



**Programa de las  
Naciones Unidas  
para el Medio Ambiente**



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COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL  
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL  
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL  
Quincuagésima novena Reunión  
Port Ghalib, Egipto, 10 al 14 de noviembre de 2009

**PRESUPUESTO DEL PROGRAMA DE ASISTENCIA AL CUMPLIMIENTO  
PARA EL AÑO 2010**

## OBSERVACIONES Y RECOMENDACIONES DE LA SECRETARÍA DEL FONDO

### Descripción del proyecto

1. El PNUMA presentó a la quincuagésima novena reunión, en el contexto de su enmienda del programa de trabajo para 2009, el proyecto de presupuesto para su Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento para el año 2010 por un monto de 8.910.000 \$EUA más un 8% en concepto de gastos de apoyo a los organismos por un total de 712.800 \$EUA. Esta propuesta representa un incremento de 4,9% en el presupuesto del Programa para el año 2010 en comparación con la cifra aprobada para 2009.

2. En la quincuagésima sexta reunión, el Comité Ejecutivo aprobó el presupuesto del PNUMA destinado al Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento por la suma de 8.490.000 \$EUA más un 8% en concepto de gastos de apoyo a los organismos por un total de 679.200 \$EUA. En la decisión 56/43 se reiteraron nuevamente las mismas condiciones de que, en sus futuras presentaciones del presupuesto para el Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento, el PNUMA:

- a) Facilitase información pormenorizada sobre las actividades a las que se destinasen los fondos mundiales;
- b) Ampliase la priorización de la financiación entre partidas presupuestarias del Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento, con objeto de poder tener en cuenta los cambios en las prioridades, y proporcionase información pormenorizada sobre las reasignaciones efectuadas en su presupuesto a tenor de lo dispuesto en las decisiones 47/24 y 50/26 del Comité Ejecutivo; y
- c) Notificase el número actual de personal en plantilla e informase al Comité Ejecutivo sobre cualquier cambio a ese respecto, especialmente en lo atinente al incremento en las asignaciones presupuestarias.

3. El PNUMA afirmó que su programa continuaba aplicando el enfoque tri-direccional explicado en su programa del año precedente. También proporcionó un resumen de los logros del Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento en el año en curso. Al igual que en documentos anteriores, esos logros se destacaron por región y se concentraron en determinadas esferas, como asistencia para la presentación de datos, asistencia especial a países en situación de incumplimiento, actividades emprendidas con arreglo a la modalidad de cooperación Sur-Sur, asistencia en la formulación de políticas y leyes, ratificación de las enmiendas al Protocolo de Montreal, aumento del número de nuevos funcionarios del ozono, y actividades de sensibilización a nivel regional. Según su informe, el Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento ha logrado con éxito lo siguiente:

- a) Seguir prestando asistencia a todos los países miembros de las redes para que informen con exactitud y a su debido tiempo a la Secretaría del Ozono tanto sus datos de 2008 conforme al artículo 7 del Protocolo de Montreal como los progresos logrados en la ejecución del programa de país a la secretaría del Fondo Multilateral, utilizando la modalidad de presentación de informes en línea;
- b) Prestar asistencia a treinta países en sus análisis específicos por medio de los servicios regionales de establecimiento de redes prestados por el Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento, respecto del incumplimiento real o posible, así como de la ejecución de planes de acción acordados por la Reunión de las Partes, o simplemente prestando asistencia en asuntos específicos que requieren interacción orientada a un fin (7 países de

África, 13 países de Asia y el Pacífico, cinco países de América Latina, un país de Asia occidental y cuatro países de la red ECA);

- c) Organizar reuniones temáticas en el marco de la cooperación Sur-Sur en relación con la preparación de planes de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC, reuniones subregionales sobre la utilización de los CFC en aplicaciones militares, sustitutos de los HCFC y de los inhaladores de dosis medidas a base de CFC. Se prestó asistencia concretamente al Iraq para la creación de capacidad de su dependencia nacional del ozono.
- d) Seguir llevando a cabo visitas a países, reuniones bilaterales y modalidades regionales específicas para abordar las cuestiones relacionadas con el cumplimiento que requieren seguimiento a un nivel superior;
- e) Prestar asistencia normativa mediante la vigilancia de la situación de la aplicación en los países de su legislación nacional sobre SAO y asesorar y orientar sobre el examen y perfeccionamiento de las políticas actuales para todas las regiones. Durante este período, todos los países de las islas del Pacífico establecieron sus sistemas de concesión de licencias sobre SAO, 10 países de la región de Asia meridional y 13 de la región de América Latina iniciaron o están iniciando sus sistemas de concesión de licencias sobre HCFC;
- f) Prestar asistencia a 28 países para que aceleraran la ratificación del Protocolo de Montreal y sus enmiendas, y facilitar el logro del 100% de ratificación del Protocolo de Montreal con el ingreso de Timor Leste, que fue el último país en ratificarlo;
- g) Prestar asistencia a las dos últimas Partes en incorporarse al Protocolo de Montreal, Guinea Ecuatorial y Timor Leste; y
- h) preparar diversos materiales de sensibilización sobre la protección del ozono en cada red, como parte de sus actividades regionales de sensibilización.

4. Los aspectos descolantes de la labor de sensibilización del PNUMA a nivel mundial, como pidió el Comité Ejecutivo conforme a sus decisiones 50/26, 53/21 y 56/43, son los siguientes:

- a) Producción y distribución de una carpeta informativa sobre inhaladores de dosis medidas;
- b) Producción de un número especial del boletín de AcciónOzono para la 21ª Reunión de las Partes;
- c) Creación de un sitio web del Día del Ozono, en el que se divulga un conjunto de orientaciones para las dependencias nacionales del ozono sobre cómo celebrar el Día del Ozono haciendo participar al sector privado, así como materiales electrónicos para celebrar ese día.
- d) Organización y lanzamiento de un concurso mundial de periodistas y divulgación en los medios de información de la cuestión de la protección de la capa de ozono;
- e) Preparación del directorio “Quién es quien” del Protocolo de Montreal;

- f) Inicio de actividades en distintos medios audiovisuales para aumentar el conocimiento acerca de las cuestiones relacionadas con el ozono por medio de sitios en la Internet como YouTube y Facebook;
- g) Prestación de apoyo informativo a las dependencias nacionales del ozono y a otros interesados directos. Creación de un manual de capacitación para funcionarios de aduana que se utilizará para la formación de estos funcionarios en diversos países; y
- i) Difusión continua de un boletín electrónico, así como perfeccionamiento del sitio web.

5. En 2010, con los fondos para sensibilización en todo el mundo que se solicitan para este presupuesto del Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento se logrará lo siguiente:

- a) Seguir publicando el boletín AcciónOzono en seis idiomas;
- b) Diseñar nuevos materiales informativos en relación con los HCFC;
- c) Impulsar el aumento del nivel de conocimientos relacionados con los problemas pendientes del Protocolo de Montreal mediante la preparación de materiales destinados concretamente a los países en desarrollo para facilitar la comunicación entre todas las partes interesadas.

#### **Cambios en el planteamiento y en el presupuesto del Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento**

6. El presupuesto del Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento propuesto para 2010 es de 9.622.800 \$EUA más un 8% en concepto de gastos de apoyo a los organismos. Este monto supera en 4,9% el presupuesto aprobado para 2009. La principal razón de este aumento en el presupuesto es la inclusión de gastos de explotación de la red de Asia sudoriental, que tradicionalmente financiaba por su cuenta el Gobierno de Suecia por medio del Organismo Sueco de Desarrollo Internacional (OSDI). El OSDI comunicó oficialmente al PNUMA que a finales del año en curso esa financiación cesaría, razón por la cual el PNUMA tuvo que absorber los gastos de explotación de esta red e incluirlos en el presupuesto propuesto para el Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento.

7. Los principales cambios que se observan entre el presupuesto del programa de asistencia al cumplimiento aprobado para 2009 y el propuesto para 2010 se indican a continuación.

#### Gastos de personal

8. En el presupuesto para 2010, se observa un aumento de 7% en la partida correspondiente a personal de proyectos (partida 1199), mientras que los gastos en concepto de personal de servicios generales y personal temporario (partida 1399) aumentó en 4,7% en comparación con los gastos de 2009. Los incrementos en estas partidas se explicaron fundamentalmente por la inclusión de los costos relacionados con un nuevo coordinador regional para la red de Asia sudoriental, dos nuevos puestos de auxiliares en la Oficina Regional para Asia y el Pacífico y la Oficina Regional para América Latina y el Caribe, y ajustes en algunas partidas de personal para incorporar la reclasificación a categorías superiores tanto de personal del cuadro orgánico como de servicios generales.

