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**UNEP COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME  
(CAP) BUDGET AND WORK PROGRAMME  
FOR THE YEAR 2009**

PRESENTED TO THE  
56<sup>TH</sup> MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION  
OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

NOVEMBER 2008



United Nations Environment Programme

## **INTRODUCTION**

1. This document presents a proposal for the annual budget of the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) for the year 2009 for the consideration of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund. This budget is submitted as part of UNEP's 2009 Work Programme.
2. To deliver the planned comprehensive compliance assistance services to Article 5 countries during 2009, UNEP is requesting a budget of US\$ 8,490,000 plus agency support costs of 8 per cent amounting to US\$ 679, 200.
3. This budget request corresponds to a 3% increase compared to the approved 2008 CAP budget, which is consistent with Executive Committee decision 47/24. The 3% increase is justified on the basis of inflationary pressures as well as the need of Article 5 countries, both of which are presented below.
4. As a one-time request, UNEP is requesting a special "2010 compliance contingency budget" of US\$ 200,000 above and beyond the regular CAP budget. The objective of this budget and its proposed uses are explained at the end of this narrative.
5. This document is structured as follows:
  - Narrative, which comprises six sections: Vision, Approach, Methodology, Budget Details, and Compliance Contingency Budget.
  - Annex I: 2009 CAP budget proposal.
  - Annex II: Highlights of CAP's achievements for the period 1 January – 12 September 2008
  - Annex III: CAP's global awareness activities for the period 1 January – 12 September 2008, as per Decisions 50/26 and 53/21.
  - Annex IV: CAP's use of programmatic funds for the period 1 January – 12 September 2008
  - Annex V: Views on the challenges ahead
  - Annex VI: Pacific Island Country Network description
6. UNEP seeks the Executive Committee's approval of this 2009 CAP budget.

## **VISION FOR CAP 2009: THREE PARALLEL TRACKS OVER THE NEXT 15 MONTHS**

7. The OzonAction CAP established in 2002 reflected the needs of Article 5 countries at that time to support those countries during the initial compliance period of the Montreal Protocol. At that time, it reflected the need for the regional delivery of compliance assistance. In a similar spirit, UNEP is seeking to re-align CAP in 2009 at the end of which the Montreal Protocol would achieve a major milestone - to ensure that it

responds to Article 5 country needs in the current and changed landscape of the Montreal Protocol.

8. UNEP's vision for CAP is based on the institutional infrastructure built under the Multilateral Fund, and the capacity of those institutions (both national and international) that can be leveraged to face the short- and medium-term challenges. As a provider of need-based non-investment services, CAP must continuously strive to be appropriately-oriented to reflect the current and anticipated needs of Article 5 countries, and right-sized and shaped to do the required job.

9. In delineating this vision, UNEP's CAP is mindful of the fact that success achieved under stratospheric ozone protection regime should, at no cost, be eclipsed by the non-compliance of countries.

10. While final action and the responsibility of being in compliance lies with the countries themselves, the "inclusiveness" demonstrated by the Protocol's institutions requires that "all-out" and "until-the-last-minute" technical and policy assistance be provided to enable countries to meet compliance. Based on such an "all encompassing" approach, over the next 15 months, UNEP's strategy for CAP will be based around the three parallel tracks of assistance for Article 5 countries. This "three track" strategy reflects the human and financial resources proposed in the 2009 budget.

#### **Track 1: Enabling compliance with the 2010 control measures**

11. Vision: Only 15 months remain for Article 5 countries to comply with the 2010 chlorofluorocarbon (CFC), halon and carbon tetrachloride (CTC) phase out targets. It is already acknowledged that significant numbers of low volume consuming countries (LVCs) face specific challenges relative to these targets. How they perform relative to those obligations will have a bearing not only on their own compliance status but also on the collective performance and image of the Montreal Protocol community. Unless all members of the Protocol's community are vigilant, the success of the Protocol to date and the substantial efforts of National Ozone Units (NOUs) and Implementing Agencies could be overshadowed by such potential cases of non-compliance. Specific assistance is needed to provide targeted assistance over next 15 months. UNEP's vision is to catalyze such strong collaborative arrangements with Implementing Agencies and Secretariats to specifically help Article 5 countries avoid a situation of non-compliance by the 2010 deadline.

12. CAP approach to implement that vision: UNEP will accord this the highest priority for CAP staff and resources during 2009 to this issue. Staff at both the Regional and Paris CAP locations will be specifically identified to handle this special compliance task. UNEP's approach will be to identify such cases early on and work with the Montreal Protocol family of institutions to provide collective assistance to Article 5 countries in actual or potential non-compliance on an on-going and intensified basis from now until the 2010 deadline, in close consultation with the NOU of the concerned countries. A chart indicating countries, risks and steps for resolution, prepared in consultation with the Implementing Agencies, bilateral agencies and Secretariats, will be a core reference and a

living document to implement this approach. As a first step, CAP would collaborate to prioritize the small as well as big countries that have real risk of non-compliance, through development of the early warning and risk assessment tools over next few months, and develop a strategy for providing assistance. The strategic elements would include high-level missions, letters to the high-level officials, group consultations during the Meetings of the Parties (MOPs) and the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG), and Regional Network and thematic meetings. South-South assistance will be prioritized for these countries. Implementing Agencies willing to take the lead in certain countries could be considered the “lead agency for the assistance to enable compliance”. Consultations with the Multilateral Fund Secretariat and Ozone Secretariat will be a crucial element in such an approach. The Regional Networks will become a collaborative hub to facilitate the work of the Implementing Agencies in this regard. UNEP recognizes that the short time left until the 2010 means that redoubled efforts and, in some cases, innovative measures must be taken to help these countries.

## **Track 2: Preparing to ensure sustainability beyond 2010**

13. Vision: A key challenge in 2009 will be to help ensure that the phase out already achieved in Article 5 countries will sustain after 2010, in particular for the CFC phase out in remaining refrigeration and air conditioning applications, the CFC metered dose inhaler (MDI) manufacturing phase out in countries, and phase out of halon and CTC consumption. In the post-2010 period, first and foremost countries need to ensure adequate availability of CFCs for keeping their existing equipment running until the end of their useful life. This would avoid the economic drag on the countries (particularly LVCs) arising out of the premature replacement of CFC-based equipment. Countries will also need to address a wide range of issues including enforcement of licensing systems, ensuring high-level awareness and political support for the Montreal Protocol, preventing exempted uses of ozone depleting substances (ODS) being diverted to controlled uses, and preventing illegal ODS trade that could undermine the phase out. They will also need to prepare for the new phase out era linked to future reduction targets, i.e. the methyl bromide phase out. UNEP’s vision is that Article 5 countries should experience a seamless transition to this new post-2010 era with minimal disruptions.

14. CAP approach to implement that vision: As a parallel priority, CAP will use its full range of Networking, capacity building and information services to continue preparing Article 5 countries to sustain the 2010 achievements and prepare for their next compliance period, including raising awareness at NOU and other critical segments of society of the deadlines and conditions that are coming. CAP will work with countries to develop their own national strategies for internalizing the Montreal Protocol objectives into national policies, agendas and institutions to help ensure long-term sustainability. CAP will use existing services such as thematic meetings and South-South cooperation to share experiences and best practices. The Information Clearinghouse will help meet these challenges by developing tools and services (such as an online CFC trader and information materials related to servicing). UNEP will also seek arrangements with other Implementing Agencies and NOUs for possible CAP roles in cases where the other agency has completed its job in specific countries. Policies to prevent emissions,

including command and control, need to be introduced where not already done. CAP will emphasize such policy assistance.

### **Track 3: Preparing the ground for implementing new responsibilities related to the HCFC adjustment**

15. Vision: A “quick start” on the HCFC job, while at the same time not distracting them from reaching the 2010 targets would be the crucial basis on which CAP’s assistance to NOUs will be based. CAP has a key role to play in helping to create high-level and NOU-level awareness, which may result into very desirable reductions in the growth of HCFCs, thereby reducing future costs to the Multilateral Fund and the environment. UNEP proposes to ensure the expertise of CAP staff developed over the years is retained and leveraged for the HCFC challenges.

16. CAP approach to implement that vision: UNEP will have to focus its energies of CAP towards the HCFC objective, while remaining conscious of the need not to dilute assistance being provided for compliance with the 2010 control measures. In 2009, UNEP will lay the groundwork through preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (HPMPs) with a focus on assisting Article 5 countries to establish accurate and comprehensive baseline data, and creating awareness at the NOU level and among high-level decision makers about the HPMP initiation, technology options and co-benefits with climate. For HPMPs, CAP will make maximum use of national expertise including that of Ozone Officers and national/regional consultants. CAP will concentrate on promoting information sharing and experience exchange about non-HCFC technologies and policies through the Regional Networks. It will also use the Information Clearinghouse to help NOUs control consumption through information and media activities. CAP will use its Regional Network and thematic meetings to begin sharing information on HCFCs, HPMPs and the associated climate benefits. UNEP expects the share of HCFC work to increase in the post-2010 period and therefore foresees a gradual evolution of the CAP in that direction in future budgets.

### **APPROACH**

17. With the vision and focus described above as the framework, UNEP developed this proposal according to identified needs and a reprioritisation of resources.

### **Needs analysis**

18. The proposed budget is based on the current and anticipated needs of Article 5 countries as assessed by the CAP teams, drawn from various sources including *inter alia* direct feedback collected during Network meetings and through consultations with NOUs, other Implementing Agencies and executing partners. It also reflects compliance-related decisions taken through the 19th MOP, 40th Implementation Committee, 28th OEWG and 55th Executive Committee meeting, and the Multilateral Fund Secretariat’s

*Prospects of Article 5 Countries in Achieving Compliance with the Next Control Measures of the Montreal Protocol.*

19. While developing this proposal, UNEP also took into account the advice of the experts who participated in the *2008 CAP Advisory Group Meeting* held in Paris in 4-5 September.

**Reprioritisation of resources**

20. The budget proposal reflects an internal analysis of the CAP structure, staff roles and responsibilities, the distribution resources within CAP (between the individual Regions, as well as between Regions and Paris), and whether the level and type of services provided by the current CAP team match the new circumstances. An overview of these analyses is as follows (the specific changes appear in the “Budget Details” section).

21. Roles and responsibilities of staff. UNEP has reviewed the responsibilities of staff and determined that adjustments are needed to reflect various changing circumstances, notably: the diminishing need from Article 5 countries for some specific posts (notably related to halons and methyl bromide in some regions), the introduction of new compliance- and HCFC-related responsibilities, and the increases in the overall level of responsibilities of some posts, and the use of flexibility in determining how to use certain staff posts. UNEP also used the opportunity of vacancies to rethink the type of posts required.

22. Distribution of human and financial resources. UNEP has considered the requirements of each of the CAP teams in the Regions and Paris, and proposes a redistribution of allocations between budget lines that meets the requirements of the individual CAP teams and is also in line with Executive Committee decisions on regionalization of CAP resources.

23. Leveraging the expertise and financial resources within CAP. UNEP has assessed the priorities and anticipated needs of countries for 2009-2011, and there will clearly be a need to add additional capacity to CAP work over the next 2-3 years to account for the increase in work related to special compliance assistance related to the 2010 targets, and for HPMP preparation and implementation. Although there could be a case for hiring more staff, UNEP prefers not to recruit new staff but rather to redefine existing staff responsibilities and to rely more on the use of short term assistance and external consultants. This is being proposed in the 2009 budget, including a request for flexibility to use staff lines to recruit consultants in certain regions, notably Africa, and in Paris. Certain posts will be reclassified for higher responsibilities and roles of certain others will be reassessed. UNEP is requesting a total CAP budget within the 3% limit. We have continued to extend the prioritization of funding among CAP budget lines so as to accommodate changing priorities, as permitted by the Executive Committee. This prioritization includes a net increase in the staffing budget, with a decrease in some operational lines, but the net effect is a global 3% increase.

## METHODOLOGY

24. In addition to the assessment of Article 5 country needs and reprioritisation indicated in paragraphs 18-22 above, UNEP developed the 2009 CAP budget using three other key inputs, namely the current UNEP Business Plan, Executive Committee decisions and guidance related to CAP, and a financial analysis based on the previous CAP budget and projected requirements.

### Business Plan

25. This budget request is consistent with the priorities and funding levels established in UNEP's 2008-2010 Business Plan. It also takes into account UNEP's planned CAP activities in cooperation with the other Implementing Agencies and bilateral agencies decided through the Business Planning process, and through multilateral and bilateral consultations.

### Executive Committee decisions related to CAP

26. While preparing this proposal, UNEP took into account the specific Executive Committee decisions related to CAP, which are:

- Decision 53/21, which requested UNEP, in future submissions on the CAP budget, to continue: (I) Providing detailed information on the activities for which the global funds would be used; (ii) Extending the prioritization of funding between CAP budget lines so as to accommodate changing priorities and to provide details on the reallocations made in its budget following Executive Committee decisions 47/24 and 50/26. The decisions also requested UNEP to report on current staff post levels and to inform the Executive Committee of any changes therein particularly as they related to increased budget allocations.
- Decision 52/7, which followed the *Final Report on the Evaluation of the CAP Programme*, and which requests UNEP to consider further regionalization of CAP resources and to focus the CAP on specific priority areas and activities.
- Decision 50/26, which requires that (a) UNEP would, in future submissions, provide details on the activities for which the funds for global awareness-raising would be used; (b) UNEP was encouraged to continue extending the prioritization of funding among CAP budget lines so as to accommodate changing priorities; and (c) The CAP budget should only be spent in accordance with the terms of reference for the financial mechanism contained in Article 10 of the Montreal Protocol and therefore resources should not be spent on inter-multilateral environmental agreement coordination activities.
- Decision 47/24, which requires that (a) Requests for future increases in the CAP budget would be limited to 3 per cent, unless the Executive Committee was given evidence that inflationary pressures justify otherwise; and (b) UNEP was

encouraged to continue to extend the prioritization of funding between CAP budget lines so as to accommodate changing priorities.

### **Financial analysis**

27. A review of the budgeted personnel costs was done to evaluate if indeed they are sufficient to cover the cost of staff. For staff cost adjustments, these are based on standard salary cost formulated by United Nations Headquarters, these take into account decisions of the International Civil Service Commission on a variety of staff entitlements (such as dependency allowance and education grant) as well as other factors affecting the costs including inflation and variation in exchange rates. A review of the budget performance for 2007 as well as the projections for the years 2008 and 2009 was done.

### **BUDGET DETAILS**

28. The elements and costs for the 2009 CAP budget proposal are similar to those approved for UNEP in 2008 to delivery its compliance assistance services. This section describes the changes in the context of the applicable Executive Committee decision.

