other Agencies

41. Regarding the cooperation with other implementing agencies, multilateral and bilateral, the CAP has in many cases provided support to the work of the respective agencies operating in the region. UNEP/CAP conceives its role as "facilitator" trying to avoid any direct intervention in projects implemented by other agencies, if not specifically requested by them. In the West Asia region there was good cooperation with UNIDO and UNDP in the case of TPMP preparation in Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, and NPP preparation in Yemen and Saudi Arabia. In all these cases no overlapping activities have been reported. UNEP regularly invites the other agencies that work in the same region to the main network meetings and thematic meetings and it is ready to facilitate their work if requested by them.

42. In 2003, the ROAP CAP team organized joint missions of implementing agencies to countries experiencing compliance difficulties. The first such mission to Pakistan with the participation of the four implementing agencies turned out to be a success and ended with a joint letter from the four agencies to the Minister of Environment outlining the critical areas of compliance and the respective suggestions to overcome the difficulties. UNDP reported generally excellent cooperation with the ROAP CAP team. The ROAP CAP team also participated in two high-level meetings organized by UNDP as the lead agency for Indonesia's NPP to follow-up on the Government's work in revising its ODS import control regulations. This supported the Ministry of Environment's unyielding efforts to work closely with the Ministry of Trade and Ministry of Industry, which issued the revised ODS regulation finally in June 2006. While it has taken a long time, the end result is a good example of the cooperation of all Implementing Agencies and the Fund Secretariat.

43. UNEP, in close cooperation with UNIDO, also visited Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina, and is doing joint TPMP preparation with UNDP in Moldova and Kyrgyzstan. A

coordination meeting has been held with UNIDO which is the key implementing agency in ECA network countries. All implementing agencies participated in network meetings. The World Bank requested the ECA network coordinator to invite also participants from Vietnam to the thematic meeting on halon management in the Czech Republic. UNDP and UNIDO funded members of the ECA network to take part in activities such as the GEF funded MB training in Bulgaria and Lithuania and the UNDP-led national workshop on MB in Kyrgyzstan.

44. Participants of the LAC network described collaboration between CAP and other agencies as good, in particular with Environment Canada and UNDP. Regarding the question of whether CAP has contributed to facilitating the work of other implementing and bilateral agencies, most NOUs responded positively. ROLAC organized for example a joint mission with UNDP to Nicaragua concerning RMP implementation and, again with UNDP, is preparing TPMPs in small island countries of the Caribbean. The ROLAC officer for MB had meetings and/or joint missions with staff of the World Bank concerning Ecuador, with UNIDO for Guatemala, El Salvador and Mexico, and with UNDP for Costa Rica.

45. In some cases, however, overlapping activities were reported by other agencies, for instance in the case of the Halon Management Plan in Jordan or the NPP in the Philippines where the World Bank was objecting to the support provided or offered by CAP in addition to what was already being done by the Bank. In Africa CAP is seen by most ozone officers interviewed as either supporting the work of other agencies (mostly UNDP), Secretariats and bilateral agencies (GTZ, France, Canada, Japan) or conducting joint activities in a large number of countries, for example with UNDP (Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, etc); UNIDO (Cote D'Ivoire, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Uganda, etc); GTZ (Botswana, Ethiopia, Gambia, Mauritius, etc). Frictions with UNDP occurred during implementation of the technical assistance project for low-volume MB consumers. Also UNDP and bilateral agencies have pointed to efforts by the CAP team to monopolize the preparation and implementation of TPMPs, in particular in Africa. Some NOUs reportedly prefer to work with UNEP only, partly due to its capacity for advancing funds and recruiting national consultants without competition and panel decision, so allowing NOUs more flexibility than with UNDP projects, for example, but leaving less control for UNEP.

46. UNEP has prepared a guideline of conduct for dealing with other implementing agencies, but in practice, coordination of individual activities performed by the different agencies involved was not always optimal. Generally, UNEP initiatives are only appreciated by the other agencies if the CAP teams consult them before taking any action, in particular with regard to policy or technical advice. It should be mentioned though that the majority of activities are discussed and agreed during the network meetings where implementing and bilateral agencies are usually present.

III.7 Activities for Phase-Out of Halons

47. The halon officer based in UNEP ROWA in Bahrain is the only officer in CAP for this sector. He worked partly on regional issues and supported countries in West Asia to phase-out halons but also assisted other regions through the respective CAP teams. On the regional level he organized the First Round Table Meeting on Halon Management for Civil Aviations and Airlines in West Asia in September 2005, followed by a Round Table Meeting on Halon Management for Maritime Sector for West Asia was organized and held in Bahrain in December 2006, back-to-back with the Follow-up Network Meeting. Maritime and Transportation Authorities from West Asia Countries, international experts, Co-Chair of Halon Technical Options Committee and ODS

Officers from West Asia participated in the Meeting. Moreover, he supported most countries in the region with their halon surveys, banks and recovery and recycling activities as requested by them, in particular to find alternative solutions to the defunct regional halon banking project.

48. In support of other regions, the halon officer participated in several network meetings in the English-speaking Caribbean and English-speaking Africa. During these meetings he presented technical papers on halon phase-out and provided technical support for various projects, for example the Caribbean and also the East African Regional Halon Banking projects as well as Sri Lanka's and Egypt's halon management projects. For the ECA network he facilitated the thematic meeting on halon management in the Czech Republic. He also assisted UNDP through the introduction of a buyer for surplus halon quantities found in some West African Nations, and participated in the HTOC meetings as a member bringing in information on the status of halon management and banking projects in Article 5 countries resulting in improved reflection of the results and recommendations in HTOC 2006 assessment Report.

49. UNEP DTIE should examine whether the halon trader facility of the Clearing house would benefit from more involvement of the halon officer. This facility, which allows potential buyers of recovered halons to contact interested sellers might see more activity after the production phase-out of halon 1301 for controlled uses in China foreseen for 2007.

50. The CAP team for Africa visited the Democratic Republic of Congo to help the NOU to clarify and correct its halon consumption data. The country returned to compliance by reporting over 80% reduction in one year.

51. As per the recommendations of the thematic meeting on halon management in Czech Republic, UNEP prepared an initial compilation of case studies on the use of economic instruments to sustain the operation of halon banks (and destruction) in developed countries. The case study was presented during the ECA network meeting in Turkmenistan. The CAP halon officer prepared a 10-page leaflet on halon alternatives based on the most recent TEAP report.

III.8 Support for Methyl Bromide Phase-Out

52. Since the start of the CAP, special attention has been dedicated to supporting the phase-out of MB. Three specialists have been recruited to be part of the CAP teams in Bangkok, Panama and Nairobi. Specific activities of importance related to implementation of MB projects and compliance were undertaken in Guatemala, Thailand and other countries.

53. For Latin America, the MB officer in ROLAC focused on Guatemala, coordinating all activities closely with UNIDO, the implementation agency for the substitution of methyl bromide in Guatemala, and with the Ozone Officer in charge at that time. The tools used included regular contacts of UNEP's Regional Director with the Minister of Environment, inter-agency coordination, staff missions to the Country, organization of thematic meetings about MB and workshops for the new workers, the promotion of South-South cooperation and short term assistance as a quick response to arising concerns. CAP analyzed the national situation, provided information and advice to national authorities, listened to concerns of the private sector, promoted dialogue with high level authorities, initiated capacity building for government workers and assisted in convincing the private sector of the need to find successful alternatives.