9. Los puestos que se reclasificarán a categorías superiores son los siguientes:

- a) Partida 1103 (Administrador de creación de capacidad) de P4 a P5;

- b) Partida 1105 (Oficial de supervisión y administración) P3 a P4, cambio de 12 meses a solo seis meses, el resto del sueldo se carga a gastos de apoyo a los proyectos;
  - c) Partida 1106 (Oficial de información) P2/P3, cambio del costo de 9 meses en 2009 a todo el año en 2010;
  - d) Partida 1109 (Oficial de programas de tecnología de la información) de P3 a P4 durante seis meses solamente; este puesto es compartido con la DTIE del PNUMA;
  - e) Partida 1123 (Oficial de programas para planes de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC) de P3 a P4;
  - f) Partida 1126 (Coordinador de red de la CEPA) de P3 a P4;
  - g) Partida 1302, (Administrador de red adjunto) de G5 a G6;
10. Los 10 nuevos puestos en el presupuesto para 2010 son los siguientes:
- a) Partida 1127 (Coordinador de la red de Asia sudoriental) P4;
  - b) Partida 1319 (Auxiliar de la red de Asia sudoriental en la Oficina Regional para Asia y el Pacífico) G4; y
  - c) Partida 1320 (Auxiliar de oficina en la Oficina Regional para América latina y el Caribe) G3, el PNUMA mencionó que estos gastos se cubrirían con la conversión de puestos de personal temporario en la región a un puesto permanente.

#### Costos programáticos y de funcionamiento

11. Los gastos de viaje del personal (partida 1699) aumentaron en menos del 1%, mientras que la financiación de las oficinas regionales del Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento para apoyar subcontratos de expertos técnicos especializados en esferas específicas, incluidos los fondos para campañas de sensibilización regionales que se distribuyen a cada red (partida 2299), aumentó en 1,9%.

12. El componente subcontratos (partida 2399) que abarca primordialmente las actividades de sensibilización e información incluye la partida (2306) denominada creación de capacidad y apoyo técnico para los HCFC a nivel regional, se mantiene a los niveles de 2009.

13. El componente capacitación (partida 3399) muestra un incremento del 8,5%, debido a la inclusión de fondos para la red de Asia sudoriental por la suma de 55.000 \$EUA (partida 3308).

14. Se redujeron muchas de las demás partidas (4199, 4299, 5199 y 5399), mientras que la 4399 (costos de arrendamiento) aumentó en un 3% y la 5299 (costos de presentación de informes), en un 33%.

#### Cambios programáticos

15. El PNUMA reiteró que el programa se ejecutaría aplicando el enfoque tridireccional centrado en los tres aspectos siguientes: facilitar el cumplimiento en 2010, asegurar la sostenibilidad después de 2010 y prepararse para nuevas responsabilidades derivadas de los ajustes relacionados con los HCFC. Además, el PNUMA advirtió también de que el aumento del presupuesto obedecía a la inclusión del

componente relacionado con la red de Asia sudoriental, que es la más antigua de las redes del PNUMA y está integrada por países que consumen SAO en cantidades considerables.

16. El PNUMA subrayó que el Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento era un programa que se ejecutaba a nivel regional y que, con la reordenación de prioridades y la reasignación de gastos, su motor impulsor principal eran las necesidades de regionales. Se determinaron las actividades y medidas mediante la información recibida en las reuniones de las redes de regionales, así como en las reuniones del Grupo asesor del Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento, por lo que todo cambio en la dirección del Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento se basa en estas informaciones.

### **Utilización del presupuesto en 2007**

17. Basándose en la información contenida en su informe sobre la marcha de los trabajos correspondiente a 2008, el PNUMA indicó que el presupuesto general del Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento mostraba un saldo de 871.931 \$EUA, de los cuales 860.783 \$EUA eran obligaciones por liquidar, lo que dejaba un saldo neto efectivo de 11.148 \$EUA para el Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento. El PNUMA señaló que esos saldos se devolverían a la Quincuagésima novena Reunión, como se estipulaba en el párrafo d) de la decisión 35/36.

### **OBSERVACIONES DE LA SECRETARÍA**

#### Presentación del presupuesto general

18. El PNUMA había presentado originalmente un presupuesto para el Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento por un valor total que se ajustaba al incremento de 3% establecido en la decisión 47/24. Sin embargo, después de presentar este primer presupuesto, el PNUMA informó a la Secretaría de que se presentaría un presupuesto revisado a fin de incluir el componente correspondiente a la red de Asia sudoriental, que era lo recomendable debido a que el apoyo del OSDI, que había financiado esta red desde 1992, cesaría oficialmente a finales de 2009. Este presupuesto revisado fue presentado por el PNUMA después de vencido el plazo de presentación, con el acuerdo de la Secretaría atendiendo a estas circunstancias excepcionales.

19. El factor clave en la presentación del presupuesto del Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento del PNUMA para 2010 por la suma de 9.622.800 \$EUA más un 8% en concepto de gastos de apoyo a los organismos, lo que representa un incremento de 4,9% respecto de su presupuesto para 2009, no parece concordar con la decisión 47/24, en la que se pide al PNUMA que mantenga sus aumentos dentro del límite del 3%.

20. Al analizar los cambios propuestos por el PNUMA y el informe sobre la marcha de los trabajos que presentó para apoyar su propuesta, la Secretaría observó que:

- a) Si bien el PNUMA señalaba que los cambios en las actividades o en la dirección del Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento se basaban en necesidades, no había una clara demostración de cuáles eran las necesidades que presentaban los países;
- b) Al igual que en 2009, el actual presupuesto para 2010 incluía cambios en el personal, que se explicaban en los párrafos 9 y 10 *supra*, pero que no se justificaban con ningún tipo de información sobre reestructuración o reorganización que hubiera llevado a cabo el Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento;

- c) No estaba claro cuál era el valor añadido de la nueva actividad de creación de capacidad y apoyo técnico regional en relación con los HCFC (partida 2306);
- d) Si bien el PNUMA destacaba entre sus logros la asistencia en la presentación de datos, cuando se presentó la propuesta relativa al Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento, 22 países todavía no habían presentado sus datos para el programa por países, pese a que el plazo había vencido el 1 ° de mayo de 2009, y muy pocos de ellos utilizaron el formato de presentación de datos en línea;
- e) El centro de intercambio de información distribuía materiales informativos ya preparados por las regiones, por consiguiente, los progresos no parecían ser sustanciales si se comparaban con la financiación aportada;
- f) El costo total presupuestado de la red de Asia sudoriental según la propuesta del PNUMA era de 308.000 \$EUA, y parte de esa suma sería absorbida por el PNUMA mediante reasignaciones y reordenación de prioridades, mientras que la otra parte se solicitaba como fondos adicionales que tendría que aprobar el Comité Ejecutivo;

21. Al pedir aclaraciones sobre las cuestiones que se acaban de enumerar, el PNUMA proporcionó la siguiente información acerca de las necesidades principales calificadas de motivación en relación con este proyecto de presupuesto:

- a) Apoyar a los países en situación de incumplimiento real o posible de sus obligaciones en 2010 y de otras obligaciones;
- b) Promover la sostenibilidad a largo plazo de la eliminación ya lograda;
- c) Preparar planes de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC y otros documentos relacionados con la eliminación de HCFC;
- d) Velar por la difusión constante de conocimientos a nivel sectorial y a los niveles superiores acerca de las obligaciones contraídas en virtud del Protocolo de Montreal;
- e) Atender necesidades especiales de las Partes recién incorporadas;
- f) Crear capacidad de los nuevos funcionarios encargados de las SAO;
- g) Velar por la ejecución eficaz y a su debido tiempo de los proyectos en marcha; y
- h) Crear capacidad para la gestión de bancos de SAO, la destrucción y los sustitutos de SAO con alto potencial de calentamiento atmosférico.

22. El PNUMA informó también a la Secretaría de que el Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento estaba siendo objeto de una reorganización interna con el fin de prestar servicios más eficaces a los países que operan al amparo del artículo 5, y presentó el proyecto de organigrama para 2010 que apoyaba la solicitud de reclasificación de puestos. Esta información figura en el anexo I del presente documento.