### **Staffing lines**

29. In accordance with Decision 53/21, UNEP is reporting on current staff post levels and inform the Executive Committee of any changes therein, particularly as they related to increased budget allocations. The following Budget Lines (BLs) have been modified.

30. BL 1106 – Information Officer (Paris). This line will be budgeted at 9 months to enable the use of short term experts for varied needs related to the three track approach mentioned earlier. The balance from this line will be used to support regional information exchange templates and tools related to the servicing sector. This post will be maintained in the CAP budget and may be proposed for recruitment in 2010.

31. BL 1107 - Programme Officer – HCFC (Paris). This post is to be reclassified from (P2) to (P3). In addition to the existing Helpdesk duties, this post will be responsible for monitoring, troubleshooting and supporting the HPMP preparation process across CAP, to ensure steady speed of implementation and consistency across CAP teams. This post will also be responsible for the HCFC Help Centre which provides information to NOUs about policies and technologies to avoid or replace HCFCs.

32. BL 1110 – ROA Programme Officer– HPMP. This post (formerly RNC for English-speaking Africa at a P4 level) will be converted into a Programme Officer – HPMP at a P4 level. The duties of the post BL 1112 (former RMP Officer) will be transferred to this post, making it responsible for RMPs, TPMPs, NPPs and HPMPs.

33. BL 1112 - ROA Programme Officer. This post at a P3 level will be reoriented to that of a P-3 Programme Officer, who will be focused on specific LVC-related compliance assistance and issues related to data reporting, coordination of IS projects,

and monitoring of phase out of methyl bromide, halon, CTC for a selected number of countries.

34. BL 1118 - Regional Network Coordinator (ROAP). The duties will include oversight of the additional regional Network of Pacific Island Countries (PICs). A high level of coordination is needed in light of Executive Committee meeting decisions relating to achieving compliance of the countries in the region. The level of interaction with other agencies and Governments in large as well as small countries are expected to increase on account of achieving 2010 compliance targets as well as the additional HCFC work to address the 2013 and 2015 targets. These increased activities, as well as the interactions with senior Government officials, Ministers and senior officers in the other Implementing Agencies and bilateral agencies will require the expertise and experience of a more senior staff member. This post is proposed to be reclassified from (P4) to (P5).

35. BL 1120 - PIC Network Coordinator (ROAP). In addition to HCFC phase-out strategy preparation and implementation and completion of HPMPs additional responsibilities have been assigned to this post to coordinate network activities for 13 Pacific Island Countries (see Annex VI for a description of this proposed Network). This post is to be reclassified from (P3) to (P4).

36. BL 1125 - Regional Network Coordinator (ROA). This post, which previously had a responsibility for only one region in Africa, will now be given the additional responsibility for coordinating regional CAP activities for two regions of Africa and for managing the work of entire ROA CAP team (which will allow for the harmonization of the work of that team). A high level of coordination is needed in light of Executive Committee meeting decisions relating to achieving compliance in a large number of LVCs and countries with diverse needs in Africa. The level of interaction with other agencies and Governments are expected to increase on account of achieving 2010 compliance targets as well as the additional HCFC work to address the 2013 and 2015 targets. These increased activities, as well as the interactions with senior Government officials, Ministers and senior officers in the other Implementing Agencies and bilateral agencies will require the expertise and experience of a more senior staff member. This post is to be reclassified from (P4) to (P5).

37. Titles of specific posts. The titles of various posts have been harmonized to “Programme Officer” to reflect their increased role in supporting the three tracks mentioned above, in addition to their core specialty areas. The posts are: BL 1107 -1124 (excepting the Regional Network Coordinators).

38. BL 1304 - Assistant Monitoring & Administration (Paris). This post is to be reclassified from (G5) to (G6). With the increase in project activities within the CAP additional responsibilities have been assigned to this post that include sub-allotting and monitoring funds between the regions. In depth analysis of budget reports and resolving discrepancies while monitoring budget allocations, expenditures, unspent balances including for the regional offices.

39. BL 1309- RNC Assistant (ROA). Post is to be reclassified from (G5) to (G6). Given the increase in work volumes arising out of HCFC phase-out activities simultaneously to implementation of Total Phase-out Management Plans (TPMPs), the post would have to handle increase in responsibilities relating to follow up with the monitoring, drafting agreements and reporting. This will include follow-ups on payments done through UNDP.

40. BL 1311- RNC Assistant (ROLAC). Post is to be reclassified from (G5) to (G6). Given the increase in work volumes arising out of HCFC phase-out activities simultaneously to TPMP implementation, the SM would have to handle increase in responsibilities relating to follow-up with the monitoring, drafting agreements and reporting. This will include follow-ups on payments done through UNDP.

41. BL 1314 - Office Assistant (ROAP). Post is to be reclassified from (G5) to (G6). Given the increase in work volumes arising out of HCFC phase-out activities simultaneously to TPMP implementation, the post would have to handle increase in responsibilities relating to follow-up with the monitoring, drafting agreements and reporting. This will include follow-ups on payments done through UNDP.

42. BL 1315 - RNC Assistant (ROWA). Post is to be reclassified from (G5) to (G6). Given the increase in work volumes arising out of HCFC phase-out activities simultaneously to TPMP implementation, the post would have to handle increase in responsibilities relating to follow-up with the monitoring, drafting agreements and reporting. This will include follow-ups on payments done through UNDP.

### **Reallocations**

43. In accordance with Decision 53/21, is providing the following details on the reallocations made in its budget following Executive Committee decisions 47/24 and 50/26. UNEP has continued extending the prioritization of funding among CAP budget lines so as to accommodate changing priorities in the following budget lines

44. BL 1600 - Staff Travel. There is a total reduction of 12% on the 2009 budget as compared to the 2008 budget. This is based on projected savings from combining follow-up project implementing missions with the network meetings. In the case of ROLAC CAP, office travel costs are cheaper from Panama as opposed to from its initial location Mexico. These savings have been distributed to other lines within the personnel budget subgroup to bring the budget more inline with the actual staff costs taking into account inflation and fluctuation rates affecting the cost of living in the 5 different duty stations in which the CAP staff is based. The increase in total allocation in this subgroup BL 1900 has been kept to less than 3%.

### **Reprioritisation**

45. In accordance with Decision 53/21, UNEP has extended the prioritization of funding between CAP budget lines so as to accommodate changing priorities in the following budget lines.

46. BL 2000 - Subcontracts. The increase in this group is 3% the funds have been reprioritized to create a budget for Regional Information Exchange on Servicing Sector.

47. BL 3000 - Meetings/conferences. The increase in this group is 7%. This is as a result of creating a budget of US\$ 60,000 for the network of Pacific Island countries. This will focus assistance to at least 5 countries in the Pacific Region faced with compliance issues.

### **Regionalisation**

48. In accordance with Decision 52/7, UNEP has further regionalization CAP resources by affecting a net increase in the Regional activity budget lines, with a corresponding decrease in the share of the budget allocated to Paris. Apart from a 3% increase in the Rent budget line, the operational budget for the Paris office has been kept at the same level as 2008 with reduction in the Paris staff travel and communication budget lines. Those funds were then distributed across the Regional budget lines as required.

49. BL 1106 – Information Officer (Paris). As mentioned above, some of the funds from this Paris-based post will be used to support regional information exchange related to the servicing sector in 2009.

### **Global Awareness**

50. In accordance with Decision 53/21 and 50/26, UNEP is providing detailed information on the activities for which the global awareness-raising funds would be used in Annex III.

51. BL 2305 - Adaptable media materials for International Ozone Day. This budget allocation will be used by the Information Clearinghouse to produce awareness raising materials for National Ozone Units that can be easily used, adapted and/or translated for use in the celebrations of the 2009 International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer and other awareness events throughout the year. The Information Clearinghouse will raise high-level awareness related to the remaining and new challenges of the Montreal Protocol .in order to facilitate communication and provide tools to all stakeholders in the Article 5 countries. Moreover, as a follow-up activity to the production of *OzonAction Education Pack for the Secondary Schools*, the Information Clearinghouse will continue the activities in creating of a global network of NGOs, teachers and schools in close cooperation with the NOUs to ensure proper dissemination of the materials in the regions and to promote the global Ozzy Ozone education strategy which is aimed at long-term sustainability of the Montreal Protocol.

### **Justification for 3 per cent increase**

52. In accordance with Decision 47/24, UNEP is not requesting more than 3 per cent increase in the 2009 CAP budget.

## **GUIDANCE SOUGHT FROM THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

53. In accordance with Decision 50/26, the CAP budget should only be spent in accordance with the terms of reference for the financial mechanism contained in Article 10 of the Montreal Protocol and resources would not be spent on inter-multilateral environmental agreement coordination activities, without clear Executive Committee approval.

54. Given the decisions of the MOP and the Executive Committee (notably 54/39), UNEP needs to promote activities related to climate benefits/emissions reductions, energy efficiency, low/zero GWP technology, and ODS destruction, when implementing the activities under the Multilateral Fund. UNEP OzonAction would accordingly need to interact with institutions and entities dealing with relevant climate activities, in order to benefit Article 5 countries and ozone protection.

55. UNEP therefore requests clarification on decision 50/26, specifically on “resources would not be spent on inter-multilateral environmental agreement coordination activities, without clear Executive Committee approval” to enable CAP to provide assistance to Article 5 countries.

## Annex I : 2009 CAP Budget Proposal.

	Bud Ln	Component	Location			CAP 2008 approved at ExCom 53	CAP 2009 Proposal ExCom 56	
<b>10</b>	<b>PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT</b>							
	1100	<i>Project personnel</i>						
		<b>Title</b>		<b>Level</b>	<b>m/m</b>			
	1101	Head of Branch	Paris	D1	10	190,080	191,000	
	1102	Network & Policy Manager	Paris	P5	12	190,080	207,000	
	1103	Capacity Building Manager	Paris	P4	12	172,800	181,000	
	1104	Information Manager	Paris	P4	12	163,080	181,000	
	1105	Monitoring & Administration Officer	Paris	P3	12	146,880	152,000	
	1106	Information Officer	Paris	P3	9	146,880	114,000	
	1107	Programme Officer - HCFC	Paris	P3	12	135,000	152,000	
	1108	Programme Officer - ECA / Paris	Paris / ECA	P3	12	146,880	152,000	
	1109	Programme Officer - Information Technology	Paris	P3	6	73,440	76,000	
	1110	ROA Programme Officer - HPMP	Nairobi	P4	12	159,600	167,000	
	1111	ROA Programme Officer - Policy and Enforcement	Nairobi	P4	12	156,000	167,000	
	1112	ROA Programme Officer - HPMP	Nairobi	P3	12	123,600	137,000	
	1113	ROA Programme Officer - Methyl Bromide	Nairobi	P3	12	123,600	137,000	
	1114	ROLAC Regional Network Coordinator	Panama	P4	12	151,006	153,000	
	1115	ROLAC Programme Officer - Policy and Enforcement	Panama	P4	12	143,640	153,000	
	1116	ROLAC Programme Officer - HPMP	Panama	P3	12	130,680	130,000	
	1117	ROLAC Programme Officer - Methyl Bromide	Panama	P3	12	130,680	130,000	
	1118	ROAP Regional Network Coordinator	Bangkok	P5	12	150,000	174,000	
	1119	ROAP Programme Officer - Policy and Enforcement	Bangkok	P4	12	142,000	152,000	
	1120	ROAP PIC Network Coordinator - HPMP	Bangkok	P4	12	140,000	152,000	
	1121	ROAP Programme Officer - HPMP	Bangkok	P3	12	135,000	124,000	
	1122	ROWA Regional Network Coordinator	Bahrain	P4	12	162,410	179,000	
	1123	ROWA Programme Officer - HPMP	Bahrain	P3	12	152,399	151,000	
	1124	ROWA Programme Officer - Policy and Enforcement	Bahrain	P3	12	152,399	151,000	
	1125	ROA Regional Network Coordinator	Nairobi	P5	12	159,600	194,000	
	1126	ECA Regional Network Coordinator	ECA	P3	12	146,880	152,000	
	1199	<i>Sub-total</i>				<b>3,824,614</b>	<b>4,009,000</b>	
	1300	<i>Programme Assistance (General Service staff)</i>						
		<b>Title/Description</b>		<b>Level</b>	<b>m/m</b>			
	1301	Secretary Chief	Paris	G6	12	93,960	94,000	
	1302	Assistant Network Manager	Paris	G5	12	81,742	83,000	
	1303	Assistant Clearinghouse	Paris	G6	12	93,960	94,000	
	1304	Assistant Monitoring & Administration	Paris	G6	12	84,230	94,000	
	1305	Assistant IS/RMP/CP	Paris	G5	12	76,500	83,000	
	1306	Assistant Programme	Paris	G5	12	76,500	83,000	
	1307	Assistant Data & Documentation	Paris	G5	12	84,230	83,000	
	1309	ROA RNC Assistant	Nairobi	G6	12	26,700	35,000	
	1310	ROA Office Assistant	Nairobi	G5	12	26,700	28,000	
	1311	ROLAC RNC Assistant	Panama	G6	12	35,920	36,000	
	1312	ROLAC Office Assistant	Panama	G5	12	35,920	29,000	
	1313	ROAP-SA RNC Assistant	Bangkok	G5	12	38,800	43,000	
	1314	ROAP Office Assistant	Bangkok	G6	12	45,000	55,000	
	1315	ROWA RNC Assistant	Bahrain	G6	12	37,662	44,000	
	1316	ROWA Office Assistant	Bahrain	G5	12	37,662	36,000	
	1317	Temporary assistance CAP				67,500	68,000	
	1318	RNC ECA Assistant	ECA	G5	12	76,500	83,000	
	1399	<i>Sub-total</i>				<b>1,019,486</b>	<b>1,071,000</b>	
	1600	<i>Travel on official business (UNEP staff)</i>						
	1601	Paris staff travel	Paris			219,390	200,000	
	1602	ROA staff travel	Nairobi			159,600	135,000	
	1603	ROLAC staff travel	Panama			105,060	90,000	
	1604	ROAP-SA / PIC staff travel	Bangkok			85,490	65,000	
	1605	ROWA staff travel	Bahrain			85,000	70,000	
	1606	ECA staff travel	ECA			23,820	35,000	
	1699	<i>Sub-total</i>				<b>678,360</b>	<b>595,000</b>	
	<b>1999</b>	<b>COMPONENT TOTAL</b>					<b>5,522,460</b>	<b>5,675,000</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>SUB CONTRACT COMPONENT</b>							
	2200	<i>Sub-contracts (MOUs/LAs for supporting organizations)</i>						
	2202	ROA Sub-contracts with supporting organizations	Nairobi			53,600	30,000	
	2203	ROLAC Sub-contracts with supporting organizations	Panama			11,670	12,000	
	2204	ROAP Sub-contracts with supporting organizations	Bangkok			30,900	31,000	
	2205	ROWA Sub-contracts with supporting organizations	Bahrain			50,000	52,000	
	2206	ECA Sub-contracts with supporting organizations	ECA			38,110	40,000	
	2212	ROA Regional awareness raising	Nairobi			47,290	49,000	
	2213	ROLAC Regional awareness raising	Panama			73,202	75,000	