54. Certain countries of the region like Panama, El Salvador and Nicaragua are not consumers of MB. Nevertheless, the CAP team in Latin America and the Caribbean considers

that their situation should be monitored at least once a year. Different problems may occur in the near future regarding the increase in methyl bromide consumption in relation to the ISPM15. It is estimated that a certain level of risks also exists in the use of methyl bromide on golf courses.

55. The MB phase-out activities of the CAP team in Bangkok are also undertaken in close consultation with UNIDO, UNDP and the World Bank. Given that MB consumption is concentrated in a few countries and in a few applications, the assistance offered by UNEP focused on technical information on MB alternatives in these countries and assistance in developing and enforcing policy and regulations. In close consultation with UNDP, discussions are periodically held with the Government of Fiji on the compliance status with the action plan and additional interventions needed for controls on MB imports and technical information exchange with the users. On a need basis, project specific assistance is being provided to other countries in the region in consultation with implementing agencies.

56. Policy guidance is being provided to the Philippines and Singapore on control of MB import for QPS to prevent such imports being counted as consumption, which could put these countries into non-compliance. Information on trade of MB in the region is also being shared between exporting and importing countries to ensure controls preventing possible diversion of MB intended for QPS use for unintended consumption applications. For increasing awareness and enhancing technical information exchange, the ROAP office regularly provides technical and policy information relating to MB alternatives and regulations.

57. The MB Officer of the CAP team for Africa visited several countries in non-compliance or at risk of non-compliance to assist in reducing the consumption of MB and to prepare action plans as per the requirements of the Implementation Committee. Such missions were carried out to Mozambique, Nigeria and Sierra Leone and resulted in a more coordinated response by farmers and other stakeholders affected by the methyl bromide phase-out. Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville) and DR Congo were visited to clarify the MB consumption status. A regional workshop for French-speaking Africa on experiences of using MB alternatives was held from 8-10 March 2004 in Dakar, Senegal. Overall, MB related activities by the African CAP team are not clearly documented and appear limited in scope and impact. While some cooperation takes place with UNIDO, coordination with the regional technical assistance project for low-volume MB consumers, implemented by UNDP, is overall unsatisfactory, in spite of some advice provided to the UNDP consultant.

58. The ECA network provided the "Priority assistance package" to Armenia which faced potential MB non-compliance. The Executive Committee had decided not to approve a MB project for UNIDO and requested CAP to provide assistance. CAP organised a compliance session with Armenia and assisted the country jointly with the Ozone Secretariat in drafting its MB plan of action. Turkmenistan received country-to-country assistance from Kyrgyzstan to verify the MB consumption in the country and consequently requested a revision of their MB baseline. A major achievement was the cooperation with the GEF team, which allowed delegations from 5 ECA network countries to participate in the national MB trainings in Bulgaria and Lithuania. As per the request of the ECA network countries, a series of publications related to the use of MB alternatives in the post-harvest sector has been translated into Russian, coordinated by Armenia. More recently, experts from Armenia and Georgia participated in an international MB conference in Bremen, Germany. This has been a new cost-effective approach to provide technical expertise to the countries without organising separate training or thematic meetings.

III.9 Information Clearing House

59. Information Clearinghouse is UNEP's key instrument for dissemination of ODS-related information amongst both the general public and relevant professionals in Article 5 countries. The greatest part of the information service falls under the "global" category that cannot be unequivocally attributed to a given region. Since 2002 however, the focus of Information Clearinghouse activities has shifted from a highly centralized operation located in Paris to a much more decentralized programme providing more specific support for the regional CAP teams' information, communication and education activities. Responding to the request of the regional CAP teams, the Information Management Team (IMT), located in Paris, frequently reviews strategies, proposals, drafts, and concepts developed in the different regions, provides quality review/input to regional information products/services, helps with dissemination of those products outside individual regions, and co-organizes certain regional events. The IMT also participates in regional network and thematic meetings and workshops and provides, upon request, specific information and documentation to the participants of such meetings.

60. The Information Clearinghouse programme is responding to a continuing demand from Article 5 countries for ready-made public awareness materials, technical information on specific compliance subjects (e.g. methyl bromide alternatives, MDIs, chillers, ODS destruction, etc.), updated training material for customs officers and technicians, and other services that facilitate the long-term sustainability of the compliance process. It pays special attention to countries in different stages of implementation of the MP by focusing on the specific needs of newcomers to the Protocol or countries in an economically or politically unstable situation as well as countries with a high turnover of ozone officers that require more frequent measures of capacity building. Each of these groups needs different information and support.

61. The case studies on the CAP performance in the individual regional networks have shown that the term "Information Clearinghouse" is not very well known among several network participants. However, the specific services provided under this programme, particularly the OzonAction Newsletter, Ozzy Materials, Training Manuals and technical information on ODS alternatives and other compliance-related issues are generally known and appreciated by the NOUs and other stakeholders responsible for the implementation of the MP. Particularly, information for raising public awareness, information relating to alternative technologies, and publications, especially the OzonAction Newsletter, were reported as helpful for the daily work of the NOUs. The most significant impact of this programme has been identified in the case of countries less advanced in the implementation of the ODS phase-out process due either to the relatively late accession to the MP or to unstable economic or political conditions where the respective information services have contributed most to speeding up the process towards compliance.

62. The electronic networks among the NOUs in the regions have been firmly established now, as recommended by the 2002 Clearing House evaluation, with the exceptions of some parts of Africa where still weak connections are reported. Many NOUs use these discussion groups for exchanges of views and information. They are also important tools for the CAP teams to reach the NOUs regularly and rapidly. Much use could be made of interactive web-based technologies to empower NOUs and the networks. All networks should develop collaborative websites with reports, information on their activities, etc., following and further developing the example given by ECA. NOUs should be able to submit relevant information and not rely on UNEP for disseminating all information. The web based access to technical information resources for outside users such as small companies could also be further facilitated, including by the

development of cost-benefit fact sheets showing the advantages of investing in ODS free technology for the use of small and medium enterprises. UNEP DTIE's contact information data base should be more regularly updated. More detailed information on clearing house activities and public awareness activities organized by the CAP teams in the regions is presented in Annex VIII.

IV. CAP's Role for Maintaining and/or Returning to Compliance

IV.1 Overview of Compliance Records of Article 5 Countries

63. The following table provides an overview of compliance for all regions and is based on Article 7 data (see Annex II for regional details on the historical evolution of compliance with the phase-out targets). Countries with reported consumption above the reductions step required under the Montreal Protocol are shown as being in non-compliance, although some of them have action plans agreed by the Meeting of the Parties and are considered to be in good standing as long as the targets in their action plans are met. As can be seen from the table below a clear and continuous reduction trend in the number of countries in non-compliance is apparent.

