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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Fifty-ninth Meeting
Port Ghalib, Egypt, 10-14 November 2009

COUNTRY PROGRAMME: SOMALIA

This document consists of:

- Country Programme Evaluation Sheet (prepared by the Fund Secretariat)
- Comments and recommendations of the Fund Secretariat
- Transmittal Letter from the Government of Somalia
- Country Programme Cover Sheet and Executive Summary

SOMALIA COUNTRY PROGRAMME EVALUATION SHEET*National Ozone Unit, Department of the Environment****Status of ratification of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol***

	Signature	Ratification	Entry into effect
Vienna Convention (1985)		1 Aug 2001	30 Oct 2001
Montreal Protocol (1987)		1 Aug 2001	30 Oct 2001
London Amendment (1990)		1 Aug 2001	30 Oct 2001
Copenhagen Amendment (1992)		1 Aug 2001	30 Oct 2001
Montreal Amendment (1997)		1 Aug 2001	30 Oct 2001
Beijing Amendment (1999)		1 Aug 2001	25 Feb 2002

Production of controlled substances: No controlled substances produced***Consumption of controlled substances:(2008)*** 20 metric tonnes
(other than HCFCs) 20 weighted tonnes (ODP)

(tonnes)	CFC-11	CFC-12	CFC-113	CFC-114	CFC-115	TOTAL	Halon1211	Halon1301	TOTAL	CTC	MCF	MB
ODS		20			0	20	0		0			
ODP												

Distribution of ODP by substance: CFC 100% Halon 0%

<i>Distribution of ODP by sector:</i>	Aerosol	Foam	Halons	Refrigeration	Solvent	MB
Consumption (ODP tonnes):			0	20		
Percent of total:			0%	100%		

MONTREAL PROTOCOL	(ODP tonnes)	CFCs	Halons	CTC	MB
Baseline consumption		241.4	17.7		0.5
Allowable level of consumption in 2007		36.21	0.85		0.4
Source: Country Programme (2009)					

Country Programme

Duration of country programme: 2 years (2009-2011)

ODS phase out target: complete phase-out by end of 2011

Phase out priority area: Refrigeration servicing sector

Cost of activities in country US \$60,000

Strategy:

The Government of Somalia is committed to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Protocol and further ensures that efforts to minimise Somalia's consumption of ODS through most cost-effective means despite their war torn situation. The objective of the Action Plan is to phase-out the consumption of ODS in Somalia in compliance with the Montreal Protocol as ratified by the Somali Government, and in accordance with the recommended ODS phase-out strategy adopted by the decision XX/19 of the Meeting of Parties for Somalia's return to compliance. The Action Plan comprises the introduction of Government initiatives to effectively regulate and monitor the import and use of ODS, and a series of proposed projects in the ODS end-user sectors some of which are seen as prerequisites for implementation of the phase-out schedule.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FUND SECRETARIAT

DESCRIPTION

1. According to a recent survey conducted for the preparation of the Somalia country programme and terminal phase-out management plan (TPMP), total CFC consumption was estimated at 20 ODP tonnes for 2008, used for servicing refrigeration systems. The country reported no consumption for halon and methyl bromide for this period. The calculated CFC baseline for Somalia is 241.4 ODP tonnes, the halon baseline is 17.7 ODP tonnes and the methyl bromide baseline is 0.5 ODP tonnes.

2. The Republic of Somalia was formed in 1960 when two colonial territories namely, British Somaliland in the northwest merged with Italian Somalia in the east, southern and central zones to create the Republic of Somalia. The whole country has been characterised by armed conflict in the past ten years.

3. The Somali Transitional Federal Government was established in 2004 in Nairobi, Kenya, after a long peace and reconciliation process funded by the international community under the direction of Inter Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) States as the legitimate Government of Somalia, recognized by the IGAD States, the Africa Union, European Union, the Arab League and ultimately by the United Nations. The Somali Transitional Federal Government has committed itself through its Ministry of Environment and Disaster Management to implement its obligations under the Montreal Protocol by using the funding from the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol by implementing activities within the country to ensure the reduction of ODS as embodied in this country programme. The National Ozone Officer is located with the Ministry of Environment and Disaster Management and shuttles between the two provinces, as well as Nairobi.