## Annex I : 2009 CAP Budget Proposal.

	Bud Ln	Component	Location		CAP 2008 approved at ExCom 53	CAP 2009 Proposal ExCom 56
	2214	ROAP Regional awareness raising	Bangkok		47,380	40,000
	2215	ROWA Regional awareness raising	Bahrain		23,000	24,000
	2216	ECA Regional awareness raising	ECA		23,690	25,000
	2299	<i>Sub-total</i>			398,842	378,000
	2300	<i>Sub-contracts (for commercial purposes)</i>				
	2301	Technical and policy information materials	Paris		63,907	64,000
	2302	OzonAction Newsletter / Thematic Special Issues	Paris		100,000	100,000
	2303	Illustration/graphics/layout design	Paris		18,540	18,000
	2304	Exhibition/outreach	Paris		20,600	20,000
	2305	Adaptable media materials for the International Ozone Day	Paris		203,417	200,000
	2306	Regional Information Exchange on Servicing Sector	Regional			50,000
	2399	<i>Sub-total</i>			406,464	452,000
	<b>2999</b>	<b>COMPONENT TOTAL</b>			<b>805,306</b>	<b>830,000</b>
<b>30</b>	<b>TRAINING COMPONENT</b>					
	3300	<i>Meetings/conferences</i>				
	3301	Advisory and Consultative Meetings - Paris	Paris		31,000	31,000
	3302	ROA network meetings/thematic workshops	Nairobi		260,500	268,000
	3303	ROLAC network meetings/thematic workshops	Panama		181,414	187,000
	3304	ROAP-SA network meetings/thematic workshops	Bangkok		95,000	85,000
	3305	ROWA network meetings/thematic workshops	Bahrain		80,000	83,000
	3306	ECA network meetings/thematic workshops	ECA		126,690	131,000
	3307	PIC network meetings/thematic workshops	Bangkok			60,000
	3312	ROA South-South cooperation	Nairobi		33,000	35,000
	3313	ROLAC South-South cooperation	Panama		42,600	44,000
	3314	ROAP South-South cooperation	Bangkok		58,710	50,000
	3315	ROWA South-South cooperation	Bahrain		32,000	33,000
	3316	ECA South-South cooperation	ECA		26,780	28,000
	3399	<i>Sub-total</i>			967,694	1,035,000
	<b>3999</b>	<b>COMPONENT TOTAL</b>			<b>967,694</b>	<b>1,035,000</b>
<b>40</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT AND PREMISES COMPONENT</b>					
	4100	<i>Expendable equipment (items under \$1,500 each)</i>				
	4101	Office supplies - Paris and ECA	Paris / ECA		14,420	14,000
	4102	Office supplies - Regions	Regional		35,819	37,000
	4199	<i>Sub-total</i>			50,239	51,000
	4200	<i>Non-expendable equipment</i>				
	4201	Office equipment / computer - Paris and ECA	Paris / ECA		20,600	21,000
	4202	Office equipment / computer - Regions	Regional		38,120	40,000
	4299	<i>Sub-total</i>			58,720	61,000
	4300	<i>Rental of premises</i>				
	4301	Office rental - Paris and ECA	Paris / ECA		324,038	334,000
	4302	Office rental - Regions	Regional		128,511	132,000
	4399	<i>Sub-total</i>			452,549	466,000
	<b>4999</b>	<b>COMPONENT TOTAL</b>			<b>561,508</b>	<b>578,000</b>
<b>50</b>	<b>MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT</b>					
	5100	<i>Operation and maintenance of equipment</i>				
	5101	Rental and maintenance of office equipment - Paris and ECA	Paris		20,600	21,000
	5102	Rental and maintenance of office equipment - Regions	Regional		30,239	32,000
	5199	<i>Sub-total</i>			50,839	53,000
	5200	<i>Reporting cost</i>				
	5201	Reporting/reproduction costs	Paris		10,000	10,000
	5202	Translations - Regions	Regional		30,539	20,000
	5299	<i>Sub-total</i>			40,539	30,000
	5300	<i>Sundry</i>				
	5301	Communication & dissemination - Paris and ECA	Paris / ECA		207,952	200,000
	5302	Communication - Regions	Regional		86,792	89,000
	5399	<i>Sub-total</i>			294,744	289,000
	<b>5999</b>	<b>COMPONENT TOTAL</b>			<b>386,122</b>	<b>372,000</b>
	<b>99</b>	<b>TOTAL DIRECT PROJECT COST</b>			<b>8,243,090</b>	<b>8,490,000</b>
		<i>Programme support costs (8%)</i>			659,447	679,200
<b>90</b>	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				<b>8,902,537</b>	<b>9,169,200</b>

## Annex I (b) : 2009 CAP Budget Proposal.

### Explanatory Notes for the 2009 CAP Budget Proposal

Budget Line	Component	Comments
<i>Project</i>	<i>Personnel Component</i>	
1101	Head of Branch	Balance of Cost provided by UNEP Core Accounts
1102	Network & Policy Manager	Indicative standard salary costs applied based on the Duty Station
1103	Capacity Building Manager	Indicative standard salary costs applied based on the Duty Station
1104	Information Manager	Indicative standard salary costs applied based on the Duty Station
1105	Monitoring & Administration Officer	Indicative standard salary costs applied based on the Duty Station
1106	Information Officer	Indicative standard salary costs applied based on the Duty Station
1107	Programme Officer - HCFC	Post to be reclassified at P3 level, plus based on Standard Cost
1108	Programme Officer - ECA / Paris	Indicative standard salary costs applied based on the Duty Station
1109	Programme Officer - Information Technology	Indicative standard salary costs applied based on the Duty Station
1110	ROA Programme Officer - HPMP	Indicative standard salary costs applied based on the Duty Station
1111	ROA Programme Officer - Policy and Enforcement	Indicative standard salary costs applied based on the Duty Station
1112	ROA Programme Officer	Indicative standard salary costs applied based on the Duty Station
1113	ROA Programme Officer - Methyl Bromide	Indicative standard salary costs applied based on the Duty Station
1114	ROLAC Regional Network Coordinator	Indicative standard salary costs applied based on the Duty Station
1115	ROLAC Programme Officer - Policy and Enforcement	Indicative standard salary costs applied based on the Duty Station
1116	ROLAC Programme Officer - HPMP	Indicative standard salary costs applied based on the Duty Station
1117	ROLAC Programme Officer - Methyl Bromide	Indicative standard salary costs applied based on the Duty Station
1118	ROAP Regional Network Coordinator	Post to be reclassified at P5 level, plus based on Standard Cost
1119	ROAP Programme Officer - Policy and Enforcement	Indicative standard salary costs applied based on the Duty Station
1120	ROAP PIC Network Coordinator - HPMP	Post to be reclassified at P4 level, plus based on Standard Cost
1121	ROAP Programme Officer - HPMP	Indicative standard salary costs applied based on the Duty Station
1122	ROWA Regional Network Coordinator	Indicative standard salary costs applied based on the Duty Station
1123	ROWA Programme Officer - HPMP	Indicative standard salary costs applied based on the Duty Station
1124	ROWA Programme Officer - Policy and Enforcement	Indicative standard salary costs applied based on the Duty Station
1125	ROA Regional Network Coordinator	Post to be reclassified at P5 level, plus based on Standard Cost
1126	ECA Regional Network Coordinator	Indicative standard salary costs applied based on the Duty Station
<i>Sub-total</i>		<i>6% Net Increase</i>
<i>Programme Assistance (General Service staff)</i>		
	Title/Description	
1301	Secretary Chief	Indicative standard salary costs applied based on the Duty Station
1302	Assistant Network Manager	Indicative standard salary costs applied based on the Duty Station
1303	Assistant Clearinghouse	Indicative standard salary costs applied based on the Duty Station
1304	Assistant Monitoring & Administration	Post to be reclassified at G6 level, plus based on Standard Cost
1305	Assistant IS/RMP/CP	Indicative standard salary costs applied based on the Duty Station
1306	Assistant Programme	Indicative standard salary costs applied based on the Duty Station
1307	Assistant Data & Documentation	Indicative standard salary costs applied based on the Duty Station
1309	ROA RNC Assistant	Post to be reclassified at G6 level, plus based on Standard Cost
1310	ROA Office Assistant	Indicative standard salary costs applied based on the Duty Station
1311	ROLAC RNC Assistant	Indicative standard salary costs applied based on the Duty Station
1312	ROLAC Office Assistant	Indicative standard salary costs applied based on the Duty Station
1313	ROAP-SA RNC Assistant	Indicative standard salary costs applied based on the Duty Station
1314	ROAP Office Assistant	Post to be reclassified at G6 level, plus based on Standard Cost
1315	ROWA RNC Assistant	Post to be reclassified at G6 level, plus based on Standard Cost
1316	ROWA Office Assistant	Indicative standard salary costs applied based on the Duty Station
1317	Temporary assistance CAP	
1318	RNC ECA Assistant	Indicative standard salary costs applied based on the Duty Station
<i>Sub-total</i>		<i>5% Net Increase</i>
<i>Travel on official business (UNEP staff)</i>		
1601	Paris staff travel	Savings from combining project missions with network meetings
1602	ROA staff travel	Savings from combining project missions with network meetings
1603	ROLAC staff travel	Travel costs are cheaper from Panama as compared to Mexico
1604	ROAP-SA / PIC staff travel	Reduced and funds reallocated to BL 3307 PIC Network
1605	ROWA staff travel	Savings from combining project missions with network meetings
1606	ECA staff travel	Reallocation from BL 1601 to provide additional support to ECA missions
<i>Sub-total</i>		<i>12% Net Decrease</i>
<b>COMPONENT TOTAL</b>		<b>3% Net Increase</b>
<i>Sub-contracts (MOUs/LAs for supporting organizations)</i>		
2202	ROA Sub-contracts with supporting organizations	Budget reduced and funds reprioritized for other activities within the group

## Annex I (b) : 2009 CAP Budget Proposal.

Budget Line	Component	Comments
2203	ROLAC Sub-contracts with supporting organizations	Standard minimal increase
2204	ROAP Sub-contracts with supporting organizations	Standard minimal increase
2205	ROWA Sub-contracts with supporting organizations	Standard minimal increase
2206	ECA Sub-contracts with supporting organizations	Standard minimal increase
2212	ROA Regional awareness raising	Standard minimal increase
2213	ROLAC Regional awareness raising	Standard minimal increase
2214	ROAP Regional awareness raising	Budget reduced and funds reprioritized for other activities within the group
2215	ROWA Regional awareness raising	Standard minimal increase
2216	ECA Regional awareness raising	Standard minimal increase
<i>Sub-total</i>		<i>5% net decrease</i>
<i>Sub-contracts (for commercial purposes)</i>		
2301	Technical and policy information materials	No increase to the 2008 budget
2302	OzonAction Newsletter / Thematic Special Issues	No increase to the 2008 budget
2303	Illustration/graphics/layout design	Budget reduced and funds reprioritized for other activities within the group
2304	Exhibition/outreach	Budget reduced and funds reprioritized for other activities within the group
2305	Adaptable media materials for the International Ozone	Budget reduced and funds reprioritized for other activities within the group
2306	Regional Information Exchange on Servicing Sector	Regional information line created
<i>Sub-total</i>		<i>11% net increase</i>
<b>COMPONENT TOTAL</b>		<b>3% Net Increase</b>
<i>Meetings/conferences</i>		
3301	Advisory and Consultative Meetings - Paris	No increase to the 2008 budget
3302	ROA network meetings/thematic workshops	Standard minimal increase
3303	ROLAC network meetings/thematic workshops	Standard minimal increase
3304	ROAP-SA network meetings/thematic workshops	Reduced and funds reallocated to BL 3307 PIC Network
3305	ROWA network meetings/thematic workshops	Standard minimal increase
3306	ECA network meetings/thematic workshops	Standard minimal increase
3307	PIC network meetings/thematic workshops	Line created to cover meeting cost for the network for the Pacific Island Countries
3312	ROA South-South cooperation	Standard minimal increase
3313	ROLAC South-South cooperation	Standard minimal increase
3314	ROAP South-South cooperation	Reduced and funds reallocated to BL 3307 PIC Network
3315	ROWA South-South cooperation	Standard minimal increase
3316	ECA South-South cooperation	Standard minimal increase
<i>Sub-total</i>		
<b>COMPONENT TOTAL</b>		<b>7% Net Increase</b>
<i>Expendable equipment (items under \$1,500 each)</i>		
4101	Office supplies - Paris and ECA	Budget reduced and funds reprioritized for other activities within the group
4102	Office supplies - Regions	Standard minimal increase
<i>Sub-total</i>		
<i>Non-expendable equipment</i>		
4201	Office equipment / computer - Paris and ECA	Standard minimal increase
4202	Office equipment / computer - Regions	Standard minimal increase
<i>Sub-total</i>		
<i>Rental of premises</i>		
4301	Office rental - Paris and ECA	Standard minimal increase
4302	Office rental - Regions	Standard minimal increase
<i>Sub-total</i>		
<b>COMPONENT TOTAL</b>		<b>3% Net Increase</b>
<i>Operation and maintenance of equipment</i>		
5101	Rental and maintenance of office equipment - Paris and	Standard minimal increase
5102	Rental and maintenance of office equipment - Regions	Standard minimal increase
<i>Sub-total</i>		
<i>Reporting cost</i>		
5201	Reporting/reproduction costs	No increase to the 2008 budget
5202	Translations - Regions	Budget reduced and funds reprioritized for other activities.
<i>Sub-total</i>		
<i>Sundry</i>		
5301	Communication & dissemination - Paris and ECA	Budget reduced and funds reprioritized for other activities.
5302	Communication - Regions	Standard minimal increase
<i>Sub-total</i>		
<b>COMPONENT TOTAL</b>		<b>4% Net decrease</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT PROJECT COST</b>		<b>3% Total Increase</b>

## **ANNEX II: HIGHLIGHTS OF CAP'S ACHIEVEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD OF 1 JANUARY TO 12 SEPTEMBER 2008**

### *Data reporting assistance*

#### ROA

- The Africa CAP team ensured countries reported data to both Secretariats following the latest reporting formats. Presentations on the reporting formats were made at both thematic meetings and main meetings of the Regional Networks. Specific guidance was given during bilateral discussions with National Ozone Units that required specific assistance. The Multilateral Fund Secretariat and Ozone Secretariat were invited to the 2008 network meetings and requested to make presentations on data reporting. Prior to countries reporting data, the CAP teams prepared and circulated update on each country's compliance status and the benchmarks for subsequent compliance requirement.