23. En su respuesta a la pregunta sobre el valor añadido de la nueva actividad Creación de capacidad y apoyo técnico regional en relación con los HCFC, la Secretaría señaló que, en el presupuesto de 2009, la partida 2306 se denominaba asistencia regional para el sector de prestación de servicios de refrigeración. El PNUMA advirtió a la Secretaría de que los fondos solicitados para esta actividad

específica se distribuirían a las regiones, lo que le proporcionaría a cada una los fondos necesarios para contratar expertos del GETE y a los comités de opciones técnicas que asesorarían sobre cuestiones técnicas relacionadas con la eliminación de los HCFC, centrada en particular en los beneficios climáticos y la disponibilidad de tecnología. El PNUMA señaló además que esos fondos también se podían utilizar para examinar cuestiones relacionadas con la destrucción de SAO, ya que debido a su importancia, los países habían pedido al PNUMA la prestación de asistencia y el suministro de información técnica.

24. El PNUMA informó también a la Secretaría de que, si bien el Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento seguía prestando asistencia oportuna a los países para la presentación de datos, no podía garantizar que un determinado país informase sus datos a su debido tiempo y que cabría atribuir las demoras en la presentación de datos por parte de los países a otros factores que no guardaban relación con la ayuda que prestaba el Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento. También señaló que los países seguía afrontando dificultades con el sistema de presentación de informes en línea, lo que causaba demoras en ese aspecto.

25. La Secretaría y el PNUMA examinaron minuciosamente el presupuesto propuesto para 2010, y prestaron atención especialmente al componente añadido en relación con la red de Asia sudoriental cuyo presupuesto era de 308.000 \$EUA. En esas conversaciones, la Secretaría formuló algunas sugerencias en cuanto a seguir racionalizando los costos en determinadas partidas, sugerencias que el PNUMA aceptó. De esas conversaciones surgió el actual presupuesto en la forma en que se presenta al Comité Ejecutivo para su aprobación por la suma de 8.910.000 \$EUA más gastos de apoyo. La suma que se solicita demuestra que el presupuesto del Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento absorbe parte del costo de la red de de Asia sudoriental mediante reasignaciones y reordenación de prioridades (o sea 143.000 \$EUA), mientras que el resto (o sea 165.000 \$EUA) se solicita además del 3% autorizado para el Programa de asistencia en cumplimiento. Ese monto adicional representa el 1,9% de incremento que el PNUMA está solicitando en su presupuesto para 2010, además del 3% previsto en la decisión 47/24.

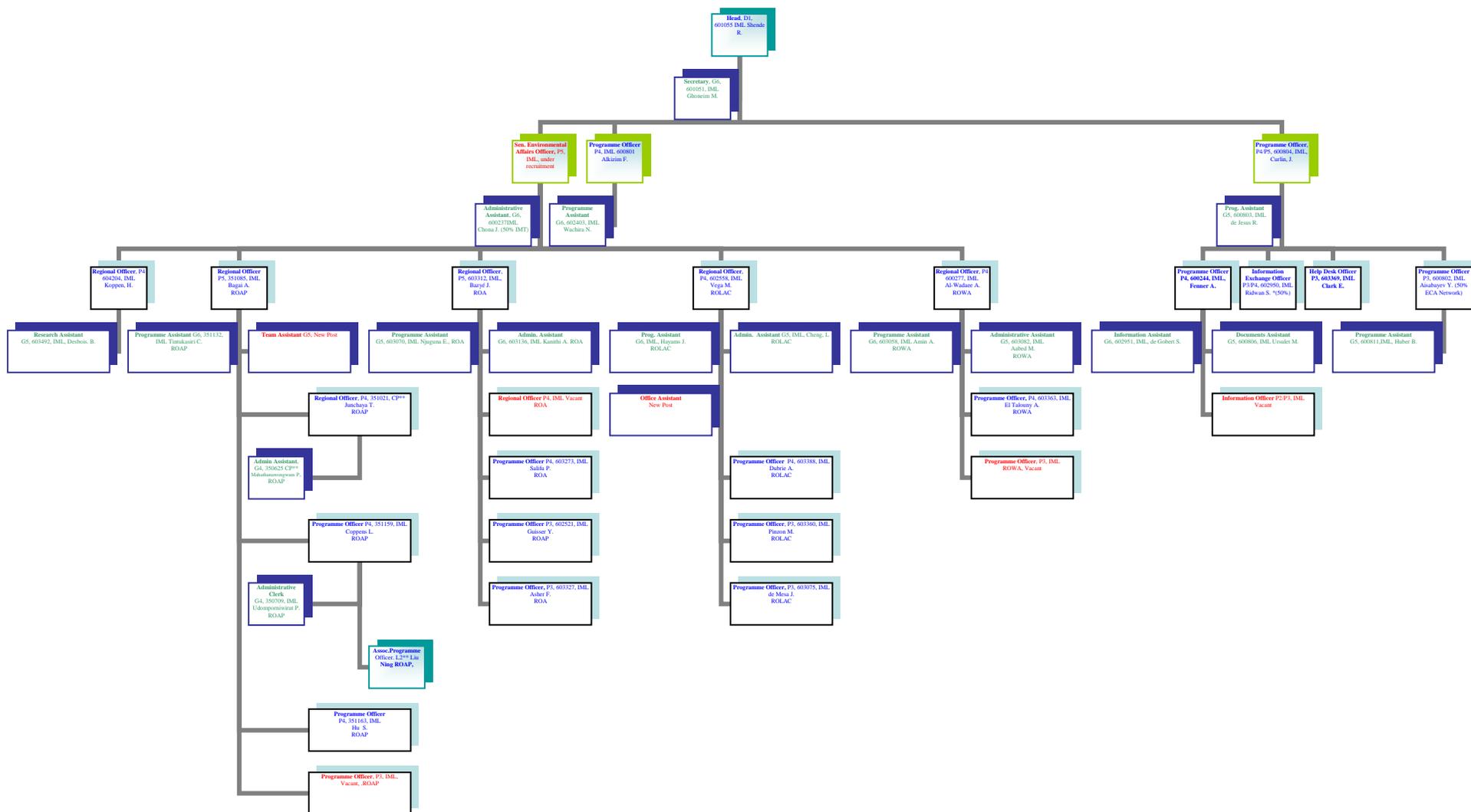
26. Si bien la Secretaría observa que el presupuesto presentado representa un 4,9% de incremento respecto del presupuesto del Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento aprobado para 2009 y además que no se ajusta a lo estipulado en la decisión 47/24, también reconoce que el aumento es una necesidad actual del PNUMA que tiene que mantener en funcionamiento la red de Asia sudoriental y que a esa decisión se llegó después de de reordenar gastos prioritarios en el breve plazo de que se dispuso para hacerlo. No obstante, señala que en los presupuestos que se presenten en el futuro deberán observarse estrictamente las orientaciones impartidas en la decisión 47/24.

## RECOMENDACIONES

27. Teniendo presente la información proporcionada por el PNUMA y las observaciones que figuran *supra*, el Comité Ejecutivo tal vez desee considerar la posibilidad de:

- a) Acordar un aumento en el presupuesto del Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento para 2010 de 4,9%, considerando que el costo adicional es el resultado de la inclusión del funcionamiento de la red de Asia sudoriental y considerando además que el PNUMA ha tratado de reordenar los gastos prioritarios en consonancia con la decisión 47/24 en el breve plazo de que dispuso para presentarlo a la Quincuagésima novena Reunión;

- b) Aprobar:
- i) El presupuesto del programa de asistencia al cumplimiento para 2010 por un monto de 8.910.00 \$EUA más los gastos de apoyo y acordar que esta será la base para futuras presentaciones del presupuesto del Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento al que se aplica la decisión 47/24;
- O:
- ii) El presupuesto del Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento para 2010 por un monto de 8.910.000 \$EUA más los gastos de apoyo por una sola vez, considerando a) *supra*, y pedir al PNUMA que para 2011 siga reordenando prioridades en el presupuesto del Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento para regresar a la cifra original con la que habría cumplido los requisitos en 2010 de sólo un 3% aplicable en consonancia con la decisión 47/24.
- c) Seguir pidiendo al PNUMA que, en el futuro, cuando presente el presupuesto del Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento:
- i) Continúe proporcionando información detallada sobre las actividades para las cuales se utilizan los fondos generales;
  - ii) Continúe reordenando las prioridades de financiación entre las partidas del presupuesto del Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento con el objeto de poder tener en cuenta los cambios en las prioridades; y facilitando los pormenores sobre las reasignaciones efectuadas en su presupuesto habida cuenta de las decisiones 47/24 y 50/26; y
  - iii) Continúe notificando el número actual del personal de plantilla e informando al Comité Ejecutivo sobre cualquier cambio a ese respecto, especialmente en lo atinente al incremento en las asignaciones presupuestarias.



\* 50% OzonAction  
 \*\* Paid by Swedish funds

**UNEP COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (CAP)  
BUDGET AND WORK PROGRAMME  
FOR THE YEAR 2010**

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

NOVEMBER 2009



United Nations Environment Programme

## INTRODUCTION

1. This document presents a proposal for the annual budget of the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) for the year 2010 for the consideration of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund. This budget is submitted as part of UNEP's 2010 Work Programme.