Chemical	Non-Compliance With	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
CFC	Freeze	29	27	20	12	6	4	2
	50% Reduction							6
CTC	85% Reduction							-
Halon	Freeze				9	4	4	1
	50% Reduction							1
Methyl Bromide	Freeze				17	10	11	9
	20% Reduction							10
TCA	Freeze					5	3	0
	30% Reduction							2

Source: Article 7 Data

64. The extent to which CAP is directly responsible for the historical increase in overall compliance is impossible to ascertain. However, from a number of documented cases, as well as from comments of ozone officers interviewed, it appears that CAP has in some cases played a pivotal role to accelerate the return to compliance, while in others it was unable to achieve this objective as yet in spite of efforts undertaken.

65. The overall performance of the countries in the Africa region as regards compliance with the commitments derived from the MP is good. All countries in the region have submitted data for 2004 and 2005. Two countries (Eritrea and Kenya) have reported CFC data for 2005 above the 50% reduction target and are therefore in non-compliance.

66. The overall performance of the ECA network member countries with regard to compliance is also good, although in some cases deviations and delays have been registered. All countries of the region were in compliance in 2005 except Bosnia and Herzegovina in the case of CFCs which is due to political and administrative problems following the war and the Dayton Agreement. Nevertheless, Bosnia and Herzegovina was in compliance with its CFC plan of action. Turkmenistan has requested a revision of the MB baseline which is 0 and up to 2004 consumption remained 0, but a consumption of 5,6 ODP tonnes was registered for 2005 which is expected to be reduced to 0 by 2006. All ECA network countries reported Article 7 data for 2005 and some already submitted the 2006 data.

67. All countries in Latin America and the Caribbean have provided data for 2005. Three countries are in non-compliance with the 50% CFC reduction in 2005 (Dominica, Paraguay and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines which is, however, in compliance with the Action Plan as per Decision XVI/30). One country is in non-compliance with the 30% reduction for TCA (Chile); Bolivia, Mexico and Paraguay are in non-compliance with the 85% reduction for CTC and Ecuador, Guatemala and Honduras for the 20% reduction for MB. In 2005, Barbados has returned to compliance in 2005 for Methyl Bromide in a region where only three other countries are users (Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica and St Kitts and Nevis).

68. All countries in South Asia and South East Asia and the Pacific have provided data for 2005 and the overall performance as regards compliance with the commitments derived from the Montreal Protocol is good with all countries being in compliance with the 50% CFC reduction in 2005. However, Iran and Pakistan are in non-compliance with the 85% reduction for CTC, and China and Fiji for the freeze and the 20% reduction for MB.

69. All countries of the West Asia region reported full compliance with the 2005 phase-out targets set by the Montreal Protocol, except the United Arab Emirates for CTC.

IV.2 CAP's Role in Facilitating Compliance

70. CAP has been reported as responsible for returning to compliance in the cases of Nepal, Bangladesh and Pakistan, for example. In the case of Fiji, non-compliance in MB has been addressed by CAP. Action Plans of Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan and the Maldives were reviewed and the countries made satisfactory progress since then. Due mainly to CAP assistance, Albania returned to compliance in 2006 as did the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sierra Leone after clarifying their halon consumption.

71. For the ECA region, bilateral discussions with all countries with compliance issues were held in the margins of network and thematic meetings. The meetings involved relevant agencies and secretariats.

72. In Asia and the Pacific, an Informal Regional Advisory Group (IAG) on Compliance has been set up by CAP ROAP to assist countries in the region to meet their compliance commitments under the Montreal Protocol. The Group consists of representatives of the Ozone and the Multilateral Fund Secretariats, implementing agencies, bilateral and other key stakeholders at the regional level. The first meeting of this advisory group took place in the margins of the network meeting in China during 20-23 April 2005, followed by Thailand in May 2006, Sri Lanka in December 2006 and Bhutan in April 2007. The following countries have participated in advisory group meetings: Bangladesh, China, Fiji, Iran, Maldives, Nepal, and Pakistan. During these meetings, the Group guided and advised the countries on the development of plans of action to return to compliance and followed up on their implementation.

73. Supporting evidence of CAP's effect on countries returning to compliance is indicated at least by three records: firstly, the list of activities actually performed by CAP in the different regions and confirmed by the respective NOUs; secondly, the positive opinion regarding the effectiveness of CAP, expressed by the individual network member countries affected; and thirdly, the results actually achieved in maintaining or returning to the status of compliance in many of the countries in actual or potential non-compliance. One of the striking examples is the case of Albania. A Contact Group Meeting in Tirana organized by CAP with the participation of UNIDO and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia took place to discuss specific details

of the regulations required by the respective amendments of the MP. Assistance has been provided to Albania by the NOO of The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and a UNIDO representative visiting Albania in July 2004. Subsequently, the Albanian ozone officer informed that customs have equipped 90% of their entry points with computerized systems which use the harmonized customs codes and are able to perform risk analysis. The customs legislation is consistent with other European countries. In addition to being a latecomer to the MP and despite former political obstacles, Albania returned to compliance in 2005.

74. The success of the Montreal Protocol may be jeopardized in LAC due to cases of high usage of MB in cases where this substance cannot be substituted under a low risk scenario for local growers and simple field application of alternatives. In order to help address this challenge, the CAP team provided policy support to NOUs from countries in non-compliance or potential non-compliance to create a consensus on the MB phase-out schedule (Guatemala, Honduras, Peru, and Chile).

IV.3 Difficulties Identified for Achieving and Sustaining Compliance

75. Perspectives for compliance after 2005 depend on the success of efforts to overcome the most important obstacles faced by the individual countries to attain sustainable compliance. According to the interviews with Ozone officers and agencies' representatives, the main difficulties in eliminating the remaining ODS consumption are the following:

- (a) Some countries, particularly in Africa, identified as the main obstacle to compliance the lack of a regulatory framework and legislation. While CAP has significantly contributed to preparing legislation, its influence on the implementation and enforcement of such regulations has proven to be rather limited. Enforcement is basically dependent on national political processes and the efficiency of the administrative procedures in the countries concerned. It is, however, also reliant on the adequacy of equipment supplied, the turnover in customs' personnel, the influence of economic and political pressure groups, and several other internal issues beyond the scope of the CAP's influence.
- (b) Illegal trade in ODS has proven to be a challenge in many Article 5 countries. Three specific problems were reported as the main obstacles to the control of ODS imports. First of all, customs training has proven to be insufficient in the frequent turnover in customs services and, consequently, trade routes by sea or land are difficult to be effectively controlled. A second problem was reported regarding the identifier equipment supplied that in some cases turned out to be technically inadequate. Finally, the proximity of important distributors of ODS in the free trade zones solution may be difficult to introduce without a unified ODS-related legislation in the region and the integration of such free zones into the controlled area. CAP continues efforts to put into effect unified regulations for the respective countries affected. Whether such efforts will succeed, depends on complicated political arrangements in the countries concerned.
- (c) Another challenge is the control of ODS consumption in small informal workshops. CAP has no direct access to that sector, as it is basically dependent on the cooperation and the effectiveness of the respective national authorities or professional associations. Of particular difficulty is the situation in the member countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council where most workers in servicing

workshops are foreigners from different countries lacking the sufficient knowledge of the Arabic language who are working on a contractual basis before returning home. This contributes towards substantial difficulties in providing any training or to raise awareness of the objectives of the MP.