#### ROAP

- In ROAP region, assistance was provided to countries in data reporting for Article 7 to the Ozone Secretariat and CP progress report to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat. Guidance was provided during the network meetings in 2007-2008 and through regular coordination with the countries on the new CP progress data reporting format and web-based data reporting for CP progress report with support from Multilateral Fund Secretariat. Increasingly countries are adopting this format in the region.
- During the Joint Network Meeting of SA and SEAP held in Langkawi, **Malaysia**, and in Bali (**Indonesia**) in November 2007, a session was conducted by Multilateral Fund Secretariat staff on data reporting requirement under CP progress report and use of e-based reporting formats.
- Periodically, CAP team provides clarifications to the countries on CP Progress reporting and Article 7 data reporting.

#### ROLAC

- The CAP/ROLAC continually communicates with the 33 countries of the LAC region with reminders on the deadline to report to the MLF and OS. These communications are done during the meeting of NOO, emails, phone calls and on the e-forums. In the communications to countries, reminders are given on the respective formats. This is especially useful in the case of the MLF as a new format was introduced, but NOOs do not perceive changes clearly or may have doubts about the requirements.
- Closer follow up to the mandatory dates of reporting: the CAP liaises with the MLF and OS on countries that may not yet have submitted data. The CAP then works with such countries in getting the data submitted to the respective secretariats
- Follow-up on submissions: the CAP coordinates on any queries that the respective secretariats may have. For example, when the OS receives data, an email is sent to the NOO (with copy to the CAP) for accuracy verification. There were cases in which the country's

request changed before the data was officially tabled. The CAP assists in the coordination and quality review on these requests.

- CAP assists countries with specific needs for preparation and reporting of data. Details of this service could include country mission to work with the NOO, customs, importers and distributors on the analysis for raw data, preparation of data forms, cross checking that the data, in the formats required by the OS and MLF, are concurrent. This process also entails training and retraining of the NOO and Customs in the process of data management and reporting.

## ROWA

The ROWA/CAP team helped ensure timely, complete and quality reporting to the Secretariats through close follow up and communication with member states in West Asia as well as providing them with the proper guidance.

## ECA

The ECA CAP provided support in facilitating the communication between OS and the NOUs and the improvement of A7 data reporting. Overall, the ECA network countries have a positive record in terms of compliance and data reporting. Few countries face compliance issues and usually return quickly to compliance or develop plans of action. Nevertheless, some countries have to double their efforts to meet the 2010 phase out targets.

- **Bosnia & Herzegovina** did not receive IS support for more than 4 years because the contract with UNIDO could not yet be signed. It was therefore not in a position to collect and report CP and A7 data for 2007 and the ECA network provided assistance in this regard. As per their CFC plan of action, they are expected to reduce their CFC consumption from 32.6 ODP tons in 2006 to 3 ODP tons in 2007 and zero in 2008.
- **Turkmenistan** reported A7 data which show that they are in compliance with their phase-out obligations under the Montreal Protocol. However, Executive Committee decided that the country would not receive funds to prepare a TPMP and therefore the country will have to phase-out their remaining CFC consumption of 5.6 ODP tons in 2007 with IS support only.
- **Serbia** has currently no designated Ozone Officer which is affecting project implementation. UNIDO and UNEP are facilitating the designation of a new Ozone Officer through a joint letter to the new Minister.

## *Special assistance to countries in actual or potential non-compliance*

### ROA

Throughout 2008, the ROA CAP team has been reviewing the countries' compliance status in order to guide the NOUs on the way forward. CAP has been liaising with the OS on cases of countries where feedback was required. Network meetings in March and May 2008 were used as forums to discuss separately with countries where 2006 consumption figures were much higher than the 15% target for 2008. Bilateral discussions were held to that effect with several NOUs among them, **Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Chad, D R Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guinea**

**Bissau, Kenya, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo**, Follow-ups done by the team lead to most country reporting their 2007 data. So far no African country was found in non-compliance with the 2007 85% reduction requirement.

### ROAP

Special assistance was provided through informal advisory group discussions during network meetings and through compliance missions to countries and regular email advice. Besides inputs from CAP, inputs from implementing agencies, the Ozone Secretariat, Multilateral Fund Secretariat and other implementation partners are provided to the countries on achieving compliance targets.

In 2008, focus was on potential compliance issues relating to CFCs including CFC MDIs and CTC where 3 countries in the region were implementing an action plan. Potential compliance issues are appropriately highlighted to the respective countries so that they can take timely corrective measures to achieve compliance. This is done in close cooperation with other implementing agencies. (e.g., with UNDP for **Bangladesh** on MDI issues; with UNDP for **Fiji** on methyl bromide phase out; with UNIDO for **Pakistan** on CTC issues). During inter-agency meetings, assistance is provided to the countries in understanding compliance issues confronting them and actions needed to ensure that such issues are addressed (e.g., **Iran** on CFC issues). A regular input through country compliance sheets was provided to the two Implementation Committee meetings in 2007-2008.

### ROLAC

Assistance in addressing non-compliance decisions and countries in potential risk on non compliance:

- 1) **Barbados** and **Haiti**: worked closely with national community and NOO in providing updates and responding to queries received from the OS regarding the establishment of ODS licensing system. In both countries, ROLAC/CAP sent correspondence through the Office of the Regional Director to the respective line ministers on the need and the obligation to establish ODS licensing system. The letter also outlined the support services available through the CAP office to assist in this process. A way forward for both countries has been agreed upon:
  - **Barbados**: licensing system approved and awaiting gazetting
  - **Haiti**: Agreement was to use existing Customs Trade control regulations to include a schedule for ODS and ODS containing technologies. Both the Chief Officer of the Ministry of Environment and the Comptroller of Customs were amenable to this option and agreed that a letter of agreement should be drafted by the first week of September 2008. However, given national disasters facing Haiti due to the back-to-back series of hurricanes affecting the country, all departmental heads are currently addressing more pressing issues.
- 2) **El Salvador**: Support provided through the implementation of the Institutional Strengthening Project and TPMP (UNEP components), which allowed to start the ODS revision process. Main result was to maintain the level of CFC imports under 15% of the base line which is under 45 MT. In 2007 level of imports of Carbon Tetrachloride was 0.01 T and methyl

chloroform 0.27 MT which makes El Salvador in compliance with all its ODS phase out schedule. Quality review of Article 7 data reporting was also provided.

- 3) **Ecuador:** Annual Methyl Bromide consumption in 2005 was higher than baseline and the year 2007 saw a 20% reduction. It seems that in 2008 imports have reduced to 85 T for soil uses and 17 T for QPS, which puts the country back to compliance. The World Bank is the IA for the methyl bromide phase-out project in the country. Through country missions by UNEP Methyl Bromide Officer, advice to NOU and country authorities has been provided regarding policy and methyl bromide import controls. A new system of crosschecking information among Quarantine Department, Customs, and Ozone Unit is implemented in order to limit and control the use of methyl bromide.
- 4) **Paraguay:** country was given assistance in reviewing their data. It also received guidance on the analysis of imports, classification, and preparation of reports and in the preparation of response letter to the OS on compliance management for CTC and CFCs.
- 5) **Venezuela:** a Plan of Action to return to compliance was drafted. It was agreed between the Ministries of Economy and Environment and was prepared with the technical support of UNIDO while UNEP assisted in facilitating national dialogue. Provided additional guidelines to National Ozone Unit for answering questions from Implementation Committee and Ozone Secretariat.

## ROWA

CAP ROWA provided support to **Saudi Arabia** with regard to its request to change the baseline data of methyl bromide through technical expertise provided to assess the sectoral consumptions and prepare a detailed report as per decision XV/19. CAP/ROWA is also following up with **UAE** on the clarification requested by the Implementation Committee on its CFC & CTC consumption, although the country did not ask for assistance. Plans are made to support Iraq as a new party through exchanging experience and field visits with other countries in the region like **Jordan**, **Lebanon** and **Yemen**.

## ECA

Conducted detailed assessment of the individual situation of the A5 countries regarding their compliance with the Montreal Protocol:

- Compliance sessions during ECA network meetings
- Trend analysis of consumption data and early warning during ECA network meetings (Albania 2008)
- Review of legislation / licensing systems whether they cover all ODS including HCFCs as well as imports and exports during ECA network meetings (**Albania** in 2008)

## *Other assistance modalities, such as South-South cooperation*

## ROA

In 2008 the ROA CAP team organized two sub-regional thematic meetings on TPMP implementation. Those meetings involved refrigeration experts from 22 African countries. The team also facilitated participation of experts from countries advanced in their TPMP activities to the train-the-trainers sessions in other countries:

- Refrigeration Expert and Customs Officer from **Burkina Faso** facilitated train-the-trainers sessions in **Chad** and **Guinea Bissau**.
- Refrigeration Experts from **Senegal** facilitated train-the-trainers sessions in **Mali** and **Mauritania**.
- An Expert from **Comoros** facilitates training sessions in **Madagascar** and is scheduled to facilitate training sessions in **Gabon** and **Togo**.
- Experts from **Ghana** and **Nigeria** will help in train-the-trainers sessions for **Gambia**, **Liberia** and **Sierra Leone**.
- Plans are under way for a sub-regional refrigeration workshop for **Malawi**, **Tanzania**, and **Zambia** with the help of experts from **Namibia**.

### ROAP

- Training and other inputs provided through south-south cooperation (e.g., **Maldives** with assistance from **Sri Lanka** for NOU capacity building in March 2008, **Laos** through **Philippines** customs in June 2008, **Bhutan** with assistance from **India** on servicing and retrofit issues in December 2007)
- Cooperation on information sharing through informal PIC that results in controlling illegal trade thus facilitating compliance (information on import-export is shared between all network countries)
- Country level capacity building projects conducted back-to-back with other missions/programs (e.g., Capacity building in **Maldives** back-to-back with CFC MDI phase out workshop in March 2008)

### ROLAC

- Working with USAID and USEPA for the Capacitating of Enforcement officials of member states of the Central America Free Trade Agreements using the Green Customs Approach.
- Working with the North America Working Group on Environment Enforcement and Compliance Cooperation for the finalization of the e-learning tool on ODS for member states of North America.
- NOO of **Cuba** assisting **Haiti** in the establishment of managerial functioning of the NOO, including training.
- Customs Training Unit of **Grenada** assisting **Dominica** to establish institutionalised training programmes for New Customs officers. This includes training of trainers, development of training manuals.

### ROWA

CAP/ROWA worked with two regional groups - the **League of Arab States** (LAS) and the **Gulf Cooperation Council** (GCC) - in prioritizing the new adjustment to Montreal Protocol at high levels. Groups' consultation meetings were also organized to assess each group needs and priorities.

### ECA

Enhanced inter-regional and intra-regional information exchange and cooperation in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol

- Overcoming language barriers between ECA / CEIT countries through joint meetings and simultaneous interpretation
- Overcoming barriers between MLF-funded Article 5 and GEF-funded CEIT countries through joint and co-funded activities
- UNEP internal information exchange mechanism like RNC, PEO, RMPO meetings

Effective direct country-to-country assistance, especially to those countries facing immediate and long-term compliance challenges

- NOU **Macedonia** FYR trained new NOU **Bosnia & Herzegovina**
- NOU **Georgia** assisted NOU **Armenia** in methyl bromide training
- NOU **Macedonia** FYR assisted NOU **Albania** in establishment of legislation
- NOU **Kyrgyzstan** assisted NOU **Turkmenistan** in review of methyl bromide data and Country Programme up-date
- NOU **Croatia** provided assistance to NOU **Bosnia & Herzegovina** on RMP implementation
- NOU **Serbia** and NOU **Macedonia** FYR assisted NOU **Montenegro** as a new Party to kick-start Country Programme implementation

Other intra-regional initiatives to enhance cooperation:

- Contact group meeting on HCFC related Executive Committee decisions, guidelines and phase-out management plans (**Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia FYR, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey, Turkmenistan**) - countries received assistance to discuss the HCFC-related Executive Committee decisions and guidelines as well as the preparation of HCFC national phase-out plans.
- Asia Pacific Enforcement Network meeting, Bangkok, Thailand 24-26 September 2008 (**Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan**) - countries requested assistance to enforce border controls and import / export licensing systems through participation in the Asia Pacific iPIC initiative which involves producing countries like **China, India, Korea**, and the European Community and to participate in the Asia Pacific enforcement network.

### *Facilitation of communication with the Implementation Committee*

#### ROA

The team liaised with the Ozone Secretariat and the concerned countries to ensure updates are provided in line with the recommendations of the Implementation Committee. Special assistance was provided at the wake of the 39th Implementation Committee meeting to **Botswana, DR Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, and Nigeria**.

#### ROAP

CAP-ROAP assisted **Bangladesh, Iran, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Pacific Island countries** in communicating with Implementation Committee, particularly follow-up on 38<sup>th</sup> and 39<sup>th</sup> Implementation Committee recommendations. Special assistance was offered to **Bangladesh** relating to their CFC consumption in MDIs and RAC sector.

## ROWA

CAP/ROWA provided assistance to **Saudi Arabia** and **UAE** to respond to relevant Implementation Committee/MOP recommendations/decisions and to facilitate communication between the countries and the Ozone Secretariat to ensure timely submission of requested information and clarifications.

### *Assistance in policy and legislation development and implementation*

## ROA

In 2008, the Africa CAP team facilitated the establishment of four Customs Enforcement Networks in cooperation with four sub-regional economic organizations (CEMAC, COMESA, ECOWAS and UEMOA). These networks involve customs officers from 36 African Country members of the above organizations. The CAP has also been following-up with individual countries on the status of enactment of their ODS regulations (**Angola, Botswana, Cap Verde, Eritrea, Lesotho, Mozambique, Sao Tome & Principe, and Tanzania.**). So far ODS regulations were enacted in **Cap Verde, Mozambique, Sao Tome & Principe, and Tanzania.**

The CAP team facilitated publications of case studies for **Burkina Faso** and **Zambia** showcasing the success of their ODS regulations in view of sharing experiences with other countries.

## ROAP

- CAP ROAP assisted countries in the Region to establish/improve appropriate legislation and regulations including an import and export licensing system, with focus on **Iran** and **PIC**. One of the highlights of the assistance is the formulation of general policy advice and suggestions for improvement of policies and legislation, specifically with regard to CFCs, Halon, methyl bromide and HCFCs.
- Discussions focusing on HCFCs were held during the network meetings at Bali (Indonesia) and Langkawi (Malaysia) on specific guidance on HCFC import-export controls, HCFC related customs codes for effective data compilation and possible measures on import and export of HCFC using products.
- In 2008, discussions were held with India on controls on consumption of CFCs to ensure smooth phase-out of CFCs in light of decision on accelerated CFC production phase out of the country.
- The Regulation on control of ODS in **Bhutan** has been updated after numerous consultations with the different Ministries and stakeholders and was approved for immediate implementation by the Government at the 26<sup>th</sup> Commission meeting on 21 August 2008.
- Improvement of reporting to the Ozone Secretariat on implementation of licensing systems to conform to Article 4B paragraph 3 and 4 of the Montreal Protocol. The information on licensing with the latest status of the licensing systems in all countries in the Region, for information and use by countries, Ozone Secretariat, MFS and Implementing Agencies, is provided in an Excel database.