4. Because the country has suffered from civil wars and political unrest for quite a long time, the country is in a process of transformation through national reconciliation. Currently the legislative framework for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol has not been well defined. However, as member of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), Somalia has endorsed the COMESA harmonized ODS regulations and is in Compliance with its obligation under the Montreal Protocol to set up a licensing system to control ODS and ODS based equipment. The Transitional Government will issue a circular banning import of CFCs, halons and methyl chloroform as of 1st January 2010.

5. The country programme, prepared with the assistance of UNEP, outlines very general objectives as listed below:

- (a) To develop strategies that can improve the participation of ODS stakeholders in general including local environmental NGOs and other members of the civil society;
- (b) Identify focal point for the different areas of the country under the control of various war lords and organize meetings in places accessible by all representatives preferably outside the country;
- (c) Conduct intensive public awareness; and
- (d) Promote voluntary data reporting system.

SECRETARIAT'S COMMENTS

6. In the context of the CP for Somalia, the Fund Secretariat raised very serious issues with UNEP related in particular to how some activities will be implemented in the country considering its state of unrest. The Secretariat also brought up issues of financial disbursements, responsibilities for financial reporting and other implementation issues. It also sought clarification from UNEP on why the Terminal phase out management plan (TPMP) has not been completed yet.

7. In their written response and in further discussions with the Secretariat, UNEP acknowledged that there are some serious problems associated with providing assistance in Somalia, and this is shown by the delayed completion of this country programme, delayed disbursements in earlier institutional strengthening (IS) funding and the currently incomplete TPMP. However, UNEP also realises that Somalia needs technical and financial assistance in order to ensure that they meet their Montreal Protocol obligations. They also cited Decision XX/19(4) of the Twentieth Meeting of the Parties where the Executive Committee is requested, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism, to consider innovative ways of assisting Somalia through the implementing agencies to allow it to implement its plan of action and bring it back to compliance.

8. UNEP also informed the Secretariat that recent developments have allowed for monitored disbursements through the UNDP country office for Somalia which is based in Nairobi, and that their experience with the current ODS Officer is that he has delivered on the outputs required from him, thereby allowing for the submission of the country programme to this meeting. UNEP also acknowledged that while the situation in the country is not the most ideal, they are convinced that by approving the country programme, the Montreal Protocol community is bringing Somalia into the mainstream of implementation and will thus compel them to implement activities to meet their obligations.

9. Together with the country programme the Government of Somalia has also submitted to the 59th Meeting of the Executive Committee a request for the first formal phase of the IS project in the country, to support the operation of the Ozone Unit. Comments and recommendation by the Fund Secretariat are presented in document (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/14).

RECOMMENDATIONS

10. The Fund Secretariat recommends approval of the Somalia country programme, noting that approval of the country programme does not denote approval of the projects identified therein or their funding levels. Approval of the Somalia country programme should be without prejudice to the operation of the Montreal Protocol's mechanism for addressing non-compliance.

11. The Fund Secretariat also recommends that the Government of Somalia be requested to submit information annually to the Executive Committee on progress being made in the implementation of the country programme, in accordance with the decision of the Executive Committee on implementation of country programmes (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/40, para. 135) using the approved on-line format. The initial report covering the period 1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009 should be submitted to the Fund Secretariat no later than 1 May 2010.



The Transitional Federal Government of the Republic of Somalia
Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries, Environment & Natural Resources

Date: 7th October 2009

Ms. Maria Nolan,
Chief Officer
Multilateral Fund Secretariat
1800 McGill College Ave
27th Floor, Quebec H3A3L6
CANADA
Fax: (1514)2820068

Dear Madam,

**SUBMISSION OF THE SOMALIA COUNTRY PROGRAM ON NATIONAL
PHASE OUT PLAN (CFCs) PROJECT FOR CONSIDERATION AND
APPROVAL**

I have the honor to inform you that Somalia with the technical assistance from UNEP has successfully completed the preparation of the country program on National phase out plan for the elimination of CFCs in Somalia by 1st January 2010 in accordance with the requirements of the Montreal protocol.