- (d) A fourth problem, is the inadequate coordination in several cases of phase-out projects in choosing the right equipment, the right expert, and the right time in the process of implementation. According to a number of reports, as expressed very clearly by the NOU of Kuwait, any lack of convergence in equipment supply, timing and expertise leads to significant delays, discrepancies and problems that may, to a considerable extent, adversely affect the implementation of the project. Any such delay or disturbance, so it has been argued, is due mainly to the lack of appropriate harmonization of procedures. Adequate coordination requires fine-tuning between all agencies involved in the implementation of the same project.
- (e) A few countries expressed the concern that reduced funding for Institutional Strengthening after 2010 might diminish the ability of the NOUs to maintain compliance and to meet future reduction schedules given that in some cases the NOU is funded entirely from the IS project.

V. Conclusions and Recommendations

V.1 Conclusions

76. CAP has made a significant, even if not quantifiable, contribution to facilitating compliance in all regions through direct support to the individual countries and activities related to the solution of common problems in the different regions. Its work was particularly important for LVCs where UNEP also very often implements IS projects, and for several countries which only recently ratified the Montreal Protocol, like Afghanistan, Bhutan, Guinea Bissau and Suriname. This has been recorded in UNEP's documents as well as by the ozone officers interviewed during the evaluation missions. In particular, support in the preparation and enactment of ODS-related legislation, establishment of licensing and quota systems, prevention of illegal trade in ODS, the implementation of RMPs and RMP components, the information provided by UNEP's Clearinghouse, and the organization of network and thematic meetings including also more intra-regional cooperation between more experienced and less experienced countries or newcomers to the MP were mentioned and confirmed as the main benefits from CAP's activities. Due to CAP's assistance, as confirmed by the respective NOUs, several countries in actual or potential non-compliance have returned to compliance and have accelerated the development and approval of legislation including licensing systems.

77. There are also some obstacles to achieving compliance outside the range of UNEP's instruments that cannot be controlled or even substantially influenced by this Programme. For instance, political instability or civil war, weakness of the political commitment of the country concerned, complicated legislative procedures, difficult enforcement of regulatory measures, and an uncontrollable informal sector present challenges that CAP may not be able to meet. Evaluation of the CAP's performance consequently cannot be extended to areas beyond the sphere of influence of that Programme's specific instruments and responsibilities. It is after all a compliance assistance and not compliance assurance programme and the main responsibility for achieving and maintaining compliance rests with the countries. The general compliance records

of Article 5 countries are good and cases of non-compliance rapidly declining in numbers after the intermittent increase in the year of the reduction step.

78. General awareness regarding CAP and its services among Ozone officers is high and its contributions are positively assessed across all network regions. This positive assessment extends to the regional activities where information exchange, in particular during the network and thematic meetings, was described as a key factor contributing to improved cooperation between Article 5 countries in a given region as well as between National Ozone Units and other relevant institutions such as Customs, international, regional or sub-regional organizations. This creates a synergy of efforts to improve and speed up procedures aimed at facilitating compliance with the targets of the Montreal Protocol.

79. There is evidence that since the inception of CAP, important quantitative and qualitative improvements in UNEP's services have been registered in many Article 5 countries, compared to pre-CAP support received by UNEP. This was enabled largely by the presence of more staff with specific professional skills in the regions, which facilitated more frequent and more rapid interactions with the NOUs. For a programme focusing on the "soft" types of assistance with little equipment to offer, the impact depends mostly on the motivation, technical and communication skills and initiatives of the CAP officers; uneven performance should be rapidly corrected.

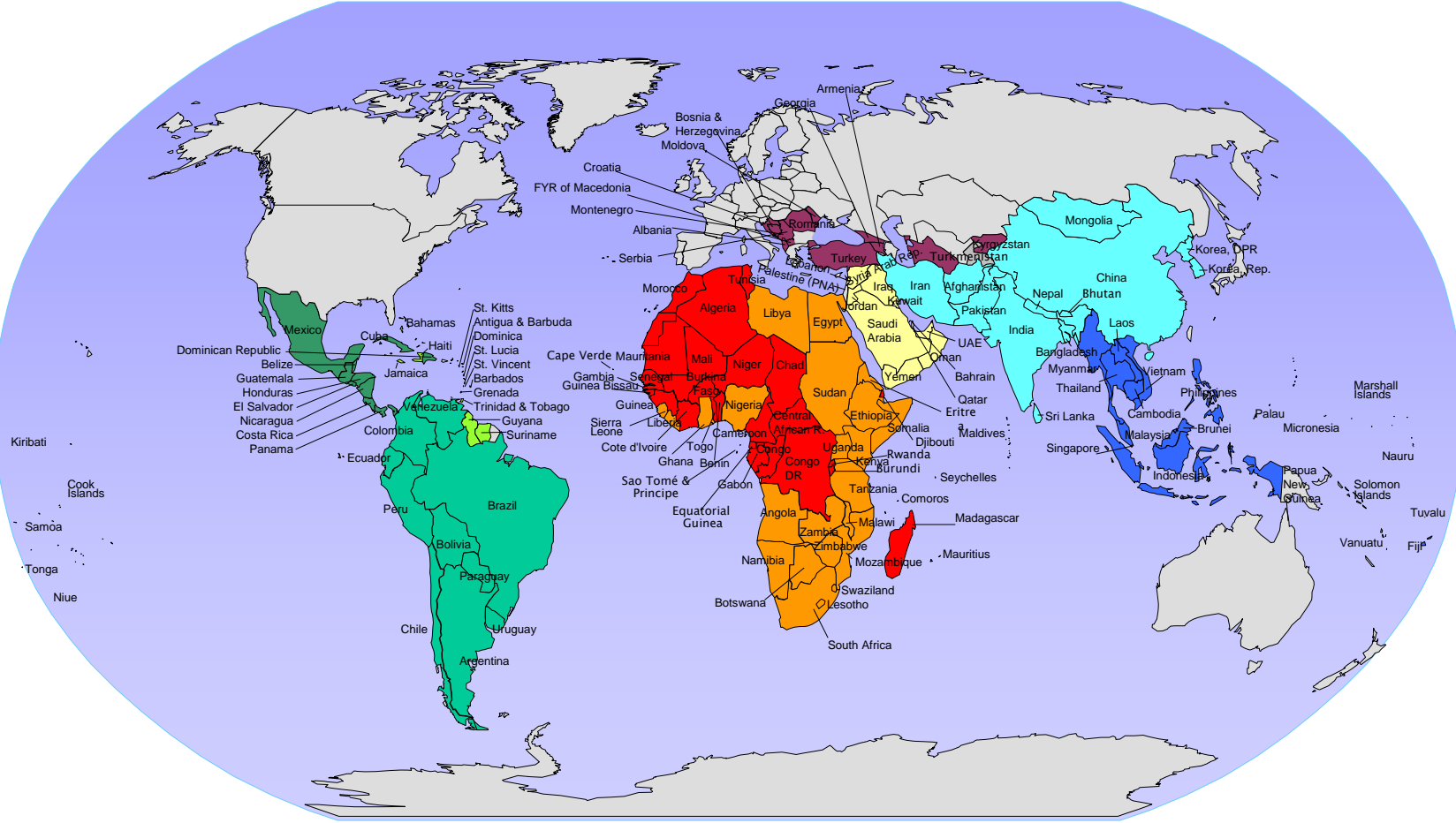
80. The Asia and Pacific team developed some initiatives such as the cooperation with customs and other enforcement agencies which were later also implemented by other regions. They also developed a regional awareness action plan, in cooperation with the staff of the Clearing House in UNEP's Paris office, and other regions might follow. The Asia region was also the most rapid in following up on the recommendations of the 2001 evaluation of the regional networks by focusing more on thematic meetings, later also implemented by the other regions, but less so in Africa, where most countries insisted to follow the traditional pattern of main meetings and follow-up meetings which integrate thematic discussions. On the other hand, the CAP team for Africa took the lead in developing cooperation and unified legislation with several regional bodies like the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) and others, which was followed by the West Asia team for the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Arab League States. ROLAC developed innovative awareness schemes and early workshops on hydrocarbons which were picked up by other regions.