- Improved implementation of the licensing systems through the voluntary application of the informal Prior Informed Consent system, in cooperation with the European Commission. In 2008, 17 requests for confirmation of an import by the importing country were made by exporting countries, for them to take a decision on whether or not to give an export license. Of the 17 queries, ten export licenses were not given because the importer was not registered in the importing country, and five were given after conformance response by the importing country. The two remaining queries are still under scrutiny.

## ROLAC

Before CAP, only 3 out of 14 countries of the English Speaking Caribbean region had ODS license system enforced. At the end of 2007, only **Haiti** has not approved an ODS license system. After technical as well as political interventions by CAP and the Regional Director of ROLAC, legislation was approved and Custom Officers have been trained early this year. Therefore, Haiti is expected to enforce its ODS license system by end of current year.

UNEP/ROLAC maintains a working file on the status of licensing system for each country of the LAC. This file is updated annually through bilateral meeting with NOO during main network meetings and on country missions. The objective is to have the licensing system capable of controlling all ODS and to give adequate monitoring and control capabilities for ODS containing technologies. Following the network agreement at the Argentina and Guyana meetings, UNEP/ROLAC is also in the process of establishing an informal prior informed consent (iPIC) mechanism with the LAC and ROAP regions. This process also assists in the control of potential illegal shipments. These enforcement support services are linked and married with the support countries received from RMPs and TPMPs. Specifically, for the period under review, the CAP assisted in the completion of revision of legislation for **Paraguay, Haiti, and Barbados**. The CAP is in the process of assisting **Nicaragua and Peru** in similar processes.

## ROWA

CAP/ROWA worked with **Yemen** in finalizing the bylaws of the ODS legislation 275/2006 and organizing the training workshops for customs officers and key authorities. Work also started with the GCC Secretariat for launching the process of revising the GCC Unified Regulation on ODS Control as well as revising the unified customs HS codes to ensure facilitating ODS monitoring and control. However, the 2007 Montreal adjustment prompted most of the countries 'take a pause' with regard to plans of reviewing and updating ODS regulations/legislations

## ECA

Improved national/regional/sub-regional institutional and legislative frameworks through support of the development of new policies and legal instruments to enable the implementation of ODS phase-out strategies

- Programmatic assistance to ECA countries to review and improve ODS legislation (**Albania, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan**)
- Contact group meetings on legislation (**Turkmenistan**)

## *Assistance in ratification of the Amendments and MP*

### ROA

To date, all African Countries have ratified the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol. The CAP has been guiding the NOUs in the process of preparing ratification documents for the pending amendments and the procedures of sending the documents to the depository. In 2008 three new ratifications of various amendments to the Montreal Protocol were recorded (**Benin, Central African Republic and The Gambia**)

### ROAP

ROAP CAP team is following up closely with **Timor Leste** on its ratification of the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments. Country representatives also participated as observers during the Langkawi Network Meeting held in March 2008. In June 2008, the country has indicated its firm intent to ratify the Montreal Protocol. A country mission is planned for September / October 2008 in view of facilitating and expediting ratification of the country through high level consultations.

### ROWA

In 2008 CAP/ROWA worked with **Iraq**, at all levels, over the last period of years to ensure ratification of the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments. High level meetings and communications were arranged through ROWA RD and in coordination with Ozone Secretariat. Support in drafting the depository documentation was provided which led to Iraq depositing the ratification document of VC, MP and all amendments in June 2008 which made them a party by the 20<sup>th</sup> MOP

### ECA

High level of ratification of the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments:

- Peer pressure through regular presentations during network meetings
- Compliance sessions in the margin of network meetings reviewing the status of ratification
- Follow-up with Ozone Secretariat and UN Depository in NY on instruments of ratification submitted (case of **Turkmenistan**)
- Information on implication of ratification and letter to the Minister (case of **Bosnia & Herzegovina**)

From the ratification status of the ECA network countries, it seems that some Central Asian countries (including the CEIT countries supported by GEF) have difficulties in ratifying the remaining Montreal Protocol amendments. Despite the fact that all countries, except 1, informed that the ratification process has been initiated and is ongoing, only **Turkmenistan** ratified the Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing amendments in 2008. An analysis of the root causes and special assistance may be required.

- **Bosnia & Herzegovina** intends to initiate the ratification process of the Beijing Amendment in 2008. UNIDO and UNEP facilitate the process through information in the implication of ratification and a joint letter to the new Minister.

## *Support to new Parties*

### ROA

The only new Party in the Africa region is **Equatorial Guinea**. The CAP provided support to the government in setting up the NOU and has been providing guidance to the new team in the data collection for reporting and for preparation of the NPOP. A country visit was conducted in February 2008 and direct assistance is also being provided by an expert from **Togo**.

### ROAP

Continuous assistance is being provided to **Afghanistan** and **Bhutan** in the implementation of National Phase out Plan and RMP/TPMP, respectively. Both countries have been able to comply with all their obligations under the Montreal Protocol. Plans for similar assistance are also being prepared for **Timor Leste** once they ratify Montreal Protocol and its amendments.

### ROLAC

There are no new Parties from the Latin America and Caribbean region.

### ROWA

UNEP in cooperation with UNIDO is conducting large capacity building workshop for Iraqi experts to assist them in starting up the implementation of Montreal Protocol, compiling information and submitting country's data and preparing CP/NPP and HPMP. Special session will be organized in the margins of the workshop to explore compliance difficulties with upcoming control measures and possibilities of submitting EUNs.

## *Capacity Building of new National Ozone Officers*

### ROA

Special attention is being given to newly-appointed ODS Officers in **Swaziland** and **Equatorial Guinea** including country visits organized in February to Equatorial Guinea and August to Swaziland. Besides these two NOUs, the CAP continues to facilitate sharing of experiences between several NOUs across the region.

### ROAP

Special support provided to **Afghanistan** and **Bhutan** to sustain their targets. The new Bhutan National Ozone Officer was given special assistance on MP implementation in the country and TPMP implementation.

Support was provided to the new Ozone Officer in **Maldives** in March 2008 along with the national team specifically focusing on TPMP implementation.

### ROLAC

The CAP uses a multitude of tools for the training and capacity building of NOU teams depending on country specific needs. Some these are as follows:

- Use of the e-forum to provide updates on the developments of the Montreal Protocol and other communications from the OzonAction Information Clearinghouse, intelligence information on potential illegal trade of ODS, etc.
- Training at Network Meetings for specific topics such as data management, project reporting and implementation, addressing decisions of the Executive Committees and of the Meeting of Parties, etc.

### ROWA

CAP/ROWA continued to support the acting NOO of **Kuwait** who replaced the late ODS Officer. Assistance included close follow-up on timely and quality reporting and technical assistance in projects implementation and administration related issues. Special support is being dedicated to both **Saudi Arabia** which established a new Ozone Office and to **Iraq** ODS Officer as a new party.

### *Additional CAP capacity-building activities*

#### ROA

The Africa CAP through the Methyl Bromide Officer assisted the West Asia CAP team in organizing a regional workshop on methyl bromide alternatives in the fumigation of dates. In May 2008, the Africa CAP team in cooperation with the West Asia CAP team also facilitated the 1st Joint meeting between English-speaking Africa and West Asia Networks.

During the 2008 thematic meeting, the CAP team facilitated the setting up of 2 sub-regional networks for refrigeration experts in Central Africa and French-speaking West Africa. These networks are meant to promote capacity building of refrigeration technicians in the region through exchange of experiences. Members of the two networks have been exchanging tips on various issues related to the alternative refrigerants.

The Regional CAP team through the PEO was involved in the facilitation of a Green Customs Initiative workshop and presenting the Montreal Protocol component. This workshop, supported and co-organised by the UNEP Division of Environmental Conventions and the Embassy of the United States of America in Ethiopia, involved customs officers from Ethiopia and Djibouti.

#### ROAP

Thematic meeting on CFC MDI phase out held in Langkawi (Malaysia) in March 2008 addressing CFC MDI phase out issues in 5 MDI manufacturing countries and CFC MDI import dependent countries.

Technical consultations with support from GTZ in Langkawi (Malaysia) in March 2008 on HCFC free alternatives in RAC and foam sector.

Inputs on methyl bromide monitoring and reporting including experiences of developing countries in Network Meeting held in Bali (Indonesia), in November 2007.

## ROLAC

The CAP uses a multitude of tools for the training and capacity building of National Ozone teams depending on the country's specific needs. Some of them are as follows:

- Use of the e-forum to provide updates on the developments of the Montreal Protocol and other communications from the OzonAction Clearing house, intelligence information on potential illegal trade of ODS etc.
- Training at Network Meetings for specific topics such as: Data management, project reporting and implementation, addressing decisions of the Executive Committees and of the Meeting of Parties, etc
- Thematic Meetings on MDI held in **Argentina** and **Guyana**, respectively, for LA and Caribbean sub-region, May 2008. Agenda of both workshops focused on: Non-CFC based MDI technology; Exchange experience on national strategies in developing substitute MDI CFC-based products and lessons learned from MDI investment projects in progress. To encourage inter-regional exchange of experiences; RNC ROAP presented ROAP MDI issues and lessons learned during the workshop. Additionally, NOO of Argentina is receiving assistance from ROAP RNC to deal with essential uses nomination and production campaigns.
- Workshop on ODS-free Technology in refrigeration and air conditioning sector, July 2008: 34 senior refrigeration technicians attended a two-day workshop organized jointly with UNDP. The first day session was designed to provide technical information regarding alternatives to CFCs whilst the second day focused on hands-on sessions. Participants had the opportunity to update information on drop-in ternary blends, and a new refrigerant developed in a joint venture of two well-known refrigerant producers. Attending technicians also used the opportunity to discuss the challenges of National Refrigeration Associations and the need to have a regional Caribbean Regional Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Association. The recommendation was that the Caribbean region should have a similar type of workshop annually.
- Workshop to review status of implementation of Terminal Phase-Out Management Plan in the Caribbean sub-region, March 2008: Objectives of the workshop were to review the progress made in the implementation of TPMP, up-date the participants on phase-out activities in other countries and on technical developments, identify areas of common interest and need, and promote faster TPMP implementation. Country participants: **Dominica, Trinidad and Tobago, St. Kitts Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada** and **Saint Lucia**. UNDP as coordinating agency for the TPMPs also attended. The attending NOO expressed that this type of meeting is required and should be an integral part of the TPMP implementation process.
- In July 2008, a Methyl Bromide alternatives workshop was organized by the University of Chile and the Government of **Chile** with the collaboration of UNIDO and UNEP. This workshop was opened by high level authorities of Environment (CONAMA) and Ministry of Agriculture of Chile. Main lectures were by Spanish expert in strawberry production, who was contacted and supported by regional CAP team. Equally, this workshop was enriched with the participation of the Chilean strawberry producers,

represented by more than 50% of the producers of strawberry in Chile. This workshop will be the starting point for the search of methyl bromide alternatives on behalf of the strawberry growers. It will also contribute to maintaining effectively the compliance with methyl bromide consumption in Chile.

- National Training: the CAP staff would conduct specific country meetings and facilitate dedicated training to meeting national challenges. This training involves NOU as well as other national stakeholders. Some examples are:
  - A new Ozone Officer from **Haiti** was appointed in December of 2007. To ensure that the new officer receives the required training for Montreal Protocol implementation, he was received at the ROLAC in Panama, from March 25–27, 2008. NOO was given training in Ozone layer depletion, Montreal Protocol, the training projects approved by the Multilateral Fund implemented by UNEP and UNDP. After this first stage, following a request of Ministry of Environment, Cuba National Ozone Officer continued with such training by means of two south-south cooperation missions to Haiti.
  - Training of Custom Officers of **Nicaragua, Panama and Paraguay** to identify ODS blends in the Custom laboratory of **Mexico**.
  - **El Salvador, Haiti, Paraguay, Panama and Nicaragua** collection and analysis of ODS data, particularly about different blends components to prepare Article 7 data reports according to chemical names.
- **Green Custom Training Workshop in South America and Mexico:** Implementation of a regional “train-the-trainers” workshop on MEAs; compilation of case studies illustrating success stories in combating illegal trade and on environmental crime. One Custom Officer of each listed countries (**Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico, and Paraguay**) trained in the Workshop carried out in Caracas, in first quarter of 2008. Venezuela as hosting country was represented by 35 Officers from different levels of Customs Authority in Venezuela, one Officer from National Ozone Unit and 15 participants from the Ministry of Environment.

## ROWA

In 2008 CAP/ROWA addressed different regional thematic concerns; special air-conditioning expert's exploratory meeting for GCC was conducted to envisage the future of HCFC use in air-conditioning industry in the GCC countries in light of Montreal Adjustment. Technical Paper for Policy-makers is being currently prepared in cooperation with the GCC Secretariat and big meeting is planned within 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2008 for industry representatives. CAP/ROWA in cooperation with CAP/ROA organized the first thematic meeting on the use of methyl bromide in Dates sector with presence of dates experts from 15 countries from West Asia and North Africa tackling difficulties in eliminating the use of methyl bromide in the date industry, a smaller group experts meeting to follow as recommended by countries.

Additionally, CAP/ROWA is coordinating with TEAP/TOC in issues related to regional thematic concerns i.e. coordination with MBTOC with regards to the use of methyl bromide in dates and coordination with CTOC with regards to regional uses of ODS solvents in laboratories.