2. To deliver the planned comprehensive compliance assistance services to Article 5 countries during 2010, UNEP is requesting a budget of US\$ 8,910,000 plus agency support costs of 8 per cent amounting to US\$ 712,800.

3. This budget request corresponds to a 4.9% increase compared to the approved 2009 CAP budget. This represents the CAP budget with a 2.4% increase over the 2009 approved level (within the limits set by Decision 47/24), plus a new budget component for the South East Asia (SEA) Network.

Since 1992 this Network had been receiving support from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), however due to a recent Government policy shift, Sida has recently informed UNEP that it will cease support of this network as of end of 2009 (refer to annex VI).

The budget also includes two existing administrative posts of which the budget will be cost shared by UNEP Programme Support budget in order to release the additional funding for the programme cost. These funds will be used to benefit developing countries for the capacity building and technology support on emerging issues.

4. This document is structured as follows:

- Narrative, which comprises six sections: Vision, Approach, Methodology and Budget Details.
- Annex I and I(b): 2010 CAP budget proposal.
- Annex II: Highlights of CAP's achievements for the period 1 January – 14 September 2009
- Annex III: Challenges ahead
- Annex IV: CAP's global awareness activities for the period 1 January – 14 September 2009, as per Decisions 50/26 and 53/21.
- Annex V: CAP's use of programmatic funds for the period 1 January – 14 September 2009
- Annex VI: Proposal for Network for ODS officers for South East Asia (SEA).

UNEP seeks the Executive Committee's approval of this 2010 CAP budget.

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

5. 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. In 2009, the Executive Committee approved a re-alignment of CAP to respond to Article 5 country needs in the current and changing landscape of the Montreal Protocol. UNEP's strategy for CAP was based around three parallel tracks of assistance for Article 5 countries, and this approach and vision will continue to guide and further strengthen CAP's activities in 2010.

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

6. *Vision:* At the time of this budget's submission, there are less than 120 days remain for Article 5 countries to comply with the 2010 chlorofluorocarbon (CFC), halon and carbon tetrachloride (CTC) phase out targets. UNEP's vision is to continue the strong collaborative arrangements with the Implementing Agencies and Secretariats to help specific Article 5 countries avoid a situation of non-compliance by the 2010 deadline.

7. *CAP approach to implement that vision:* Provide collective assistance to "at risk" Article 5 countries through the Montreal Protocol family of institutions. As it has during 2009, UNEP will continue to accord the 2010 compliance target as the highest priority for CAP staff and resources during 2010. UNEP in consultation with the Implementing Agencies, bilateral agencies and Secretariats had set up a common tracking mechanism in 2009 to identify and track interventions needed by different agencies to assist Article 5 countries in actual or potential non-compliance. With its partners, CAP will continue to use and update this mechanism on an on-going and intensified basis from now until the compliance issues are resolved. CAP will continue to identify and implement needed interventions in close consultation with the NOU of the concerned countries. Staff at both the Regional and Paris CAP locations have been assigned responsibilities for specific compliance-related interventions. CAP will use high-level and joint missions, letters to the high-level officials, group consultations during the Meetings of the Parties (MOPs), Regional Network and thematic meetings, and South-South assistance for these countries. The Regional Networks will continue being the collaborative hub to facilitate the work of the Implementing Agencies in this regard. UNEP recognizes that the short time left until 1 January 2010 means that urgent efforts and innovative measures must be taken to help these countries. UNEP, in CAP advisory group has identified that there are possibilities that in 120 days certain actions related to e.g. licensing system could help country to avoid non compliance

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

8. *Vision:* The challenge of ensuring that the phase out already achieved in Article 5 countries will sustain after 2010 continues, in particular for ensuring adequate management approaches and availability of CFCs for servicing existing refrigeration and air conditioning equipment until the end of useful life, the CFC metered dose inhaler (MDI) manufacturing phase out in countries, the phase out of halon and CTC consumption, and ensuring high-level awareness and political support for the Montreal Protocol. There will also be a need to prepare for future methyl bromide reduction targets. UNEP's vision is that Article 5 countries should experience a seamless transition to this new post-2010 era with minimal disruptions.

9. *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 continue using existing services such as thematic meetings and South-South cooperation to share experiences and best practices, and the tools and services of the Information Clearinghouse (such as fact sheets and media materials). 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.

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

10. *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.

11. *CAP approach to implement that vision:* UNEP will continue focusing its CAP energies towards the HCFC objective, without diluting assistance being provided for compliance with the 2010 control measures. In 2010, UNEP will continue preparing HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (HPMPs) in more than 70 countries, which will establish accurate and comprehensive baseline data, and create the base of awareness and knowledge in the country needed as a precursor to the HPMP initiation. There will be renewed emphasis on creating awareness about technology options and co-benefits with climate (including energy efficiency issues, low-GWP HFC gases and natural refrigerants). CAP will promote communication between NOUs and their national climate change focal point counterparts to explore opportunities for synergies, cooperation and co-financing the climate dimension of the HCFC phase out. CAP will concentrate on promoting information sharing and experience exchange about non-HCFC technologies and policies through the Regional Networks and Information Clearinghouse to help NOUs finalise their HPMPs and control the growth of HCFC consumption. CAP will use its Regional Network and thematic meetings to continue sharing information on HCFC alternatives, HPMPs and the associated climate benefits, but also as platforms for international experts to interact with the NOUs, HPMP consultants, and other HCFC stakeholders.

### **APPROACH**

12. 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

13. 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 20th MOP, 42nd Implementation Committee, 28th OEWG and 58th 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*.

14. While developing this proposal, UNEP also took into account the advice of the experts who participated in the *2009 CAP Advisory Group Meeting* held in Paris in 2-3 September 2009.

## Reprioritisation of resources

15. 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).

16. 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 increased need from Article 5 countries for some specific posts (notably related to the Europe and Central Asia Network Coordinator and West Asia), the increases in the overall level of responsibilities of some posts, and the use of flexibility in determining how to use certain staff posts.

17. 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.

18. Leveraging the expertise and financial resources within CAP. UNEP has assessed the priorities and anticipated needs of countries for 2010-2011, 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, and for HPMP preparation and implementation. Certain posts will be reclassified for higher responsibilities and roles of certain others will be reassessed for possible lowering of the grades. UNEP has continued to extend the prioritization of funding among CAP budget lines so as to accommodate changing priorities, as permitted by the Executive Committee.

19. Leveraging resources from UNEP's Programme Support Funds. The UNEP CAP team studied in detail the comprehensive independent assessment of the administrative costs study undertaken by the Multilateral Fund and requested support from the UNEP Core Accounts to

reduce the CAPs administrative costs. UNEP is co-funding the Administrative posts within the budget thus availing more resources to activities in support of Article 5 countries.

## **METHODOLOGY**

20. In addition to the assessment of Article 5 country needs and reprioritization indicated above, UNEP developed the 2010 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**

21. This budget request is consistent with the priorities and funding levels established in UNEP's 2009-2011 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**

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

23. 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.

Information on the activities for which the global awareness funds would be used appears in paragraphs 49 - 51 of this document. This budget reflects UNEP's prioritization of funding between CAP budget lines to accommodate changing priorities. Details on the reallocations UNEP made in this budget appear in paragraphs 39-42 of this document. UNEP is reporting on current staff post levels in paragraphs 29-41.

24. 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.

In support of the new Pacific Island Country network, UNEP has in addition created an initial budget for South-South cooperation as well as for Regional Awareness, reallocated from the Paris CAP budget lines. A new G4 post in Bangkok has been proposed this will be used in support of the SEA Network. UNEP has also provided funds under BL 2306 for Regional Capacity Building and Technical support on HCFC phase-out.

25. 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.

The CAP budget continues to be spent by UNEP in accordance with the terms of reference for the financial mechanism.

26. 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.

Due to the inclusion of the SEA network to the CAP budget, UNEP is requesting a total budget increase of 5.9%.

### **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 2008 as well as the projections for the year 2009 was done.

### **BUDGET DETAILS**

28. The elements and costs for the 2010 CAP budget proposal are similar to those approved for UNEP in 2009 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 1103 – Capacity Building Manager – Compliance (Paris). The existing Capacity Building Team and the Information Management team will be realigned and streamlined to produce a single Paris CAP team comparable to the Regional CAP teams. This will improve the overall efficiency of the Paris unit and better exploit cross-team synergies and communication. This post will have the additional responsibilities of the overall policy, monitoring and reporting requirements, as well as increased supervisory responsibilities. The changes to the post are

foreseen as part of the reorganization within the Paris CAP team. This post may be reclassified from (P4) to (P5) once the process of reorganization is complete.