81. UNEP regularly invites the other agencies that work in the same region to the main network meetings and the CAP teams have in many cases provided support to other agencies, generally avoiding any direct intervention in projects implemented by other agencies, if not so requested. In the West Asia and the Europe and Central Asia region and some parts of Latin America, good cooperation with UNIDO and UNDP has been observed. However, overlapping activities and frictions between agencies were reported in some cases, in particular in Africa. UNEP has prepared a guideline of conduct for dealing with other implementing agencies but in practice, coordination of individual activities performed by the different agencies involved was not always optimal. Generally, UNEP initiatives are only appreciated by the other agencies if the CAP teams consult them before taking any action, in particular with regard to policy or technical advice.

V.2 Main Recommendations

82. The main recommendations are presented in the Executive Summary at the beginning of this document, some others on the operational level are included in various sections of the text above.

MAP of Article 5 Member Countries in the Regional Networks



Source: UNEP DTIE

Historical Non-Compliance Records by ODS and Regions

Region	Chemical	Non-Compliance With	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
English Speaking Africa	CFC	Freeze	5	6	6	2				
		50% Reduction							2	
	CTC	85% Reduction								1
		Halon	Freeze				3	3	3	1
	50% Reduction								1	
	Methyl Bromide	Freeze				6	2	2	1	
		20% Reduction							2	
	TCA	Freeze								
30% Reduction										
French Speaking Africa	CFC	Freeze	6	5	2	1	1			
		50% Reduction								
	CTC	85% Reduction							1	
		Halon	Freeze				2			
	50% Reduction									
	Methyl Bromide	Freeze				3	2	1	1	
		20% Reduction							1	
	TCA	Freeze								
30% Reduction								1		
South Asia	CFC	Freeze	2	4	2		1			
		50% Reduction								
	CTC	85% Reduction							2	
		Halon	Freeze				1	1		
	50% Reduction									
	Methyl Bromide	Freeze							1	
		20% Reduction							1	
	TCA	Freeze					1	1		
30% Reduction										
South East Asia and Pacific	CFC	Freeze	1	1						
		50% Reduction								
	CTC	85% Reduction								
		Halon	Freeze				1			
	50% Reduction									
	Methyl Bromide	Freeze				1	1	2	1	
		20% Reduction							1	
	TCA	Freeze								
30% Reduction							2			
West Asia	CFC	Freeze	1	1						
		50% Reduction								
	CTC	85% Reduction							1	
		Halon	Freeze				1			
	50% Reduction									
	Methyl Bromide	Freeze								
		20% Reduction					3	1		
	TCA	Freeze								
30% Reduction										
Europe/Central Asia	CFC	Freeze	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	
		50% Reduction							1	
	CTC	85% Reduction								
		Halon	Freeze						1	
	50% Reduction									
	Methyl Bromide	Freeze				1	1	2	1	
		20% Reduction							1	
	TCA	Freeze					2	1		
30% Reduction										
Caribbean	CFC	Freeze	4	5	5	4	1	1		
		50% Reduction							2	
	CTC	85% Reduction								
		Halon	Freeze							
	50% Reduction									
	Methyl Bromide	Freeze				1				
		20% Reduction								
	TCA	Freeze								
30% Reduction										

Historical Non-Compliance Records by ODS and Regions

Region	Chemical	Non-Compliance With	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Central Latin America	CFC	Freeze	2		1	2				
	CTC	85% Reduction							1	
	Halon	Freeze				1				
			50% Reduction							
	Methyl Bromide	Freeze				3	2	2	2	
			20% Reduction							2
TCA	Freeze									
		30% Reduction								
South Latin America	CFC	Freeze	3	2	1				1	
			50% Reduction						1	
	CTC	85% Reduction							2	
	Halon	Freeze								
			50% Reduction							
	Methyl Bromide	Freeze				1	1	1	1	
			20% Reduction							1
	TCA	Freeze					2	1		
		30% Reduction							1	
Pacific Island Countries (PIC)	CFC	Freeze	3	1		1	1	1		
			50% Reduction							
	CTC	85% Reduction								
	Halon	Freeze								
			50% Reduction							
	Methyl Bromide	Freeze				1	1	1	1	
			20% Reduction							1
	TCA	Freeze								
		30% Reduction								

Source: Article 7 Data; Countries with reported consumption above the reductions step required under the Montreal Protocol are shown as being in non-compliance, although some of them have action plans agreed by the Meeting of the Parties and are considered to be in good standing as long as the targets of their action plans are achieved.