## ECA

Availability of a clearinghouse for A5 countries dealing with ground issues

- Electronic dissemination of key information and documents to ECA / CEIT countries
- Outreach of key documents including revised customs manual, green customs guide, education pack, GTZ's manual on natural refrigerants as replacement for HCFC into Russian

Strengthened capacity of National Ozone Units and relevant institutions through training and knowledge transfer

- Joint UNIDO / UNEP training of new Ozone Officers (**Bosnia & Herzegovina**)
- Involvement of assistant Ozone Officers in ECA network and thematic meetings (**Bosnia & Herzegovina, Serbia, Turkmenistan**)
- Participation in international conferences on methyl bromide replacement, ammonia technology, HCFC replacement (**Armenia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan**)

Improved access of client countries to specific expertise and knowledge

- Involvement of IIR in network meetings (**Turkmenistan** in 2007, **Albania** in 2008)
- Participation in international conferences on methyl bromide replacement, ammonia technology, HCFC replacement (**Armenia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan**)

### Capacity Building Team (Paris):

- Provided Help Desk function including collection and analysis of regional trends, development of guidelines and assistance with compliance-related issues. Contributed Montreal Protocol-related inputs into the HCFC Help Center, hosted on UNEP DITEs OzonAction website.
- *Updated version of the Refrigeration Servicing Technicians Manual in electronic format* – Lead technical consultant was hired and the first updated draft of the text has been completed. Subsequent modifications to be made on the text once peer review has been conducted. Design layout and production will follow shortly after.
- *Interactive online version of the Customs Training Manual* – the update of the manual has been finalized and reproduced. Dissemination will be conducted in September-October 2008
- *Strategy for the sustainability of local training capacity built in Article-5 countries* – collection of data on the capacity built is ongoing and will be analysed once completed. Each country will be consulted and its specific situation and needs shall be taken into account in developing the strategy.
- *Collection and dissemination of technical and policy information related to HCFCs* - gathered relevant information on legislation/regulations established or promulgated by countries in relation to control and monitoring and phase out of HCFC. The information is available on the HCFC Help Centre page of the OzonAction website.

- Provided Montreal Protocol-related inputs for, and review of, the Montreal Protocol sections of the Green Customs Guide which is now finalised. Provided Montreal Protocol-related contribution for other Green Customs materials and advice on Montreal Protocol elements of Green Customs Workshops.
- Provided core support for the overall development of Business Planning, Work Programming, CAP Budget Progress Reporting and Implementation Delays
- Conducted the collection, monitoring, review and submission on behalf of management project proposals and other inputs from the Regional CAP teams related to Executive Committee submissions
- Coordinated CAP's inputs to the Implementation Committee.
- Monitored and reported on all IS projects implemented by UNEP.
- Assisted with the development of common compliance monitoring tools through oMIS.
- Drafted internal guidelines for HCFC Management Plans and other HCFC- related issues.

### ***Combating illegal trade in ODS***

#### ROA

No incidences of illegal trade of ODS was reported in 2008, but the Africa CAP team continues cooperating with the RILO Regional Office and the WCO Regional Capacity Building Centres in Nairobi in view of monitoring activities of the customs officers in the region on the control of ODS and ODS-based equipment. The RILO office participated in the Joint Meeting of English-speaking Africa and West Asia Networks held in May 2008 in Cairo.

#### ROAP

CAP is encouraging the creation of institutionalized cooperation between key stakeholders involved in the fight against illegal trade in ODS. As per MOP decision XII/16 Para 7, CAP facilitates 'networking and twinning activities in the framework of regional networks aimed at the exchange of information and experience on trade in controlled ozone depleting substances between the Parties, including enforcement agencies'. CAP ROAP activities undertaken in this connection are given below:

- Members of the Regional Network for South Asia and the Pacific developed mechanisms for exchange of information between major ODS producing countries of the region and importing countries.
- Started discussions with UNODC, **Thailand** and **Laos** for inclusion of ODS in the work of the Border Liaison Office at the Thai-Laos border
- Cooperated with RILO A/P and Asia country Governments for implementation and closure of the Project "Sky-Hole-Patching" to conduct intensive control actions on trans-boundary movements of ODS and hazardous waste, with the final report containing the conclusions and lessons learned from the operation expected by end 2007. The Operation "Sky-Hole-

Patching" resulting in increased awareness on environmental crime and improved information on intelligence. Asian Network for Prevention of Illegal Trans-boundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes, 28-29 January 2008, Tokyo, Japan

- Produced an assessment report, Illegal Trade in ODS in Asia and Pacific Region, analyzing the smuggling trends, routes, scales of ODS and presenting regional approaches to address the problems
- Started implementation of the MEA Regional Enforcement Networking project (REN) funded by Sida. The first REN workshop was held in 8-10 November, Bali, **Indonesia**. Established an e-forum for the Network. Developing country information sheet, website and a project on News Flash. Initiated Asia-EU cooperation on control of E-waste trans-boundary movements. Strengthening cooperation with Central Asia. Strengthening cooperation with Interpol on environmental crime issues.
- Strengthening operation of the Secretariat of the Asia Regional Partners Forum on Environmental Crime. The 6<sup>th</sup> partners forum was held in 15 August 2008, Bangkok, Thailand. New developments such as the joint UNODC/WCO Pilot Container Control Programme and further developments of the joint Border Liaison Office (BLO) Programme developed by UNODC, UNEP, TRAFFIC and Wildlife Alliance (to name a few) further highlighted the importance of the Partners Forum and the work of all partners in combating environmental crimes in the region. The expansion of the Partners Forum to include participants from the BBC Earth Report and from several departments and ministries of the Thai Government showed the growing interest and efforts made against environmental crime on a global scale. Additionally, a White Paper on environmental crime, (from the Netherlands Police Academy) was debated and a weekly environmental crime media update has been launched in August 2008. It is expected that the joint projects and programme ideas will receive funding and support in the near future and that cooperative efforts will significantly enhance the work of all Partners.

## ROLAC

- To prevent illegal trade in ODS in ROLAC region the CAP is using the following tools :
  - Latin America Custom Enforcement Network Project was approved by the Multilateral Fund and its implementation is in close cooperation with Environment Canada. This project of Regional cooperation is aimed to control the transboundary movement of ODS, efficient enforcement of import/export controls, enhanced compliance with Montreal Protocol phase-out requirements and support to better practices in the servicing sector by preventing illegal supply of CFCs. Work plan and steering committee agreed upon in 2007. In the current year, National Focal points designated, first project steering committee session carried out, evaluation study of current situation on ODS enforcement and mechanism of cooperation is in progress. In agreement with Environment Canada a Regional Expert Consultant was contracted and all countries notified of the work of this expert including the requirements of participation for assessing the status and risk of non-compliance regionally. The assessment process will be using a combination of legislative and market demand investigation.
  - Cross reference trade information and queries with other CAP offices

- Countries of the LAC rely on CAP to do cross referencing with exporting countries and regions when there are cases of questionable shipment. For the period under review the CAP assisted **Bolivia, Panama, and Paraguay** on shipments originating from **China**.

## ROWA

- Joint meeting for ODS Officers, customs authorities and Chemicals NFPs in GCC was organized by UNEP/ROWA and GCC Secretariat addressing building cooperation between environmental authorities and customs with regards to ODS and chemicals control and promote the Green Customs Initiative (GCI). Consultation meetings followed with the GCC Secretariat to coordinate in preparing a unified detailed list of ODS and chemicals for GCC. Cooperation with RILO is part of 2008 plans as well where they joined the network meeting and negotiation is taking place now to formalize the cooperation through an MOU benefiting of success stories in other regions like CAP/ROAP experience.

## *Institutionalizing CAP activities*

### ROA

A draft MOU is being negotiated between UNEP/ROA and the CEMAC regional Customs training schools to include ODS regulations in the training curricula and also to ensure that the training schools get involved in the future training of customs officers in all the 6 CEMAC countries. A trainer from the training school was co-opted as member of the CEMAC Customs enforcement Network and has so far taken part in the national training workshop in Chad in August 2008.

Talks are underway with the Department of Environment of ECOWAS for the adoption of ODS regulations covering all ECOWAS Countries based on the existing UEMOA harmonized regulations.

### ROAP

- CAP continued initiatives with the National Academy of Customs Excise and Narcotics (NACEN) of **India** to build the capacity of customs officers in the region on the control and monitor of illegal ODS trade. The center continues to provide training to customs officers in the region for controlling illegal trade. It is also developing a resource centre in Delhi, India for ongoing training on ODS trade issues and other green customs initiative.
- CAP-ROAP has institutionalised the training of technicians on refrigeration by making it part of the curriculum of the **Nepal** Refrigeration Training Institute. CAP-ROAP is also working closely with the Government of **Afghanistan** and **Republic of Korea** to set-up a training institute for refrigeration technicians in Afghanistan.

## ROWA

- Utilizing the regional cooperation with ASHRAE in launching the HPMP activities is being planned for 2008/2009. CAP/ROWA will benefit of the strong connection of ASHRAE Chapters in **Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar** in building bridges with refrigeration/air-conditioning industry for best feedback needed for the national surveys and in organizing the national stakeholders start-up and consultation meetings

## *Global and regional awareness related activities*

### Information Clearinghouse

The OzonAction Information Clearinghouse developed and distributed to NOUs and other stakeholders the following information services, in support of national celebrations of International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer:

- *High Sky: Ozone Layer Education for Secondary Schools*. This pack is targeted for secondary school students (13-16 years old). The pack is jointly developed by UNEP, UNESCO, UNICEF and WHO. The pack includes:

- Teacher's Guide
- Student's Book
- Ozzy and Zoe Ozone Collection

- *Teacher's Guide* contains an entire teaching and learning programme to enable teachers and students to learn simple solutions to protect the ozone layer and safely enjoy the sun. The main themes are misconceptions, protection of the ozone layer and interlinkages with climate change. Teachers will be able to teach children how to prepare their own action plan/project.

- *Student's Book* uses an innovative and interactive approach "role playing" to engage the students in the subject. The reader assumes the role of a young journalist who is challenged to write an article on the current situation of the ozone layer and its interlinkages with climate change.

- *Ozzy and Zoe Ozone Collection* includes all the related materials of the global campaign such as video, cartoon books, radio spots and education packs in more than 20 languages. This material will be included in the Education Pack for Secondary Schools and can be used in the class room. The collection will be regularly updated on-line.

These three products support National Ozone Units by providing information and education tools to be used in their national ozone awareness campaigns. These are available in English, French and Spanish. The education pack is downloadable from the OzonAction website and can be printed. The Pack was distributed to NOUs in September 2008 and launched on 16 September 2008 in several locations (Cotonou, **Benin**; Bogota, **Colombia**; Port au Prince, **Haiti**; Paramaribo, **Surinam**; Bangkok, **Thailand**; and Mumbai, **India**)

- *Ozzy Goes Island Hopping*. The fourth issue of the "Ozzy Ozone: Defender of Our Planet" comic book series, entitled "Ozzy Goes Island Hopping" features ozone depletion and climate change with a special focus on Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs). *Ozzy Goes Island Hopping* is a joint publication of UNEP, UNICEF, UNESCO and the World Organization of the Scout Movement with the participation of the governments of the hosting islands. The comic book is available in English, French and Spanish. It was launched during the Open-Ended Working Group meeting in Bangkok, **Thailand** on 7 July 2008 and distributed to NOUs in September 2008.

- *OzonAction Special Issue on HCFCs*. A special issue of the OzonAction Newsletter devoted to HCFCs. The articles featured in the newsletter are authored by key figures in the global ozone protection community. The electronic version is available in 6 UN languages. The Special Issue

will also include a poster on HCFCs. The on-line printable version will have an open field where National Ozone Units can include their logos when reproduced for national use.

- *Encouraged media coverage of International Ozone Day and Meeting of the Parties.* In cooperation with UNEP Division of Communication and Public Information encouraged journalists and other media to cover the ozone story.

- *Ozzy Ozone Website.* A Spanish version was recently added to the existing site to provide online resources for Spanish-speaking children.

Other Information Clearinghouse products and activities during this period included:

*Training Manual for Customs Officers: Saving the Ozone Layer –Phasing out Ozone depleting Substances in Developing Countries.* (Second Edition). An essential tool in building the capacity of customs officers, the *Training Manual for Customs Officers* provides the necessary guidance and information to effectively monitor and facilitate the legal trade in ozone depleting substances and to combat their illegal trade. It presents information on the international policy context and an overview of the technical issues, including information on chemicals and products traded and how these may be smuggled. The manual is intended to be used in conducting training programmes for Customs officers as well as serving as a stand-alone reference. Available in English. Distributed in September 2008.

- *Raised the awareness of children* from more than 100 countries about ozone depletion causes and its consequences. This was achieved through sessions/activities at the Sixth UNEP International Children's Conference (ICC) held in Stavanger, Norway on 16-20 June 2008.
- *E-news.* Kept key members of the Montreal Protocol community informed about the latest ozone protection developments through bi-weekly OzoNews and bimonthly RUMBA and CLIO3 e-news services, which are delivered directly to the recipients' in-trays.
- *Ozone-Free Olympic Games.* Continued to provide information and guidance to the Beijing Organising Committee for the Games of the XXIX Olympiad (BOCOG) to further include the Montreal Protocol and ozone protection issue into the agenda of the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games through cooperation. This is being done within the framework of the UNEP-BOCOG Memorandum of Understanding. This only involved CAP staff time.

## ROA

- The Africa CAP team with the support of the ROA information team is preparing a revised booklet on the implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Africa with the main target being the decision makers.
- In 2008 the ROA CAP team continued its cooperation with the African Environmental Journalist Network with the participation of 20 African journalists in the 2008 Joint network meeting. The 2008 Ozone day was also celebrated in advance during the joint meeting in cooperation with the government of Benin. The event was attended by the Executive Secretary of the Ozone Secretariat and the Minister of Environment of Benin.
- The government of Benin requested support for CAP for the production of a video-play on the depletion of the Ozone layer.

## ROAP

- During the Joint Meeting of the SA-SEAP Network of ODS Officers held in Bali, **Indonesia** from 12-14 November 2007, an event was organized to celebrate Indonesia's CFC early phaseout in cooperation with UNDP. The Indonesian Government banned CFC use in manufacturing processes as of July 2008.
- In January 2008, UNEP ROAP organized a Brainstorming Session on Regional Strategic Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Action Plan for 2008-2010. The session brought together selected key media people and 2 national ozone officers from Asia and the Pacific region. The plan had been drafted and comments were gathered from UNEP DTIE OzonAction Branch, The Multilateral Fund and countries in the region.
- UNEP ROAP in cooperation with TVE Japan produced 4 "My Ozone Wish" PSAs featuring celebrities/characters which are well-known in Asia-Pacific. The PSAs were launched during the 28<sup>th</sup> OEWG meeting held in Bangkok, 7 July 2008. UNEP ROAP has the initiative to distribute them to NOUs for their use in their countries on awareness on Ozone Depletion and need for Ozone Layer Protection.
- Public awareness :
  - Ozzy Ozone Animated film was translated into Nepali.
  - Ozzy Ozone Comic Book: Ozzy Goes Island Hopping was launched during the 28<sup>th</sup> OEWG meeting held in Bangkok, 7 July 2008. This event was joined by many national ozone officers from across the world, media people including representatives from the National Scout Organization of **Thailand**, UNESCO and Sony BMG.
  - OzonAction Education Pack for Secondary Schools will be launched at the International Ozone Day Celebration Event organized by UNEP ROAP in cooperation with Thai NOU on 13 September 2008 at the Mall Bangkok Department Store, Bangkok.
- UNEP ROAP in cooperation with the International Federation of Environmental Journalists (IFEJ), a worldwide network, which was formed in Dresden, Germany, in 1993 organized UNEP Ozone and Climate Change Media Workshop, 21-23 April 2008 in **Singapore**.