31. BL 1105 – Monitoring and Administration Officer. 50% of this post's costs will now be absorbed by UNEP core resources as part of the leveraging of funds detailed in paragraph 19. The balance of funds from this line has been used in the budget as follows:-

- i. US\$ 20,000 was used to increase BL 1106 Information Officer providing funding to cover the period of one year,
- ii. US\$ 24,000 was used towards the creation of a new G5 post in Bangkok in the budget
- iii. US\$ 15,000 was allocated to BL 2306 Regional Capacity Building and Technical support on HCFC phaseout,
- iv. US\$ 18,000 was allocated to BL 2214 ROAP Regional awareness raising to cater for the increasing need due to the inclusion of the SEA Network.

32. BL 1106 – Information Officer (Paris). As approved by the Executive Committee, the cost of this post was budgeted for 9 months in the 2009 CAP Budget and the post was filled temporarily with experts in 2009. UNEP's 2009 Budget indicated that the post would remain in the budget and be fully recruited in 2010. UNEP's experience with the use of temporary experts during 2009 indicated that there are recurring staff functions and Information Clearinghouse responsibilities for which a full-time staff member is essential. Accordingly, UNEP has reinstated the budgeting for 12 months. Based on the anticipated needs for the Information Management team in 2010 and beyond, and the increasing regional activities for information, communication and education (ICE), the responsibilities of this post will be realigned to support and follow up with work of external consultants, thus freeing up the Information Manager to engage increasingly with the regional ICE work. The level of post BL 1106-Information Officer may be reclassified from (P3) to (P2/P3) to reflect this re-orientation.

33. BL 1109 Programme Officer – Information Technology. This post, which is still budgeted for 6 months, may be reclassified from (P3) to (P3/P4) to reflect increasing need for electronic information sharing, knowledge management and information technology services for the Clearinghouse. The additional responsibility of overall management of the OzonAction electronic and web products (policy, content as well as IT issues) will be assigned to this post, and the overall policy, monitoring and reporting requirements.

34. BL 1123 – Programme Officer HPMP (Bahrain). This post is to be reclassified from (P3) to (P4). Due to the fact that number and nature of projects being handled by the P3 post increased significantly over the last 3 years with particular emphasis on the refrigeration/air-conditioning consuming sectors. The work load, as result of ongoing preparatory work on HPMPs in 7 countries in West Asia, will increase notably in such highly HCFC consuming region. Additionally, HPMP Officer is, currently, handling and coordinating several international and regional initiatives within the framework of phasing-out ODS such as cooperation agreement with ASHRAE, establishment of the Qatar Research Centre on Ozone/Climate

Technologies, work on updating the Arab Unified Code of Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning in cooperation with League of Arab States, Study on the future of air-conditioning in Gulf in cooperation with the Secretariat of Gulf Cooperation Council not mentioning the increase in number of national and regional training and thematic meetings being technically handled by the HPMP Officer. The (P3) Officer also holds additional responsibility of monitoring and reporting on ROWA CAP budget

35. BL 1126 - Regional Ozone Network for Europe & Central Asia (ECA network). This post is to be reclassified from (P3) to (P4). Over and above the typical duties of Regional Network Coordinators, this post handles the additional duties comparable to the Policy & Enforcement Officers in other regions, including the operation of a Regional Enforcement Network. The initial post classification no longer reflects either the actual duties of the post or their complexity (3 sub-regions, EC accession and candidate countries, language barriers, border countries to China, political sensitivities, integration of GEF-funded CEIT countries). It also does not consider any supervisory responsibilities (1.5 staff), representational function (high-level Government representatives, bilateral partners) and high visibility outside UNEP (regional meetings with 20 participating countries).

36. BL 1302 - Assistant Network Manager. This post is to be reclassified from a (G5) to (G6). In addition to the existing support role for the Network Manager, this post will have additional project responsibilities related to the Information Clearinghouse (specifically video and web related work) and monitoring the status of Regional awareness activities in the regions.

37. BL 1304 – Assistant Monitoring and Administration. 50% of this post's costs will now be absorbed by UNEP core resources as part of the leveraging of funds detailed in paragraph 19.

38. BL 1316 – ROWA Office Assistant. This post is to be reclassified from a (G5) to (G6). When first established, this post required handling of administrative and logistical duties of only a few ISP projects (3), RMP activities (3) and two annual network meetings. However, over recent years and especially since 2008 onwards, the post's duties have increased considerably following the increase of projects such as the number of TPMPs, CPs/NPPs (6), new ISPs (total 5) and particularly HPMPs (7); in addition to many thematic meetings, joint-network meetings and other national and regional workshops. This post will handle the increased logistical arrangements for many meetings and activities, including more load with budget-related tasks.

## **Reallocations**

39. 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.

40. BL 1319 – ROAP SEA Project Assistant. This is a new post at (G4). This assistant post will support the project administration in the increasing programme portfolio in the region taking into consideration the inclusion of the SEA Network to the office. The total number of project activities is more than 80 in 13 South Asia, 11 SEA and 14 PIC countries including IS,

NPP/TPMP and HPMP activities. This does not take into account the funds that would be requested for managing HPMP activities from 2010 onwards which would contribute to a sizable increase in project management.

41. BL 1320 – ROLAC Office Assistant. This is a new post at (G3). This is a conversion of the existing temporary assistance budget provided to the region. Due to the recurring need of clerical support for the office a G3 post is being established in the office.

42. BL 1600 - Staff Travel. The 2010 budget is in the same level as compared to the 2009 budget. This is based on projected savings from combining follow-up project implementing missions with the network meetings. These savings have been reallocated to create funding for the SEA Network which has been introduced as part of the CAP budget.

### **Reprioritisation**

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

According to the ECA work programme 2009, countries expressed the need for more regional and thematic meetings to address specific policy issues related to HCFC phase-out and the need to involve additional stakeholder groups e.g. representatives of national RAC associations. Therefore, there was a shift in the ECA network budget 2009 towards the meeting line 3306 and all other lines 2206, 2216 and 3316 had to be reduced accordingly. The overall increase will be 3%.

44. BL 2000 - Subcontracts. The increase in this group is 7% the funds have been reprioritized from savings as a result of UNEP support to administrative costs to increase CAP activities to benefit Article 5 countries.

### **Regionalisation**

45. 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.

46. BL 2214 ROAP Regional awareness. Following the establishment of Regional Network for Ozone Officers for Pacific Island Countries and the inclusion of the SEA Network to the CAP budget, UNEP has regionalised US\$ 18,000 budget from the Paris CAP budget to provide an initial working budget for Regional awareness and South-South cooperation for this newest Network.

47. BL 1319 – ROAP SEA Project Assistant, US\$ 24,000 was regionalized from the Paris CAP budget towards the creation of a new G4 post in Bangkok in the budget

48. BL 2306 Regional Capacity Building and Tech support on HCFC phase-out. Capacity Building and technology support: US\$ 15,000 from the Paris CAP budget has been regionalized

to this budget line. This budget line addresses the need for the capacity building needed for the Article 5 countries as recommended by TEAP/TOC reports and as intended by MOP decision XIX/6. As Ozone and climate friendly technologies evolve, there is need for the training and capacity building material for the safety, bank management, destruction, energy efficiency standards, technology labeling, and promoting technology cooperation to accelerate phase out. We have also identified the need to engage TEAP/TOC and industry experts in the network and thematic meetings to provide technology and policy support to NOUs.

**49. 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.

**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 2010 International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer and other awareness events throughout the year. The emphasis in 2010 will be on information, communication and education products related to (a) global phase out of CFCs and compliance of Article 5 countries (b) HCFC phase out (c) climate and ozone linkages. The outputs will include inter alia video news releases developed and disseminated to NOUs.

**Justification for increase**

52. The increase in the CAP budget proposed for 2010 is 4.9%. This increase covers inflation costs to the existing budget as well as the inclusion of the South-East Asia Network which was previously supported entirely by Sida. The requirement of the SEA Network is US\$ 308,000 (inclusive of activities and staff costs). Through reprioritization of activities and UNEP's to fund some of the administrative costs related to Monitoring and Administration Officer and Assistant posts, the additional funds required is US\$ 168,000.