Examples of Results Achieved by CAP Activities

Areas of Activities	Selected Examples
Direct country-specific assistance to NOUs and related administrative bodies, in particular to countries in actual or potential non-compliance.	Successful efforts to facilitate the return of Albania, Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan to compliance. Special assistance provided to new Parties (Afghanistan, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro) by organizing a national stakeholder capacity building and high level training workshop. Policy support provided to Armenia, Chile Guatemala, Honduras, and Peru mainly to create a consensus on the MB phase-out schedule.
Dissemination of ODS-related information and raising of awareness.	Global clearing-house service provided by UNEP, not attributable to specific regions. Particularly, information for raising public awareness, and on alternative technologies, and publications including the OzonAction Newsletter were reported as very helpful for the daily work of the NOUs. In Asia a Regional Awareness Action Plan is being implemented by ROAP. ECA network meeting agrees on regional awareness raising activities each year as part of the ECA work programme and ECA website includes meeting documents, presentations, contacts and links and has 500 hits per month.
Facilitating preparation of ODS-related legislation by contracting foreign or regional expertise.	CAP has played an important role in preparing the adoption and enactment of the respective legal acts and policies. It assisted Yemen in drafting and renewing a comprehensive ODS-related legislation, it provided technical assistance and policy guidance to Oman in updating the respective regulations, and assisted Qatar in reviewing the new ODS legislation. CAP cooperated with the GCC Secretariat in finalizing the unified regulations for all GCC countries. Important assistance was also provided to Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina in preparing and updating legislation. CAP helped Barbados to conduct a workshop with the expertise of other ozone officers from the region to assist and advise on the establishment of a licensing system.
Implementation of RMPs, TPMPs and NPPs.	CAP has significantly contributed to the implementation of RMPs or RMP components in many Article 5 countries. It is increasingly involved in preparing TPMPs, in particular in Africa, and, in coordination with UNIDO, in NPP preparation in several countries in West Asia. It also promoted exchange of experiences in TPMP and NPP implementation among West Asian countries.
Regular and close cooperation with the NOUs in the framework of Regional Networks and thematic meetings.	High acceptance and positive assessment of CAP's involvement in network and thematic meetings were reported by the participants of network and thematic meetings in the South Asian, West Asian, ECA and SEAP region. Almost 100% of the NOUs in those regions have assessed such meetings as very useful for their daily work. NOUs in office prior to 2002 reported a significant improvement of those meetings since the start of that programme in 2002.
Cooperation with enforcement agencies in the regions and initiatives against illegal trade.	Intensified cooperation with regional and international organizations such as Regional Intelligence Liaison Offices of the World Commerce Organization (RILO/WCO) or the Gulf Cooperation Council in West Asia. Setting up a Regional Partners Forum on combating environmental crime and the „Sky Hole Patching“ project in Asia aiming at the establishment of a monitoring and notification system among member countries. The „Green Customs Initiative“ is supported to help Customs control illegal trade through a cross-cutting initiative in which the Secretariats of other International Environmental Conventions are enhanced to cooperate. ECA initiated partnerships with

Annex III

	RILO CIS and RILO ECE and EIA and established Framework Agreement on Cooperation with RILO CIS in 2006. Joint activities have been conducted in 2006 and are scheduled for 2007.
Promoting regional and sub-regional cooperation as well as cooperation with international and/or regional organizations. Strengthening the enforcement of multilateral environmental agreements.	Assistance to sub-regional organizations for harmonization of ODS regulations and sub-regional action plans through regional consultations took place in November of 2004 for CEMAC (Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa) and UEMOA (West African Economic and Monetary Union). Regulations were adopted and are being enforced since July 2005 and January 2006 respectively. For COMESA (Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa) Draft Harmonized Regulations were approved in October 2006 and approval by the Council of Ministers is pending. For ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States), efforts are ongoing. These results are the fruit of coordinated efforts between the CAP team and UNEP's Regional Office.
Facilitating involvement of the more advanced countries in the region in providing assistance to newcomers to the MP or to less advanced countries.	Several Contact Group sessions focused on in-depth review and discussion of implementation aspects, so e.g. for the ODS phase-out plans of Kyrgyzstan, Georgia and Moldova. Compliance consultations were organized together with UNIDO in Albania and with Bosnia and Herzegovina to meet the CFC reduction targets and to elaborate an action plan for ODS-related legislation and project implementation, involving the active participation of Macedonia. Colombia's NOU assisted the NOU in Chile for designing forms in order to implement the ODS import system and Panama for developing the license system for technicians. Saint Lucia NOU visited Saint Kitts and Nevis to help the ozone officer reporting on the IS project. Chapingo University, Mexico helped Honduras and Guatemala Governments to address MB soil fumigation problems. Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago refrigeration experts trained refrigeration technicians and helped to establish national refrigeration associations in Dominica, Barbados, Saint Kitts, Saint Vincent, and Grenada.
Coordination between CAP regional teams on information about illegal trade.	CAP ROLAC coordinates with other CAP teams, in particular with ROAP on shipments that may be suspicious. This follow-up was effective for Ecuador, Dominica and Panama. In the case of Ecuador, the ROAP/CAP advised the ROLAC/CAP of a possible illegal shipment of ODS. The Ecuador NOU was advised immediately by the CAP resulting in the shipment being intercepted on arrival to Ecuador. Information regarding illegal trade was also presented by Argentina in March of 2006. The country intercepted a vessel transporting 500 kg of HFC from China which further to testing proved to be HCFC-22 which requires an import license.
Direct intervention by the CAP team and Regional Director (RD) to redress potentially difficult situations	Examples in LAC are Guatemala and Paraguay where irregularities in managing institutional strengthening funding were discovered through monitoring by the CAP team, followed-up by high level discussions by the RD to rectify the situation.

CAP Staff and Presence in the Region

1. For the CAP teams in Africa and Asia there is one RNC for the francophone and one for the anglophone group of countries in Africa, one for SEAP, with funding provided by Sweden outside the MFL, and one for SA, one of them acting as administrative head of the African and one of the Asian team. The RNC's 1st Reporting Officers are the Regional Directors and 2nd Reporting Officer for all is the Senior Environmental Affairs Officer (Network and Policy Manager, NPM) in Paris. The ECA network was created in 2003 consisting of 1 RNC at P3-level based in Paris, with the NPM as 1st and the Head of OzonAction Branch as 2nd Reporting Officer.
2. CAP team members travel extensively and although the teams have their own travel budget assigned, regional consolidated travel plans have to be submitted on a monthly basis to the Regional Director (RD) and then to the Senior Environmental Affairs Officer (Network and Policy Manager) in Paris who clears them with the UNEP/DTIE Division Director, via the Head of the OzonAction Programme. Given the above it could be expected that the flexibility required in case of unanticipated and sometimes urgent requests for assistance at short notice from the countries would not be available, however even though these last minute requests require overcoming a number of administrative hurdles, there is no evidence of this having posed any serious problems.
3. In 2004/2005, the staffing and distribution of the regional CAP teams were as follows:

CAP team	Professional staff	General service staff	No. Countries
ECA network	1.5	1	13
Regional Office for Africa	5	2	53
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	5	2	24
Regional Office for West Asia	3	2	12
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	4	2	33
Total	18.5	9	135

Source: UNEP DTIE

4. There is an issue of understaffing of the ECA team which is the latest addition to CAP, is based in Paris and has only 1.5 P-3 staff and a secretary. The other staff in Paris consists presently of 6 professionals and 6 general service staff focusing on coordination, administration, monitoring and reporting, information clearing-house and capacity building activities. In the 2007 CAP budget approved at the 50th Executive Committee Meeting, 9 professional and 8 support staff were agreed on for the Paris based team including ECA staff. While in 2006 these posts had all been occupied, there are presently one professional and one support staff position vacant.
5. Many RNCs and other professional staff of the Regional CAP teams are former national ozone officers and as such possess first hand work experience and knowledge both in the specific conditions in their respective countries and in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

CAP Budget

1. The core budget is used for personnel expenditures (salaries) relative to the presently 39.5 CAP staff members and covers more than 570 country-specific compliance services. It should be mentioned that CAP implements a high number of IS projects for which no project support cost are received. On the other hand, UNEP receives 13% support costs for preparing and implementing RMPs and TPMPs for which UNIDO and UNDP receive only 9% or 7.5%.