I hereby therefore, submit the country program on National phase out plan CFCs) through UNEP, which is our Lead Implementing Agency, to the upcoming Executive Committee Meeting of the multilateral Fund for the consideration and approval. Approval of this country program will help Somalia achieve the 2010 target of total phase-out of CFCs as per the requirements of the Montreal Protocol.

Any assistance given to Somalia is highly appreciated.
Please accept "Madam" the assistance of my highest consideration.

Yours Sincerely ,

Dr. Abdullahi Mohamed Issa,
Director for Environment



COUNTRY PROGRAMME COVER SHEET

COUNTRY: SOMALIA

LEAD NATIONAL AGENCY: MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

PERIOD COVERED BY COUNTRY: 2009 - 2011
PROGRAMME

LEAD IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: UNEP

1. PHASE OUT SCHEDULE:

SUBSTANCE	CURRENT CONSUMPTION (METRIC TONS)	PLANNED TOTAL CONSUMPTION UNTIL PHASE-OUT (TONS X ODP)	PLANNED YEAR OF COMPLETE PHASE-OUT
	2008	2008-2010	
CFC-12	20	30	2010
CFC-115	0	0	2010
HALON-1211	0	0	2010
HCFC	151	n/a	2030
TOTAL	171		

2. ACTION PLAN FOR SOMALIA:

The Transitional Federal Government of Somalia should be considered a special case and given exceptional consideration by the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in order to enable The Somali Republic fulfill its commitments and obligations to the Protocol.

Therefore in order to help Somalia implement its commitment the Ministry of Environment has prioritized its action plan, which shall consist of the following:

YEAR	DESCRIPTION OF ACTION	SECTOR	INTENDED EFFECT	ESTIMATED COST (US\$)
2009	Strengthening of the National Ozone Office (Unit)	All	Provide monitoring and co-ordination	80,000
2009	Strengthening of National Committee on ODS	All	Provide monitoring and co-ordination	
2009-2011	Public Awareness Campaign	All	Create Awareness	
2009-2011	Strengthening institutional framework	All	Provide monitoring and co-ordination	

YEAR	DESCRIPTION OF ACTION	SECTOR	INTENDED EFFECT
2009-2011	Establishment of monitoring system for ODS imports, uses and Introduction of import licensing system	All	Ensure compliance with Protocol
2009-2011	Training of Enforcement Officers	All	To ensure continued training
2009-2011	Training of Refrigeration Technicians in Good Refrigeration Practices	Refrigeration	To ensure improved servicing
2009 - 2011	Monitoring of Activities	All	To ensure full implementation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Somalia is an African State, situated in the Horn of Africa with internationally recognized borders with Djibouti in the north-east, Ethiopia in the west and Kenya in the south-west.

The Somali Republic is formed out by the union between Somaliland which got its independence from Britain and Southern Somalia from Italy on 1st July, 1960.

Though there is no statistically accurate population figure for Somalia, it is generally accepted that the estimated Somali population is around 7 to 9 Million (different sources from UNDOS & UNFPA conducted from 1975 – 1990), and an area of 635,000 Sq. Km. Having the longest coast in the Horn of Africa, Somalia benefits the from the Indian Ocean in the east and from the Red Sea at the north west.

Fishing industry is also starting to contribute to the national economy building alongside small scale craft industries.

It is difficult to calculate the Somali National Gross Domestic Product for the last 15 years because of the civil wars but there are some acceptable estimates on the performance of the economy.

The Somali Republic became a party to the Vienna Convention in 2001 and subsequently ratified the Montreal Protocol and all its Amendments in August 2001. Somalia operates under Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol.

The establishment of the Somali Transitional Federal Government in 2004 in Nairobi, Kenya after a long peace and reconciliation process funded by the international community under the direction of IGAD States as the legitimate Government of Somalia, recognized by the IGAD States, the Africa Union, European Union, the Arab League and ultimately by the United Nations.