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	Bud Ln	Component	Location			CAP 2009 Approved at ExCom 56	CAP 2010 Proposed for ExCom 59		
<b>10</b>	<b>PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT</b>								
	<i>1100 Project personnel</i>								
		<b>Title</b>		<b>Grade</b>	<b>m/y</b>				
	1101	Head of Branch	Paris	D1	10	191,000	196,000		
	1102	Network & Policy Manager	Paris	P5	12	207,000	213,000		
	1103	Capacity Building Manager - Compliance	Paris	P4/P5	12	181,000	200,000		
	1104	Information Manager	Paris	P4	12	181,000	186,000		
	1105	Monitoring & Administration Officer	Paris	P4	6	152,000	93,000		
	1106	Information Officer	Paris	P2/P3	12	114,000	137,000		
	1107	Programme Officer - HCFC	Paris	P3	12	152,000	156,000		
	1108	Programme Officer - ECA / Paris	Paris / ECA	P3	12	152,000	156,000		
	1109	Programme Officer - Information Technology	Paris	P3/P4	6	76,000	78,000		
	1110	ROA Programme Officer - HPMP	Nairobi	P4	12	167,000	172,000		
	1111	ROA Programme Officer - Policy and Enforcement	Nairobi	P4	12	167,000	172,000		
	1112	ROA Programme Officer	Nairobi	P3	12	137,000	141,000		
	1113	ROA Programme Officer - Methyl Bromide	Nairobi	P3	12	137,000	141,000		
	1114	ROLAC Regional Network Coordinator	Panama	P4	12	153,000	157,000		
	1115	ROLAC Programme Officer - Policy and Enforcement	Panama	P4	12	153,000	157,000		
	1116	ROLAC Programme Officer - HPMP	Panama	P3	12	130,000	134,000		
	1117	ROLAC Programme Officer - Methyl Bromide	Panama	P3	12	130,000	134,000		
	1118	ROAP Regional Network Coordinator	Bangkok	P5	12	174,000	180,000		
	1119	ROAP Programme Officer - Policy and Enforcement	Bangkok	P4	12	152,000	157,000		
	1120	ROAP PIC Network Coordinator - HPMP	Bangkok	P4	12	152,000	157,000		
	1121	ROAP Programme Officer - HPMP	Bangkok	P3	12	124,000	128,000		
	1122	ROWA Regional Network Coordinator	Bahrain	P4	12	179,000	183,000		
	1123	ROWA Programme Officer - HPMP	Bahrain	P4	12	151,000	170,000		
	1124	ROWA Programme Officer - Policy and Enforcement	Bahrain	P3	12	151,000	151,000		
	1125	ROA Regional Network Coordinator	Nairobi	P5	12	194,000	200,000		
	1126	ECA Regional Network Coordinator	ECA	P4	12	152,000	186,000		
	1127	ROAP SEA Network Coordinator	Bangkok	P4	12		157,000		
	1199	<i>Sub-total</i>				4,009,000	4,292,000		
	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	94,000	97,000		
	1302	Assistant Network Manager	Paris	G6	12	83,000	97,000		
	1303	Assistant Clearinghouse	Paris	G6	12	94,000	97,000		
	1304	Assistant Monitoring & Administration	Paris	G6	6	94,000	49,000		
	1305	Assistant IS/RMP/CP	Paris	G5	12	83,000	85,000		
	1306	Assistant Programme	Paris	G5	12	83,000	85,000		
	1307	Assistant Data & Documentation	Paris	G5	12	83,000	85,000		
	1309	ROA RNC Assistant	Nairobi	G5	12	28,000	29,000		
	1310	ROA Office Assistant	Nairobi	G6	12	35,000	36,000		
	1311	ROLAC RNC Assistant	Panama	G6	12	36,000	37,000		
	1312	ROLAC Office Assistant	Panama	G5	12	29,000	30,000		
	1313	ROAP-SA RNC Assistant	Bangkok	G5	12	43,000	45,000		
	1314	ROAP Office Assistant	Bangkok	G6	12	55,000	57,000		
	1315	ROWA RNC Assistant	Bahrain	G6	12	44,000	51,000		
	1316	ROWA Office Assistant	Bahrain	G6	12	36,000	51,000		
	1317	Temporary assistance CAP				68,000	48,000		
	1318	RNC ECA Assistant	ECA	G5	12	83,000	85,000		
	1319	ROAP SEA Project Assistant	Bangkok	G4	12		40,000		
	1320	ROLAC Office Assistant	Panama	G3	12		18,000		
	1399	<i>Sub-total</i>				1,071,000	1,122,000		
	1600	<i>Travel on official business (UNEP staff)</i>							
	1601	Paris staff travel	Paris			200,000	200,000		
	1602	ROA staff travel	Nairobi			135,000	139,000		
	1603	ROLAC staff travel	Panama			90,000	93,000		
	1604	ROAP staff travel	Bangkok			65,000	80,000		
	1605	ROWA staff travel	Bahrain			70,000	60,000		
	1606	ECA staff travel	ECA			35,000	25,000		
	1699	<i>Sub-total</i>				595,000	597,000		
	1999	<b>COMPONENT TOTAL</b>						<b>5,675,000</b>	<b>6,011,000</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			30,000	31,000		
	2203	ROLAC Sub-contracts with supporting organizations	Panama			12,000	16,000		
	2204	ROAP Sub-contracts with supporting organizations	Bangkok			31,000	25,000		
	2205	ROWA Sub-contracts with supporting organizations	Bahrain			52,000	52,000		
	2206	ECA Sub-contracts with supporting organizations	ECA			40,000	35,000		
	2212	ROA Regional awareness raising	Nairobi			49,000	50,000		
	2213	ROLAC Regional awareness raising	Panama			75,000	78,000		
	2214	ROAP Regional awareness raising	Bangkok			40,000	58,000		

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	Bud Ln	Component	Location		CAP 2009 Approved at ExCom 56	CAP 2010 Proposed for ExCom 59
	2215	ROWA Regional awareness raising	Bahrain		24,000	24,000
	2216	ECA Regional awareness raising	ECA		25,000	16,000
	2299	<i>Sub-total</i>			378,000	385,000
	2300	<i>Sub-contracts (for commercial purposes)</i>				
	2301	Technical and policy information materials	Paris		64,000	64,000
	2302	OzonAction Newsletter / Thematic Special Issues	Paris		100,000	100,000
	2303	Illustration/graphics/layout design	Paris		18,000	18,000
	2304	Exhibition/outreach	Paris		20,000	20,000
	2305	Adaptable media materials for the International Ozone Day	Paris		200,000	180,000
	2306	Regional Capacity Building and Tech support on HCFC phaseout	Regional		50,000	65,000
	2399	<i>Sub-total</i>			452,000	447,000
	<b>2999</b>	<b>COMPONENT TOTAL</b>			<b>830,000</b>	<b>832,000</b>
<b>30</b>	<b>TRAINING COMPONENT</b>					
	3300	<i>Meetings/conferences</i>				
	3301	Advisory and Consultative Meetings - Paris	Paris		31,000	32,000
	3302	ROA network meetings/thematic workshops	Nairobi		268,000	276,000
	3303	ROLAC network meetings/thematic workshops	Panama		187,000	192,000
	3304	ROAP-SA network meetings/thematic workshops	Bangkok		85,000	75,000
	3305	ROWA network meetings/thematic workshops	Bahrain		83,000	85,000
	3306	ECA network meetings/thematic workshops	ECA		131,000	166,000
	3307	PIC network meetings/thematic workshops	Bangkok		60,000	60,000
	3308	ROAP-SEA meetings/thematic workshops	Bangkok			55,000
	3312	ROA South-South cooperation	Nairobi		35,000	36,000
	3313	ROLAC South-South cooperation	Panama		44,000	45,000
	3314	ROAP South-South cooperation	Bangkok		50,000	50,000
	3315	ROWA South-South cooperation	Bahrain		33,000	33,000
	3316	ECA South-South cooperation	ECA		28,000	19,000
	3399	<i>Sub-total</i>			1,035,000	1,124,000
	<b>3999</b>	<b>COMPONENT TOTAL</b>			<b>1,035,000</b>	<b>1,124,000</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		14,000	14,000
	4102	Office supplies - Regions	Regional		37,000	31,000
	4199	<i>Sub-total</i>			51,000	45,000
	4200	<i>Non-expendable equipment</i>				
	4201	Office equipment / computer - Paris and ECA	Paris / ECA		21,000	21,000
	4202	Office equipment / computer - Regions	Regional		40,000	35,000
	4299	<i>Sub-total</i>			61,000	56,000
	4300	<i>Rental of premises</i>				
	4301	Office rental - Paris and ECA	Paris / ECA		334,000	350,000
	4302	Office rental - Regions	Regional		132,000	133,000
	4399	<i>Sub-total</i>			466,000	483,000
	<b>4999</b>	<b>COMPONENT TOTAL</b>			<b>578,000</b>	<b>584,000</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		21,000	21,000
	5102	Rental and maintenance of office equipment - Regions	Regional		32,000	31,000
	5199	<i>Sub-total</i>			53,000	52,000
	5200	<i>Reporting cost</i>				
	5201	Reporting/reproduction costs	Paris		10,000	10,000
	5202	Translations - Regions	Regional		20,000	30,000
	5299	<i>Sub-total</i>			30,000	40,000
	5300	<i>Sundry</i>				
	5301	Communication & dissemination - Paris and ECA	Paris / ECA		200,000	180,000
	5302	Communication - Regions	Regional		89,000	87,000
	5399	<i>Sub-total</i>			289,000	267,000
	<b>5999</b>	<b>COMPONENT TOTAL</b>			<b>372,000</b>	<b>359,000</b>
	<b>99</b>	<b>TOTAL DIRECT PROJECT COST</b>			<b>8,490,000</b>	<b>8,910,000</b>
		<i>Programme support costs (8%)</i>			679,200	712,800
<b>90</b>	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				<b>9,169,200</b>	<b>9,622,800</b>