2. For the year 2006, approved and actually disbursed funds were recorded as follows:

Table 2 : CAP Budget Components in 2006		
Budget components	Approved budget	Actual expenditure
Professional staff	3,401,000	3,692,904
General service staff	968,000	912,354
Travel	674,000	628,886
Sub-contracts (supporting organizations)	361,000	336,146
Sub-contracts (commercial)	387,000	312,805
Meetings	956,000	1,054,980
Expendable equipment	52,000	26,143
Non expendable equipment	75,000	47,761
Rental	467,000	407,876
Maintenance	55,000	15,579
Reporting cost	94,000	61,473
Communication	280,000	273,093
Hospitality	0	0
Total direct project costs	7,770,000	7,770,000
Programme support cost (8%)	621,600	621,600
Grand total	8,391,600	8,391,600

Source: UNEP Progress Report for 2006

3. UNEP has also secured funding from bilateral agencies in addition to their Multilateral Fund contribution, for example from Finland to support the ratification of the MP by new Parties, from Spain for two methyl bromide related projects in Central America, and from Sweden in support of Regional Network activities in South East Asia and the Pacific. This additional support was initiated before CAP existed and continues in the case of Sweden.

Preparation and Implementation of Phase-Out Plans and Projects

1. In the SEAP region, IS projects have been implemented by UNEP in 6 countries (out of a total of 11) and 6 countries have received under the CAP programme assistance to implement RMPs or RMP components. In the case of Fiji and Myanmar, all components of the RMP have been developed and/or implemented under CAP. In the South Asia region, UNEP implements the IS projects in 8 countries (out of a total of 13 Parties) and RMP components in 7. Besides training for customs officers and refrigeration technicians it has provided assistance for the establishment of the PMU, monitoring, policy training and legal enforcement as well as technical assistance for CFC phase-out, recovery and recycling, phase-out of Methyl Bromide and CTC.
2. In West Asia, UNEP is responsible for the implementation of the IS project in 3 out of 8 countries (Bahrain, Yemen, Kuwait). It is also responsible for the implementation of RMPs or RMP components in Yemen, the Syrian Arab Republic and Kuwait where delays in project completion were due to problems in other activities or RMP components implemented by other agencies, a weakness that can be attributed to unsatisfactory coordination between implementing agencies. CAP provided also significant assistance to the new ODS officer of Bahrain to empower him to handle the required tasks under Montreal Protocol more effectively. UNEP submitted jointly with UNDP a TPMP for Bahrain, and coordinated with UNIDO to submit NPP preparations for Saudi Arabia and Yemen, and for the TPMPs of Kuwait and Qatar. It also promoted the exchange of experiences in TPMP and NPP implementation between the countries of the region. CAP has also encouraged and provided policy assistance to ratify Amendments to the MP in close coordination with the Ozone Secretariat by addressing policy decision makers. The objective to accelerate ratification (2 Parties are still processing the ratification of the Montreal and 7 the Beijing Amendment) is pursued also by establishing close cooperation with the Secretariat of the Gulf Cooperation Council. Furthermore, in cooperation with the Ozone Secretariat, CAP is maintaining close coordination with Iraqi authorities in order to facilitate that country's joining the MP and the establishment of an Ozone Office.
3. In Latin America and the Caribbean, UNEP has played a significant role in preparing Country Programmes (CP) and implements also the IS projects in 22 countries of which twelve are in the Caribbean. In addition to finalizing 13 RMPs in 2006, CAP plays a significant role in preparing Terminal Phase-Out Management Plans (TPMP) in 14 countries, in collaboration with other implementing agencies and bilateral agencies. CAP also provides technical assistance on TCA to 11 countries, on Methyl Bromide to 12 and on Halon to 1 (Haiti). In particular data collection and phase-out of CTC and TCA were discussed and analyzed at the main network meetings in 2005 and as a result, five countries from the Caribbean region are being assisted to find solutions through the University of the West Indies.
4. In English Speaking Africa, 27 IS projects were approved to be implemented by UNEP and 48 in French Speaking Africa (including renewals). After completing 9 RMPs in 2006, CAP has been playing a significant role in preparing TPMPs in over 20 African countries to cover the post-2007 phase-out needs of the region, partly in collaboration with other IAs and bilateral agencies. It must be noted that a marked difference exists between the two sub-components of the African network, where for example 230 projects with a total funding volume of US\$ 7 million were approved to be implemented by UNEP in francophone Africa compared to 103 with funding of US\$ 3.2 million in anglophone Africa. In the last 10 years, with the exception of 2000, the number of approved projects in the francophone region has always been significantly higher than in the anglophone region, except for MB projects, and no preparatory activities took place there from 1998 to 2004.

5. In the Europe/Central Asia region, UNEP is handling institutional strengthening projects in 6 ECA Network countries. In addition, UNEP assists 4 GEF-funded CEIT countries as well as one “hybrid” case of Armenia where the funding for this Article 5 country’s institutional strengthening project is provided through the GEF. Besides administration of these projects, CAP provided regular policy advice related to the functioning of the national ozone units (e.g. data collection and verification, data reporting, current work planning, review and up-date of legislation, organization of public awareness campaigns, etc.). In 4 countries UNEP assisted in the formulation and successful implementation of the non-investment components of the refrigerant management plans/national phase-out management plans (Albania and Kyrgyzstan) and RMP up-dates (Georgia and Moldova). These activities consisted of providing training workshops on good practices for refrigeration technicians and training for customs officers using the “train-the-trainers” approach whereby the persons received training during phase 1 would deliver subsequent training workshops in phase 2. Two TPMPs have been developed (Moldova and Kyrgyzstan), while another two are planned for Armenia and Turkmenistan. As in the case of RMPs and RMPs updates, UNEP is cooperating with UNDP in the preparation and implementation of the TPMPs.

Activities of Regional Networks

1. In the Asia region, during a ROAP-CAP meeting organized in August 2005 in Bangkok, it was agreed to set up a Regional Partners' Forum on Combating Environmental Crime in order to better coordinate enforcement measures in the region. Some newcomer countries such as Afghanistan or Bhutan have considerably benefited from the experiences of other Parties supported by CAP. Under the assistance of this programme a bilateral agreement was established between Maldives and Sri Lanka allowing the former country to import CFCs from Sri Lanka ensuring that any risk of non-compliance can be avoided. The CAP facilitated also a dialogue between Mongolia and China in September 2005 in order to pay more attention to the smuggling of ODS. In the case of Bangladesh, CAP facilitated cooperation with India in preventing illegal trade in ODS.
2. In the Africa region, the CAP team organized visits from neighbouring countries to new Parties or countries with new ODS officers to expedite preparation and implementation of CP and RMP. Through South-South cooperation, export of used CFC-based refrigerators from South Africa to Malawi was stopped and a formal agreement was reached by the NOUs to exchange experience and strengthen control on imports and exports.
3. In the case of the LAC region, many cases of country-to-country cooperation have been recorded. So, for instance, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago refrigeration experts facilitated training of technicians and establishment of national refrigeration associations in several Caribbean countries. Mexican experts helped Nicaragua to classify and set up R&R equipment, and assisted Uruguay to organize an exposition of CFC alternatives for the commercial sector. Colombia's NOU assisted the colleagues from Chile in designing forms to implement the ODS import licensing system, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Suriname NOUs and customs officers visited Trinidad and Tobago to learn about daily management of MLF projects. CAP also helped Barbados to conduct a workshop with the expertise of ozone officers from other countries to assist and advise on the establishment of a licensing system. In addition, CAP provides capacity building and institutional support through sub-regional workshops and thematic meetings and country missions.
4. The ECA website includes a page on country-to-country assistance. The Ozone officer of The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia trained the new NOU from Bosnia and Herzegovina and, jointly with a customs delegation, visited Albania to strengthen the enforcement of the licensing system. Georgia assisted Armenia in MB training and Kyrgyzstan assisted Turkmenistan in data verification and up-dating their phase-out strategy after becoming an Article 5 country. Serbia and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia are assisting Montenegro to kick-start their CP/TPMP preparation and to collect data.
5. Cooperation between Article 5 and non-Article 5 countries varies among regions. The South East Asia and Pacific Network (SEAP) has been initiated and supported from the outset by the Swedish Environmental Development Agency (SIDA) since 1992. The Network was approved in 1997 as a project by the Executive Committee and SIDA has played, since then, a crucial role in supporting cooperation, exchange of experience and information between the countries of that region in close coordination with CAP. In the Latin American and Caribbean region many of the ozone officers interviewed made references to benefits obtained from the cooperation with non-Article 5 countries, in particular, USA and Canada, relating to training,