The Somali Transitional Federal Government has committed itself through its Ministry of Environment and Disaster Management to implement its obligations under the Montreal Protocol by using the funding from the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol and its Implementing Agencies.

ODS Consumption in Somalia

Somalia does not produce any ODSs as it imports all its requirements. Its importation and consumption of CFCs in 1987 standing at 266.3 ODP tonnes was the highest since 1986. However, imports and consumption of ODSs have suffered from the wars and poor security in the country particularly from 1991 to 1994 when imports and consumption fell below 100 metric tones in any one year. In 2003 the importation and consumption of ODS rose to 108 metric tons.

The consumption of ODS for 2008 included 20 ODP tonnes of CFCs, and 151 metric tons of HCFC. This implies a per capita ODS consumption of 0.002 kg. This means that Somalia falls under the category of Article 5 Paragraph 1 countries, and thus qualifies to receive technical and financial assistance from the Multilateral Fund.

Methodology of the Country Programme Preparation

The methodology for the preparation of the Country Programme involved several visits organized for the ODS Officer of Somalia to the Offices of the regional CAP team in Nairobi with the purpose of receiving guidance for collecting relevant data, discussing institutional and policy framework with government officials, and identifying project activities which may qualify for support from the Multilateral Fund. The NOU then organized data collection at national level using representative of different regions in the country.

Recommended Phase-out Strategy

Due to the current unrest in the country, the strategy adopted for Somalia is to build the country's capacity to adopt good practices and to expedite retrofitting of existing ODS based equipment and prevent imports of additional equipment that will require use of ODS. This will be done through training of various stakeholders ranging from enforcement officers to refrigeration technicians that service the existing equipment.

This strategy will ensure compliance with the provisions of the Protocol and further reflect on the Government's objectives to fully phase-out Somalia's consumption of ODSs while at the same time reducing the cost associated with the country's industries and consumers. This is also in accordance with projects proposed for funding from the Multilateral Fund and in agreement with the aim of the Fund to provide incentives for the total phase-out of ODS by 2010.

Action Plan

Given the current situation in the country, the action plan will only comprise institutional support activities.

The objective of the Action Plan is to phase-out the consumption of ODS in Somalia in compliance with the Montreal Protocol as ratified by the Somali Government, and in accordance with the recommended ODS phase-out strategy adopted by the decision XX/19 of the meeting of parties for Somalia's return to compliance.

The Action Plan comprises the introduction of Government initiatives to effectively regulate and monitor the import and use of ODS, and a series of proposed projects in the ODS end user sectors some of which are seen as prerequisites for implementation of the phase-out schedule.

Government Actions:

The basic actions included in the plan have already been initiated with effect from the mid 2007:

- The relevant institutional framework for the implementation of the Action Plan has been created through the establishment of the National Ozone Committee, which includes representatives from key Government institutions as well as representatives of different user associations. The Committee is to advise the Ministry of Environment on all issues related to ODS;
- Furthermore, the National Ozone Unit has been created within the Ministry of Environment. This Office acts as a secretariat for the Committee and is expected to undertake a coordinating as well as a monitoring function of all activities concerning the phasing-out of ODS;
- Somalia has also endorsed the COMESA harmonized ODS Regulations and is working on national enforcement measures to ensure the COMESA regulations are enforced; and

- Somalia NOU participated in the 1st expert meeting for drafting and played an active role in the preparation of these sub-regional regulations.

Budget and Financing of Activities 2009-2010

Annex-A gives a breakdown of costs of the Action Plan by components and by year of implementation. It is proposed that all the costs are incremental project costs to be funded by the Multilateral Fund. The costs of the proposed Government Action Plan are covered by the Fund as an institutional support project. Once the incremental costs of the proposed projects are approved by the Multilateral Fund, appropriate funds handling mechanisms will be set up.

The total cost of the Action Plan is US \$80,000 for a period of 24 months.

It is proposed that the Multilateral Fund cover incremental costs not covered by other funding sources. Once the incremental costs of the proposed projects are approved by the Multilateral Fund, appropriate fund-handling mechanisms will be set up.