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

## Explanatory Notes for the 2009 CAP Budget Proposal

	Bud Ln	Component	Comments
<b>10</b>	<b>PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT</b>		
	1100	<i>Project personnel</i>	
		Title	
	1101	Head of Branch	Increase to cover inflation, balance will be covered by UNEP
	1102	Network & Policy Manager	Increase to cover inflation
	1103	Capacity Building Manager - Compliance	Post to be reclassified to P5
	1104	Information Manager	Increase to cover inflation
	1105	Monitoring & Administration Officer	50% to be covered by UNEP Programme Support
	1106	Information Officer	Increased Budget provided to cover 1 year
	1107	Programme Officer - HCFC	Increase to cover inflation
	1108	Programme Officer - ECA / Paris	Increase to cover inflation
	1109	Programme Officer - Information Technology	Increase to cover inflation
	1110	ROA Programme Officer - HPMP	Increase to cover inflation
	1111	ROA Programme Officer - Policy and Enforcement	Increase to cover inflation
	1112	ROA Programme Officer	Increase to cover inflation
	1113	ROA Programme Officer - Methyl Bromide	Increase to cover inflation
	1114	ROLAC Regional Network Coordinator	Increase to cover inflation
	1115	ROLAC Programme Officer - Policy and Enforcement	Increase to cover inflation
	1116	ROLAC Programme Officer - HPMP	Increase to cover inflation
	1117	ROLAC Programme Officer - Methyl Bromide	Increase to cover inflation
	1118	ROAP Regional Network Coordinator	Increase to cover inflation
	1119	ROAP Programme Officer - Policy and Enforcement	Increase to cover inflation
	1120	ROAP PIC Network Coordinator - HPMP	Increase to cover inflation
	1121	ROAP Programme Officer - HPMP	Increase to cover inflation
	1122	ROWA Regional Network Coordinator	Increase to cover inflation
	1123	ROWA Programme Officer - HPMP	Post to be reclassified to P4
	1124	ROWA Programme Officer - Policy and Enforcement	No Increase
	1125	ROA Regional Network Coordinator	Increase to cover inflation
	1126	ECA Regional Network Coordinator	Post to be reclassified to P4
	1127	ROAP SEA Network Coordinator	Inclusion of SEA Budget to CAP
	1199	<i>Sub-total</i>	
	1300	<i>Programme Assistance (General Service staff)</i>	
		Title/Description	
	1301	Secretary Chief	Increase to cover inflation
	1302	Assistant Network Manager	Post to be reclassified to G6
	1303	Assistant Clearinghouse	Increase to cover inflation
	1304	Assistant Monitoring & Administration	50% to be covered by UNEP Programme Support
	1305	Assistant IS/RMP/CP	Increase to cover inflation
	1306	Assistant Programme	Increase to cover inflation
	1307	Assistant Data & Documentation	Increase to cover inflation
	1309	ROA RNC Assistant	Increase to cover inflation
	1310	ROA Office Assistant	Increase to cover inflation
	1311	ROLAC RNC Assistant	Increase to cover inflation
	1312	ROLAC Office Assistant	Increase to cover inflation
	1313	ROAP-SA RNC Assistant	Increase to cover inflation
	1314	ROAP Office Assistant	Increase to cover inflation
	1315	ROWA RNC Assistant	Post to be reclassified to G6
	1316	ROWA Office Assistant	Increase due to recent salary survey
	1317	Temporary assistance CAP	Reduced budget to create G3 post for ROLAC
	1318	RNC ECA Assistant	Increase to cover inflation
	1319	ROAP SEA Project Assistant	Inclusion of SEA Budget to CAP
	1320	ROLAC Office Assistant	New Post created from Temporary Assistance
	1399	<i>Sub-total</i>	
	1600	<i>Travel on official business (UNEP staff)</i>	
	1601	Paris staff travel	No Increase
	1602	ROA staff travel	Increase to cover inflation
	1603	ROLAC staff travel	Increase to cover inflation
	1604	ROAP-SA staff travel	Reduced Budget
	1605	ROWA staff travel	Reduced Budget
	1606	ECA staff travel	Reduced Budget
	1607	ROAP-SEA staff travel	Inclusion of SEA Budget to CAP
	1699	<i>Sub-total</i>	
	1999	<b>COMPONENT TOTAL</b>	
<b>20</b>	<b>SUB CONTRACT COMPONENT</b>		

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

## Explanatory Notes for the 2009 CAP Budget Proposal

	Bud Ln	Component	Comments
	2200	<i>Sub-contracts (MOUs/LAs for supporting organizations)</i>	
	2202	ROA Sub-contracts with supporting organizations	Increase to cover inflation
	2203	ROLAC Sub-contracts with supporting organizations	Additional Budget
	2204	ROAP Sub-contracts with supporting organizations	No Increase
	2205	ROWA Sub-contracts with supporting organizations	No Increase
	2206	ECA Sub-contracts with supporting organizations	Budget Reorganization to ECA Network Meetings Budget
	2212	ROA Regional awareness raising	Increase to cover inflation
	2213	ROLAC Regional awareness raising	Increase to cover inflation
	2214	ROAP Regional awareness raising	Increase to cover requirements for SEA and PIC Networks
	2215	ROWA Regional awareness raising	No Increase
	2216	ECA Regional awareness raising	Budget Reorganization to Network Meetings
	2299	<i>Sub-total</i>	
	2300	<i>Sub-contracts (for commercial purposes)</i>	
	2301	Technical and policy information materials	No Increase
	2302	OzonAction Newsletter / Thematic Special Issues	No Increase
	2303	Illustration/graphics/layout design	No Increase
	2304	Exhibition/outreach	No Increase
	2305	Adaptable media materials for the International Ozone Day	Reduction to regionalise funds from Paris to SEA Network
	2306	Regional Capacity Building and Tech support on HCFC	Regionalization support from Paris Budget
	2399	<i>Sub-total</i>	
	<b>2999</b>	<b>COMPONENT TOTAL</b>	
<b>30</b>		<b>TRAINING COMPONENT</b>	
	3300	<i>Meetings/conferences</i>	
	3301	Advisory and Consultative Meetings - Paris	Increase to cover inflation
	3302	ROA network meetings/thematic workshops	Increase to cover inflation
	3303	ROLAC network meetings/thematic workshops	Increase to cover inflation
	3304	ROAP-SA network meetings/thematic workshops	No Increase
	3305	ROWA network meetings/thematic workshops	Increase to cover inflation
	3306	ECA network meetings/thematic workshops	Budget Reorganization to ECA Network Meetings Budget
	3307	PIC network meetings/thematic workshops	No Increase
	3308	ROAP-SEA meetings/thematic workshops	Inclusion of SEA Budget to CAP
	3312	ROA South-South cooperation	Increase to cover inflation
	3313	ROLAC South-South cooperation	Increase to cover inflation
	3314	ROAP South-South cooperation	Increase to cover requirements for SEA and PIC Networks
	3315	ROWA South-South cooperation	No Increase
	3316	ECA South-South cooperation	Budget Reorganization to ECA Network Meetings Budget
	3399	<i>Sub-total</i>	
	<b>3999</b>	<b>COMPONENT TOTAL</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	No Increase
	4102	Office supplies - Regions	Reduction in operational costs
	4199	<i>Sub-total</i>	
	4200	<i>Non-expendable equipment</i>	
	4201	Office equipment / computer - Paris and ECA	No Increase
	4202	Office equipment / computer - Regions	Reduction in operational costs
	4299	<i>Sub-total</i>	
	4300	<i>Rental of premises</i>	
	4301	Office rental - Paris and ECA	Increase to cover inflation
	4302	Office rental - Regions	Increase to cover inflation
	4399	<i>Sub-total</i>	
	<b>4999</b>	<b>COMPONENT TOTAL</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	No Increase
	5102	Rental and maintenance of office equipment - Regions	Reduction in operational costs
	5199	<i>Sub-total</i>	
	5200	<i>Reporting cost</i>	
	5201	Reporting/reproduction costs	No Increase
	5202	Translations - Regions	Budget to regions
	5299	<i>Sub-total</i>	
	5300	<i>Sundry</i>	
	5301	Communication & dissemination - Paris and ECA	Reduction in operational costs
	5302	Communication - Regions	Reduction in operational costs
	5399	<i>Sub-total</i>	