expert visits on technical matters, and useful information on legislation and prevention of illegal trade.

6. In West Asia, most countries have reported not having had cooperation with non-Article 5 countries beyond the occasional presence of representatives of the latter at the regular network meetings, disregarding some experts from non-Article 5 countries especially contracted for a given task. Syria informed that some of the projects were implemented in cooperation with Germany and France, and Yemen reported that the German GTZ collaborated in phasing out methyl bromide in soil fumigation and the collection of data about halon uses. West Asia also developed cooperation in form of an MOU and activities with the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), in the field of refrigerants that are in high demand in the region.

7. In the Europe and Central Asia Network, some Central Asian countries reported a certain degree of cooperation with the Russian Federation, Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan which are non-Article 5 countries, in the field of combating illegal trade. The ECA network was created with political and financial assistance from Hungary, Slovak Republic and Czech Republic. Sweden implements projects in several countries, for example Serbia. Network meetings are usually supported by non-Article 5 countries including the European Commission as well as CEIT countries. The Czech Republic hosted the thematic meeting on halon management including a visit to the national halon bank, supporting the meeting financially and in kind.

8. In the francophone Africa network, 10 countries reported having received important benefits from the exchange of experiences with non-Article 5 countries. Participants of both African networks reported on some benefits obtained from expert visits on technical matters, awareness-raising, issues relating to legislation and illegal trade as well as on the preparation and implementation of projects. In particular, the German GTZ and to a lesser extent France have been very active in the region implementing numerous projects and participating regularly in network meetings.

Clearing House and Regional Awareness Raising Activities

1. Among the important services of the Information Clearinghouse the following can be mentioned: Materials developed under the global Ozzy Ozone awareness campaign, teaching tools, the OzonAction Newsletter, and other documents aimed at promoting general awareness of ozone-related issues and supplying specific information to the NOUs and other relevant stakeholders of the countries concerned. Ozzy Ozone materials include videos, cartoons, TV and radio spots, and an Ozzy Website that were, according to an in-house evaluation of UNEP, assessed as being very useful or moderately useful by the great majority of NOUs from 101 countries where the questionnaire had been completed. Especially video and cartoon were found very useful by the respondents. Only one country, Thailand, answered “not useful” because this country has created its own ozone symbol called „Mr. Ozone“. From the 101 countries 26 reported that they have translated Ozzy materials into the local language and 9 countries informed that they have created new items based on or inspired by UNEP’s materials. These are good examples of taking centrally prepared information materials to the national level by translating and adapting them, as was suggested in the 2002 evaluation of the clearing house services.
2. Teaching tools for both primary and secondary schools were considered very useful by respectively 79 and 77 from 101 countries. Many countries expressed the need for more issues of Ozzy cartoon books and Ozzy animated films. Videogames and posters were noted as very or moderately useful by more than half of the responding countries. E-learning tools, radio programmes and e-mail toolbar were assessed as least useful. The OzonAction Newsletter, a sort of flagship of UNEP’s Information Clearinghouse services, has been re-designed to present the latest compliance news from the regions. Sections were established for each Regional Network and the Network Coordinators were given the responsibility for „content ownership“ of their respective regional pages. The OzonAction Newsletter was reported by most countries as particularly helpful for the daily work of the NOUs.
3. Translation funds for use by the regional CAP teams have been established as part of the CAP budget to translate materials identified as priority by the countries participating in a given network. Special support is provided for the Portuguese-speaking countries as part of Portugal’s bilateral assistance programme, and for the Russian-speaking countries by publishing a Russian version of the OzonAction Newsletter and other relevant documents such as UNEP’s Customs Training Manual. Moreover, 4 training modules and more than 10 key documents have been or are being translated into Russian using a separate project approved for Russian translations. However, this project has now been exhausted and there may not be sufficient funding for Russian translations in 2008. All translations were coordinated and quality reviewed by NOUs (Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Turkmenistan). The approach proved to be cost efficient and provided country ownership.
4. Since 2004, the CAP team for Asia and the Pacific has developed and implemented a regional awareness action plan for the South Asia and South East Asia and the Pacific region, with the support from the Paris Office and based on UNEP’s *Communication Strategy for Global Compliance with the Montreal Protocol*. Other regional teams might develop similar action plans. Results range from Ozzy Ozone being shown as part of inflight entertainment programmes and local adaptations of this character being made and translated into local languages to new fact sheets, a regional ozone quiz competition (July 2007), the development of a Regional Resource Data Base on Recovery, Retrofit and Recycling and an HCFC data base for NOUs and technicians which is to be made available via the OzonAction website. A useful tool developed

by the CAP team in Asia and the Pacific is also the Guidebook on the Montreal Protocol which is supporting the training of new Ozone officers.

5. The West Asia region has developed its own awareness materials and tools which seem to be useful to other regions, too. Under the regional awareness project, CAP worked with Kuwait in producing 5 cartoon TV spots addressing the main sectors dealing with ODS; this product was well received and broadcasted by many countries. CAP worked also with Lebanon in producing a Teachers' guidebook and a CD for schools which was widely distributed to schools in the region. The CAP team developed also a quick tool for customs officers which was translated into different UN languages and is used widely by other regions. As Arabic language is an important issue to ensure proper delivery of any message in West Asia, CAP translated and reproduced several OzonAction technical and awareness publications and distributed them to most stakeholders. A project under development, is to address under-graduated engineering students through a special course about ODS management and related environmental concerns. The course is being developed by a joint initiative between CAP/ROWA, the American University in Beirut and Kuwait University.

6. The ECA website was established at the beginning of 2006 as a regional information platform to facilitate meeting organization, to keep a record of ECA network activities and to provide access to meeting documents, presentations, contacts and links. It receives on average 500 hits a month.