The workshop was open to journalists from all parts of the globe: North America, Latin America, Africa, Europe, West Asia and Asia and Pacific. It included print and electronic media and attempted a gender balance. As a general principle, there was equal representation of business and environmental journalists.

It was addressed by representatives from business and industry, UNEP, the World Bank and Asian Development Bank; global organizations like the World Business Council for Sustainable Development; NGOs and media persons.

Some of the subjects that were covered during the workshop included pressing issues on the environment as a whole, which have direct implications and links with the business sector. These include: an introduction to carbon trading, energy conservation; alternative energies, ozone layer protection and biofuel.

During the workshop, the publication "Illegal Trade in Ozone Depleting Substances: Asia and Pacific Region" was launched. This is an assessment report on Illegal Trade in Ozone

Depleting Substances in Asia and Pacific region. It analyses the smuggling reasons, routes and trends of ODS and also presents the outcome of a desk study on trans-boundary movement of ODS in region. Nine news articles on ozone issues were released from the UNEP Ozone and Climate Media Workshop in **Singapore**, April 2008.

- UNEP conducted an awareness event in Langkawi, **Malaysia** on CFC MDI phaseout and Langkawi Public-Private Partnership on CFC MDI phaseout. This event included participants from industry, UNEP and media. The event was designed exclusively for media and the topics discussed during the event were: some basic knowledge on ozone-related issues and the Montreal Protocol, MDIs challenges and trends, awareness and interface with national stakeholders, HCFCs: background and challenge, and information resources where media could find some information on MDIs, HCFCs and other ozone related issues. In addition, participants also had an opportunity to understand about the OzonOrbit E-forum and how this initiative would involve media people and journalists. Question and Answer Session was also held at the end of each session. Five media participants attended the meeting – Bernama, The Sun- Malaysia, China People’s Daily, Antara and the President of the Organization of Asia Pacific News Agencies (OANA).

At the end of the day, a press release on Phase-out CFC- based MDI was sent to all media participants to request their assistance in publishing the press release and disseminate it to their networks. A meeting was also held with OANA on how to move forward on collaborating in raising awareness on ozone-related issues. Among the issues discussed were using OANA as a platform to disseminate UNEP news among its 40 network members, explore ways that members can participate in key UNEP meetings, identify key meetings they could attend, and possibility of joint events. UNEP and OANA agreed to work towards an agreement to move forward in this.

- UNEP ROAP is organizing 2008 International Ozone Day Celebration in cooperation with the **Thailand** NOU on 13 September 2008 in one of the most visited shopping malls in Bangkok, The Mall Bangkapi Department Store. The activities will include panel discussion on ozone-related issues, exhibition on ozone layer protection, Ozzy and Zoe Snakes and Ladders Game and a mini concert by famous Thai singers to attract the public into the event.

## ROLAC

- In Latin America region a MOU was signed among UNEP and Tierra America Network, which has 28 associated newspapers from the region, to prepare Ozone Day articles.
- TV spot about HCFC phase-out, a five minutes interview programme to Ozone Secretary, and one hour documental on Montreal Protocol success are being prepared by ROLAC Information Officer and RMP Officer in partnership with an NGO (Albatros Media). These materials are targeting decision maker and high level political sectors; they will be disseminated through CNN in Spanish and other national TV channels of LA.
- Other activity focused to high level political awareness sector is the Montreal Protocol presentation and discussion sessions held in the Forum of Minister of the Environment of LAC carried out in Dominican Republic, February 2008. It means also, Ministers are reported annually on the advance of the Montreal Protocol, which is included and integrated as part of the ILAC implementation.
- Public Awareness material is being produced by NOUs of Caribbean English Speaking region for distribution among stakeholders in each of 13 countries, to highlight the Montreal Protocol milestones.

- National Ozone Day celebrations in **Colombia, Haiti, Panama, and Suriname** supported by CAP team and Information Officer of ROLAC. Press release spread, interviews given and articles written for newspaper, attendance to official ceremonies for launching Ozzy Ozone Educational Pack for students of Secondary Education Level. Regional Director of ROLAC attended the Colombia National Day activities recognizing importance given by NOU to public awareness and environmental education on Ozone Layer protection.

## ROWA

West Asia member states agreed to utilize the 2008 regional awareness funds in involving national media experts in the network activities in order to build their capacities with the recent challenges. Media representatives from member states attended the main network meeting and thematic workshop on methyl bromide where regional and national public and thematic awareness issues were discussed and incorporated in the regional plan of work.

## ECA

There was a great effort to raise the level of public awareness of the impact of the ozone layer depletion on human health and the environment and encourage civil society action:

- Regional and national awareness activities decided and coordinated by the ECA / CEIT countries
- ECA network brochure "Solidarity & Partnerships" to celebrate 20th anniversary of the Montreal Protocol
- US\$ 3,000 - **Kyrgyzstan** requested assistance to produce a brochure concerning the introduction of methyl bromide alternatives
- US\$ 7,000 - **Kyrgyzstan** requested assistance to produce a video in Russian with English sub-titles about the health impact of UV exposure
- US\$ 8,000 - **Kyrgyzstan** requested assistance to produce a video on MDI transition strategies in Russian with English sub-titles
- US\$ 5,000 - **Kyrgyzstan** requested assistance to produce a multimedia DVD containing all public awareness information with search function and containing short movies, slides, tables, pictures, audio files etc.
- US\$ 5,000 - **Turkmenistan** requested assistance to organise a children's competition on ozone layer protection
- Several technical documents and outreach materials were also translated into Russian using funds provided by the CAP, ECA and GEF.

### **ANNEX III: CAP'S GLOBAL AWARENESS ACTIVITIES FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY – 12 SEPTEMBER 2008, AS PER DECISIONS 50/26 AND 53/21**

As per UNEP's 2008 Business Plan, CAP focused its global information, communication and education activities<sup>1</sup> on supporting national celebrations of 2008 International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer by providing NOUs with adaptable media materials and guidance. This is detailed on pages 18-19 for details on how the UNEP Information Clearinghouse used Global awareness funds for the first 9 months of 2008.

For 2009, in line with advice given at the Compliance Assistance Programme's Advisory Group (CAG) meeting on 4-5 September 2008, the Information Clearinghouse will reorient its 2009 activities:

- As in 2008 the Information Clearinghouse will publish in 2009 one issue of OzonAction Newsletter in six UN languages.
- Moreover, as stated in CAP budget, the Information Clearinghouse will design and produce technical and policy related materials on HCFCs.
- The Information Clearinghouse will concentrate its awareness raising to high-level awareness related to the remaining and new challenges of the Montreal Protocol in order to facilitate communication and provide tools to all stakeholders in the Article 5 countries.
- Additionally, as a follow-up activity to the production of OzonAction Education Pack for the Secondary Schools, the Information Clearinghouse will continue the activities in creating a global network of NGO's, teachers and schools in close cooperation with the NOUs to ensure proper dissemination of the materials in the regions and to promote the global Ozzy Ozone education strategy which is aimed at long-term sustainability of the Montreal Protocol.

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<sup>1</sup> Line 2305 of the approved 2008 CAP budget.

## **ANNEX IV: CAP'S USE OF PROGRAMMATIC FUNDS FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY – 12 SEPTEMBER 2008**

### ROA

The regional CAP team is using the programmatic budget funds for facilitating sub-regional consultations in West Africa (**Ghana, Nigeria, Liberia, Gambia and Sierra Leone**) and Southern Africa (**Namibia, Mozambique, Zambia, Tanzania**) for exchange of experience on retrofitting domestic refrigeration equipments. CAP Team will also convene a team of regional experts to discuss data collection and identify activities for the preparation of HPMPs in the region.

### ROAP

UNEP ROAP is using these funds to work closely with international technical experts on HCFC phase out support activities specifically relating to HPMP preparation and technical support to countries in fast track HPMP preparation. This will enable the NOUs and other stakeholders to expeditiously implement steps relating to HCFC phase out projects.

### ROLAC

Support provided to Ecuador for improving legislation of methyl bromide to track soil fumigation and QPS application using programmatic funds budget line.

### ROWA

The programmatic fund of 2008 is being allocated for two main concerns; addressing the use of methyl bromide in the dates sector and to continue the work of updating the technical and vocational refrigeration curricula. For the dates sector; CAP/ROWA in cooperation with CAP/ROA organized the first thematic meeting on the use of methyl bromide in Dates sector with presence of dates experts from 15 countries from West Asia and North Africa tackling difficulties in eliminating the use of methyl bromide in the date industry, a smaller group experts meeting to follow as recommended by countries. As for the curricula update an experts' group meeting is planned in October 2008 to work on drafting regional proposal (template) for updating the technical and vocational curricula.

### ECA

- US\$ 15,000 - **Albania, Armenia, Montenegro and Turkmenistan** requested assistance to organise MDI national stakeholder consultations and MDI awareness activities - **Kyrgyzstan** offered country-to-country assistance.
- US\$ 5,000 - **Albania** requested assistance to review and improve national legislation and ODS import / export licensing system with regard to HCFCs.
- US\$ 2,000 - **Albania** requested assistance to prepare practical customs brochure with key information for customs and border control officers.
- US\$ 10,000 - **Bosnia & Herzegovina** requested assistance for national stakeholder consultations, collection of reliable data and reporting.
- US\$ 13,000 - **Kyrgyzstan / Turkmenistan** requested assistance to prepare CD-ROM / web-based customs training in Russian language.
- US\$ 5,000 - **Turkmenistan** requested assistance to review and improve national legislation and ODS import / export licensing system with regard to HCFCs.

## **ANNEX V: VIEWS ON THE CHALLENGES AHEAD**

### ROA

The main challenges foreseen by the CAP team are:

- Ensuring all countries meet the 2010 total phase out of the major ODS, especially for new parties and countries with precarious political situations.
- Ensuring sustainability of phase out beyond 2010.
- Even though most African countries are likely to meet the 2010 phase out requirement, there is a risk of illegal trade from other regions of the world.
- Ensuring that NOUs remained focus on the 2010 target while preparing the HPMPs.
- Ensuring that the HCFC surveys are done with more accuracy than was the case for the CFCs and that HPMP included activities that will ensure actual freeze in consumption by 2013.

### ROAP

- Meeting 2010 compliance commitments and sustaining ODS phase-out particularly CFC consumption in MDIs and remaining CFC consumption in RAC sector and Methyl Bromide
- Sustenance of project activities under NPP and TPMP beyond 2010 besides achieving 2010 phaseout targets.
- ODS phaseout in Military applications relating to CFCs and halons
- Controlling illegal trade of ODSs primarily relating to CFCs
- Institutional continuity – post 2010 scenario and related implementation issues
- Monitoring and reporting of methyl bromide use and sustaining measures towards achieving 2015 targets (after completion of project implementation by other IAs)
- HPMP initiation – urgent support to countries needed.
- Adoption of ODS emission reduction measures including implementation of destruction technologies.

### ROLAC

Major challenges foreseen for the coming years in LAC are:

- Management of the need for continuous training and retraining due to frequent change over of NOO.
- Maintain political and other high level interest and attention to the MP.
- Address country needs for achieving total phase-out of Annex A Group 1 CFC in 2010 and keeping compliance to maintain zero level of MB consumption
- Building support and national capacities for analysis of refrigerant mixtures
- Ensure continuity of the application and enforcement of the ODS licensing system
- Support NOO to establish proper HCFC country baseline
- Completion of ratification of all Amendments to the Montreal Protocol
- Facilitate the inclusion of HCFC as part of ODS licensing/quota national system
- Development and management of national capacities for the implementation of, and new decisions, of the MOP
- Find national mechanisms that will ensure more timely implementation of projects;
- Continue building partnerships with the other implementing agencies of the MP, to demonstrate positive synergies in CAP task to assist Parties.
- Prepare countries for post 2010 in the event that the international support for the continuation of the IS may not be available

- Demonstrate to the wider UNEP communities the value added by the CAP, as a model of a useful regionalization tool and keeping with the vision of the ED in being results oriented as we work with countries.

## ROWA

Going through the bottle neck of next 15 months is the major challenge where CFC phase out business had to be properly accomplished and establishing HCFC phase-out strategies had to be timely achieved to go through the first HCFC compliance challenge starting with baselines of 2009/2010. Another key challenge is to ensure that previous phase-out work is being sustained within national institutional frameworks after 2010.

## ECA

The main challenges emphasized by the ECA network countries relate to:

- Continuation of the NOUs after 2010
- Management of HCFCs including HPMP preparation
- Disposal and destruction of ODS
- Prevention of illegal trade mainly in Central Asian countries
- Introduction (national licensing) of metered-dose inhalers (MDI) using alternative aerosols
- Review of consumption data for example concerning the use of halons in military and aviation and methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment uses
- Integrated and synergetic approach towards chemicals management and MEA implementation

Providing access to policy-related and technical information in sub-regional or local languages is a priority to sustain the phase-out in ECA network countries and allow them to develop their relevant economic sectors in a sustainable and competitive manner.

Therefore, the ECA network will continue to facilitate and promote the following:

- Translation and out-reach of policy-related and technical documents mainly to Russian-speaking countries
- Participation of selected experts in international technical conferences (HCFC, methyl bromide, ammonia)
- Establishment of national refrigeration associations and initiating network between them following the European model. The activity is included in UNEP's business plan 2008 and again be included in UNEP's business plan 2009.
- Membership in international refrigeration organisations (IIR) through inviting them to ECA network meetings, negotiation and subsidy of membership fees, translation of their information notes

Especially Central Asian countries including the GEF-supported CEIT countries expressed interest in preventing illegal trade in ODS. Some countries indicated that ODS refrigerants originating mainly from China are readily available from local shops but it seems to be difficult to stop the smuggling across the border. In order to establish regional cooperation and communication channels, the ECA network in cooperation with ROAP will work to facilitate and promote the following:

- Participation of Central Asian countries in the informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC) initiative in Asia Pacific

- Participation of Central Asian countries in the Sweden-funded MEA regional enforcement network in Asia Pacific
- Organise a dialogue with **China** on border enforcement as a follow-up to the Trilateral Meeting in 2005
- ECA regional enforcement network was in UNEP's business plan 2008 and will again be included in UNEP's business plan 2009.

As in other regions, National Ozone Units will focus on HPMP preparation and implementation in the coming years. The ECA network already promoted HCFC-related activities and will intensify these activities in the future:

- Contact group meetings on HPMP preparation and implementation
- Translation into Russian of GTZ Proklima manual "Natural Refrigerants – Sustainable Ozone- and Climate-Friendly Alternatives to HCFCs"
- Network meetings informing on HCFC alternative technologies
- Network meetings reviewing ODS import / export licensing systems in the context of HCFCs
- Training of national consultants in HPMP preparation and implementation
- Involvement in policy and training components of HPMP implementation

Though not MDI manufacturing countries, the review of non-CFC MDIs already authorized in the national markets (or in the pipeline) reveals that some countries may still depend on CFC-based MDI for several years and should undertake efforts to establish and implement their MDI strategies. During the ECA network meeting, the MDI Quick-Start Strategy was developed and recommended for implementation. Since most countries are not eligible for MDI funding outside their TPMPs, the ECA network will continue to provide assistance to ECA network countries to establish their MDI strategies in consultation with relevant stakeholders from the health sector.

It was found that the inclusion of Montreal Protocol related modules in the curricula of technical, secondary and primary schools may be time-consuming but worth doing to sustain phase-out. Therefore, UNEP's Education Pack for Primary Schools has been translated into Russian and the Education Pack for Secondary Schools is currently being translated into Russian.

#### Information Clearinghouse (Paris)

- Ensuring that countries in actual or potential non-compliance have the information and awareness services needed to ensure a speedy return to compliance/maintaining compliance.
- Maintaining media coverage of the ozone story through 2010 in light of other competing news stories and "ozone fatigue".
- Ensuring that Article 5 countries find ways to incorporate the different training and education materials developed under the Multilateral Fund – i.e. customs, refrigeration, primary/secondary schools – into the regular curricula of national educational/national bodies to ensure the sustainability of that training into the future.
- Developing strong cooperation between NOUs and national education ministries/training institutes.
- Raise high-level awareness on emerging challenges of the Montreal Protocol.
- Produce technical and policy related information on HCFCs.

## ANNEX VI: PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRY NETWORK DESCRIPTION

<b>Region:</b>	Pacific (Cook Islands, Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu)
<b>Title.</b>	Regional Network for 13 Article 5 Countries in the Pacific
<b>Summary Objective</b>	To strengthen the capacity of National Ozone Units in the region for sustained compliance with the Montreal Protocol
<b>Sectors Covered</b>	All
<b>Consumption in ODP</b>	This project will indirectly phase out the use of ODP tonnes as it will assist the National Ozone Units in the region to ensure the proper functioning of the necessary national infrastructure for compliance with the Montreal Protocol and help ensure sustained, permanent reduction in ozone depleting substances.
<b>Article 2 Country Partners</b>	Australia
<b>Total Cost for Network</b>	Estimated cost at USD 80,000 and will be covered under the annual CAP budget
<b>Bilateral support</b>	In-kind contribution from Australia through participation of resource persons at the network meeting
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	UNEP

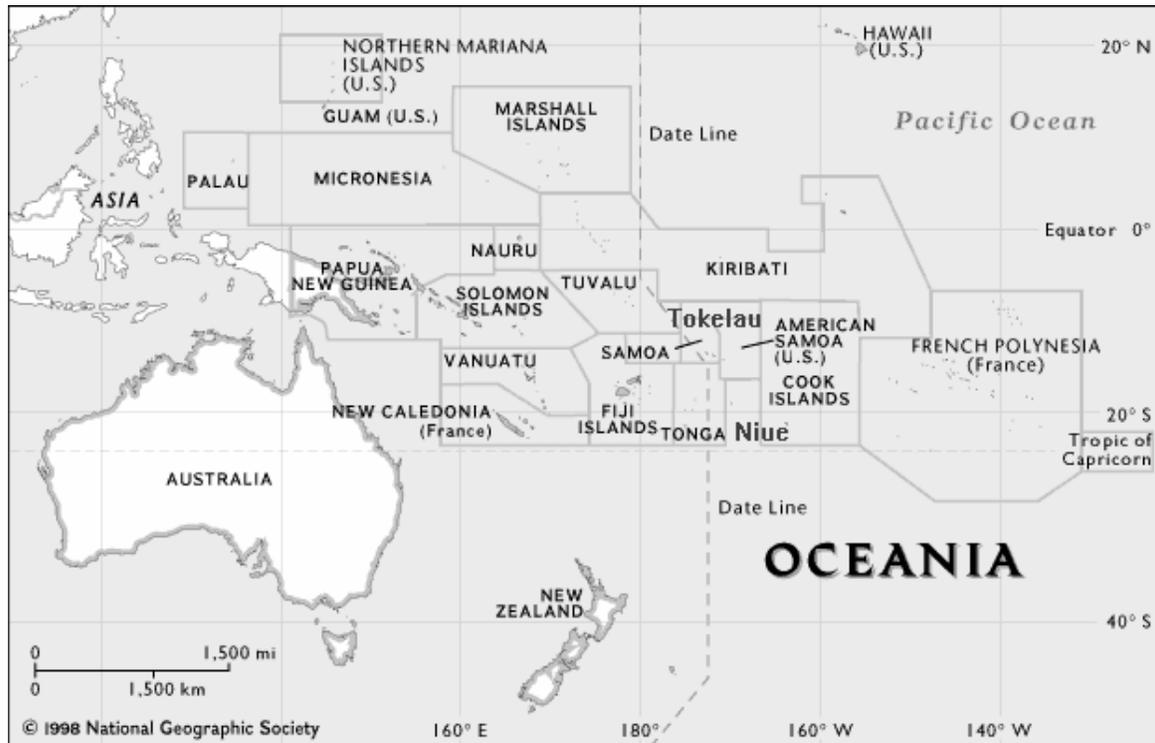
### 1. Introduction

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987) and its Amendments set phase-out schedules for the production and consumption of a number of ozone-depleting substances (ODS). Ratifying and subsequently complying with the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments has proven to be extremely difficult for countries in Pacific since they are still undergoing significant economic and political transition.

The monitoring and evaluation report on the network carried out by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund has found that the networks "have made an important contribution to the improvement of the conditions for achieving the objectives of the Montreal Protocol" and resulted in significant or important upgrade in the professional skills of the members. This proposal incorporates the recommendations in the Monitoring and Evaluation report on the regional networks

This project proposes to establish a Regional Network for Article 5 countries in this region. Fourteen Parties to the Montreal Protocol located in these regions are classified as operating under Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol. These are:

Cook Islands, Fiji<sup>2</sup>, Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.



## 2. Special Situation of the Pacific Island Countries

Special situation of these Countries poses potential additional challenges to those of other Article 5 countries. The Pacific Island Countries (PICs) face many problems caused by their isolation, remoteness, vulnerability, small population and economies. These problems have been well documented and are internationally recognised. 5 countries (Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu) are classified as Least Developed Countries under the criteria of UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries Landlocked Developing Countries Small Island Developing Countries (UNOHRLLS) with its low-income, human resource weakness, and economic vulnerability.

The PICs are among the most isolated countries geographically. Because of the long distances between countries and the small populations, travel costs both within and between countries are very high. This barrier caused difficulties in collecting data and implementation of activities in the countries. Because of their remoteness and lack of network, PIC countries are to a certain extent left out of the mainstream of the Montreal Protocol and do not benefit from sharing with their peers, learning about best practices in other regions that other countries enjoy.

While the existing UNEP CAP Regional Networks (i.e. Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and West Asia) have now become a core institution under the Multilateral Fund, these Pacific Island countries do not yet belong to

<sup>2</sup> Fiji is part of the SEAP Network

any network except Fiji which is part of the SEAP network supported by Sweden outside the Multilateral Fund.

### 3. Specific needs

While the Pacific Island countries have very low or zero consumption of ODS, they still faced similar problems and have to implement phase-out measures and activities as other Parties. More specifically, the Pacific Island countries are facing these issues:

- In terms of policy settings, 5 countries<sup>3</sup> (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Tonga, and Vanuatu) need further assistance with licensing system, legislation and regulations. Eight countries (Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, and Tuvalu) have ODS regulations in place. However, all the countries would need guidance on effective enforcement of the licensing system, legislation and regulations.
- Pacific Island countries have had trouble to comply with data reporting. At the 40<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Implementation Committee in July 2008, two of the three remaining countries that have not yet reported the 2006 data were PICs (Recommendation 40/2). Furthermore, only a few countries have reported their progress of implementation of country programme to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat. The network would encourage and assist the countries to report their data to the Ozone Secretariat and the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on time.
- There is an urgent need to provide focus assistance to the PICs to support their compliance to the 2010 phase-out targets. At the 40<sup>th</sup> ImpCom meeting, Solomon Islands appeared to be in potential non-compliance with their 2006 CFC data.
- The accelerated HCFC phase-out schedule will also pose tremendous challenges to the Pacific Island countries in establishing reliable baseline data and to meet the freeze and 10% reduction in 2013 and 2015, respectively.
- Taking measures to ensure the long-term sustainability of the Montreal Protocol by incorporating ozone protection objectives into national agendas, policies and institutions. The organization of annual PIC network meeting would keep the management aware of the ongoing needs to comply with the obligations of the Montreal Protocol. There will also be peer pressure among the PICs if they are behind other countries in their establishment of licensing system or reporting of data.
- Rotation and turnover by government officers is a normal occurrence in all countries. However, the impact is intensified in the PICs due to its very small department and lack of human resources. The PIC network would be able to accelerate the learning curve of the new ozone officers through south-south or north-south cooperation by the more experienced ozone officers.
- Combatting illegal ODS trade that could threaten sustained compliance, through regional cooperation and taking national measures.
- Management of residual ODS banks to ensure adequate supplies for servicing and critical uses.

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<sup>3</sup> SPREP has informed UNEP (Sep 08) that Cook Islands and Nauru have established their ozone regulations and FSM Legislature will soon pass the amendment to the Customs Act to include ODS under the control. UNEP is waiting for signed copies of the ozone legislation.

#### 4. Options for Cost effective PIC Network

One of the options being considered for PIC Network is to schedule the meeting back-to-back with other meetings to reduce the travel cost of the Ozone Officers. These meetings are Open-Ended Working Group, Meeting of the Parties, SPREP Meeting and Climate Change Roundtable meeting.

Meeting	Organizer	Participants	Frequency	Location
1. OEWG	Ozone Secretariat	Nominated by Government	Annually, around July	Geneva, Montreal or as decided by MOP
2. MOP	Ozone Secretariat	Nominated by Government	Annually, around November	As decided by MOP
3. SPREP Meeting	SPREP	Nominated by Government	Annually, around September	Within Pacific region
4. Climate Change Roundtable	SPREP	Climate Change Officer	Annually, around October	Within Pacific region
5. Regional network meeting	UNEP OzonAction	Ozone Officers	Annually	In the PIC region

The success of the Network depends on regular participation by the same Ozone Officers over extended period of time. With this premise, the above options are considered against the perceived benefit of reducing travel cost.

Meeting	Pros	Cons
1. OEWG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Travel cost of some participants would be paid by OS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- OS supported about 4-5 participants from PIC. Still need to provide support for the rest.</li> <li>- Cannot ensure that the participants sponsored by OS would be the Ozone Officer</li> <li>- Travel cost to other region is higher than within Pacific region and take longer time to reach</li> </ul>
2. MOP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Same as above</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Same as above</li> </ul>
3. SPREP Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Could depend on SPREP for logistical support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cannot ensure that the participants sponsored by SPREP would be the Ozone Officer</li> </ul>
4. Climate Change Roundtable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Could depend on SPREP for logistical support</li> <li>- Travel cost of some</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Same as above</li> </ul>

Meeting	Pros	Cons
	participants would be paid by SPREP	
5. Regional network meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Ozone Officers participation secured</li> <li>– Possible attendance of additional regional / local stakeholders (custom, refrigeration, ..)</li> <li>– Integration with preparation / implementation of HPMPs</li> </ul>	– Maybe a bit more costly

For the first two options, there is some possibility that the participants to OEWG/MOP could also be the Ozone Officers. However, the selection of country delegate depends solely on the government nomination. Furthermore, since the meeting will most likely be outside the Pacific region, the total travel cost could be higher even if some participants are supported by OS.

For the SPREP meeting, the participants are senior government officers from the department/ministry of environment. The selection of country delegate also depends on the government discretion.

For the Climate Change Roundtable, it is possible that some government officers in charge of climate change would also cover the Montreal Protocol issues. This situation would only be temporary as many PICs have established the licensing system and will be getting increased level of funding for institutional strengthening project to support a full-time ozone officer.

Option 5 is the only one that could ensure participation by the Ozone Office by having a separate meeting for the ozone officer.

## 5. PIC Network Approach:

### 5.1. Frequency

It is envisioned that there will be one network meeting per year for the Pacific Island countries in comparisons with other regional networks that have two meetings per year since the major issues facing the Pacific Island countries are not as wide-ranging as the other networks.

Use of electronic tools like discussion forums, dedicated web sites, video conferencing (if practical) to facilitate information sharing will be utilized during the inter-meeting period.

### 5.2. Participants

The Pacific Island countries would appoint and ensure that the Ozone Officers, in charge of the NOU, participate in regular network meetings on a regular basis.

Australia indicated they will regularly participate in the network meeting as an in-kind contribution.

Fiji Ozone Officer will also be invited to participate as a resource person due to their long and proactive experience in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. Fiji, as member of the SEAP Network, could also act as a "bridge" to share best practice from the SEAP Network.

Fiji's participation in the PIC Network could be funded from the South-South cooperation budget of CAP.

### 5.3. Operation

The management of the PIC Network will be handled by UNEP CAP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific. It is proposed to restructure CAP team such that the RMP post will be reclassified into ROAP PIC Network Coordinator – HPMP.

The PIC Network will be managed by the post BL 1120 - *ROAP PIC Network Coordinator – HPMP (P4)*, which is included as part of the proposed 2009 CAP Budget. The proposed duties are:

The post would have PIC network coordinator responsibilities involving 13 PIC countries. This activity would be similar to SA and SEAP network coordinator activities (SA and SEAP network coordinators are P4 level officers). There is a need for intense interfacing with PIC countries during 2009 given the closeness to the 2010 phase-out target. There is also a need to facilitating implementation of Executive Committee decisions relating to PIC projects and to start the preparation of HPMP for PICs. The post will directly participate in consultations with Australia relating to the PIC activities as well as negotiations and consultations with the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on issues related to the PIC Network and preparation of HPMP.

### 5.4. Estimated budget

UNEP will not be requesting additional funding from the Multilateral Fund to operate the PIC Network and will absorb this cost under existing CAP budget with the permitted 3% annual increase. The estimated budget is for indication purpose only.

The main expenditure of the PIC Network operation will be to cover the travel costs of ozone officers from thirteen Pacific countries. The estimated budget for travel is USD60,000.

Other cost would be the travel of CAP staff to the PIC Network meeting and to undertake missions to countries that are in non-compliance or potential non-compliance situation. This cost will be covered by the CAP staff travel budget.

As mentioned above, Australia will cover the cost of their participation to the PIC Network meeting from their own budget. Australia would also consider providing appropriate experts from the industry to participate in thematic meeting without any cost to CAP.