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

Explanatory Notes for the 2009 CAP Budget Proposal

	Bud Ln	Component	Comments
	5999	COMPONENT TOTAL	
	99	TOTAL DIRECT PROJECT COST	

## **Annexes: CAP Budget and Work Programme 2010**

### **Annex II: Highlights of CAP's achievements for the period of 1 January to 14 September 2009**

#### ROA

The Africa CAP team guided countries in reporting data to both Secretariats following the latest reporting formats. Presentations on the reporting formats were made at all thematic meetings and joint 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 2009 network meetings and were requested to make presentations on data reporting. Prior to countries reporting data, the CAP teams prepared and circulated an update on each country's compliance status and the benchmarks for subsequent compliance requirement.

#### ROAP

In Asia and the Pacific region, assistance was provided to countries – **South Asia (SA)**, **South East Asia and the Pacific (SEAP)** and **Pacific Island Countries (PIC)** – 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 2008 and 2009 and through regular coordination with the countries. Importance of reporting accurate HCFCs data in the calendar year 2009-10 to establish baseline was emphasized. Suggestion to establish systems for conformance to EUN accounting framework (in case it is approved for countries in the year 2010) was given.

As requested by the ExCom decisions, CAP had sessions during 2008 and 2009 network meetings to encourage countries to report CP progress report via web-based data reporting. Some NOUs had tried to use the web-based system but found it burdensome and preferred to submit manually. Consultations on “Follow-up on decision 56/6 Para vi and vii – Reporting on IS projects” were included in Bahrain Network Meeting held in May 2009.

Periodically, CAP team provides clarifications to the countries on CP Progress reporting and Article 7 data reporting when there were questionable data or discrepancy. Further, verification / audits through NPP/TPMPs/RMP updates were conducted annually and they provided valuable inputs for Article 7 and CP progress data reporting. It is worth mentioning that special efforts and assistance is provided to PIC countries on 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.
- Due to the increased number of refrigerant ternary blends in the market, an excel sheet to transform refrigerant blends import data to pure substance was developed by CAP team and distributed through networks meeting and email. Using that simple tool supported NOOs to increase quality report on the HCFC uses.

## 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

- Follow-up on timely reporting of Article 7 and Country Programme implementation data and review of the reporting status during network meetings. All data were reported for 2007.
- Most countries submitted their Country Programme reports for 2008 (except Georgia which needs to verify HCFC data). Reporting of Article 7 data for 2008 is later than usual mainly due to the fact that countries need to verify HCFC data in the context of HPMP preparation. However, the deadline for reporting of Article 7 data is end of September and several countries reported data recently.
- Some countries required clarification on exempted uses which do not need to be reported as consumption e.g. **Croatia** concerning possible CTC imports for the analysis of mineral oil in drinking water.
- Other countries which reported consumption data above the Montreal Protocol targets were requested to confirm the use of these substances and to clarify whether import licenses were issued for these amounts e.g. **Turkmenistan** concerning their reported consumption of CTC and MeBr for 2008.
- Implementing agencies were reminded to complete Annex E of the Country Programme implementation reports

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

## ROA

Throughout the year 2009, 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 throughout the year 2009 were used as forums to discuss separately with countries at risk of non-compliance. Bilateral discussions were held to that effect with several NOUs, among them, **Angola, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Guinea Bissau and Nigeria**. Follow-ups done by the team lead to most country reporting their 2008 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 2009, 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. Specifically, in case of **Bangladesh** where there was high-risk of non-compliance in 2008 due to consumption of CFC in MDIs and delays in implementation of CFC MDI phase out project, two joint missions were undertaken with UNDP to meet senior Government representatives to resolve bottle-necks affecting project implementation timelines. This has helped in ensuring a smoothed process for project implementation. For **PIC countries**, assistance was provided through direct consultations during the PIC network meeting held in May/June 2009.

Assistance 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 assessments made during Compliance Advisory Group (CAG) meeting, which was also periodically updated, was provided to the countries prior to their participation in the 41<sup>st</sup> and 42<sup>nd</sup> Implementation Committee meetings.

## ROLAC

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

- **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 an ODS licensing system. The letter also outlined the support services available through the CAP office to assist in this process. A forward way for both countries has been agreed and consequently it is expected that a license system will be in place by 1 Jan 2010 in both countries,
- **Barbados:** Licensing systems approved and await gazetting by end of September 2009.
- **Haiti:** ODS licensing system approved and gazteted in the first semester of current year.
- **El Salvador:** Support provided through the implementation of the Institutional Strengthening Project and TPMP (UNEP components), which enabled the country to start the ODS revision process. The draft legislation has been prepared but the approval process had to be started again due to a new Government team that came onboard in the middle of the year. Nevertheless, NOO

informally introduced all requirements drafted to the regular procedure of ODS license system authorizations.

- **Ecuador:** Advice provided on policy and methyl bromide alternatives to ministerial authorities, NOU, cut flower sector and University. Particularly, a one-day national workshop was carried out in May 2005 with the support of a MBTOC expert. The main issue is that certain MB demand level that has not been completely addressed by the corresponding MB phase out project implemented through the World Bank in Ecuador. In that sense, UNIDO and UNEP are helping the NOU to obtain the consensus among growers regarding the preparation of a new MB technical assistance project in the country.
- **Paraguay:** country was given assistance in monitoring compliance status since CTC uses have been substituted through a technical assistance project implemented by UNDP. Country also received UNEP guidance on the analysis of imports, classification, and preparation of reports because the NOO has been changed in second semester of 2008.

## ROWA

- CAP/ROWA provided support to **Saudi Arabia** as potential non-compliance case through the implementation of the NPP which is the Action Plan for the country to return back to compliance as per its Country Programme submitted and approved end of 2007. UNEP/CAP in cooperation with UNIDO as LA in Saudi Arabia assisted Saudi Arabia to timely respond to recommendations of the Implementation Committee.
- CAP/ROWA also is supporting **Iraq**, as new member to Montreal Protocol, facing great challenges in complying with the 2010 targets in a very short period. UNEP, in cooperation with UNIDO, introduced comprehensive assistance to Iraq in 2009 to prepare and submit its CP/NPP proposal as well as report on its ODS consumption up to 2008. UNEP also assisted Iraq to quickly prepare and issue licensing system to enable the control and monitor of ODS import before January 2010.

## ECA

Conducted detailed assessment of the individual situation of the A5 countries regarding their compliance with the Montreal Protocol and clarification of data reporting e.g. whether uses are exempted (laboratory use, QPS etc.)

- Compliance sessions are arranged with all countries facing compliance issues in the margin of network meetings and in cooperation with the secretariats and agencies:
- **Bosnia & Herzegovina:** Banned import of CFC in 2009 and is expected to be back in back in compliance but refrigeration training and R&R operation is delayed because no equipment could be imported by UNIDO (VAT problem) and the contract for the IS project with UNIDO is still not signed. Since compliance has been enforced by legislation rather than reducing the demand, there will be an increased risk of illegal trade in ODS. Country reported CFC imports of 22.1 ODP tons in 2007 and 8.8 ODP tons in 2008. CAP monitors the situation and arranges for compliance sessions but UNIDO has the lead.

- **Kazakhstan** (CEIT country) did not ratify Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing amendments and therefore does not have obligations with regard to MeBr and HCFC consumption yet. Once ratified, they would be in immediate non-compliance with 60.9 ODP tons HCFC consumption reported in 2007 against a HCFC baseline of 39.5 ODP tons and with 60.0 ODP tons MeBr consumption reported in 2007 against a MeBr baseline of 15.6 ODP tons. Of course, they could revise their baselines after ratification. CAP monitors the situation and arranges for compliance sessions but UNIDO and DGEF have the lead.
- **Central Asian countries** in general may face the risk of illegal trade since ODS is widely and cheaply available on the local market in China. Awareness raising of customs officers has been initiated for the first time during the China ECA Dialog but more needs to be done. In this context, the use of the Chinese stockpiles should be closely monitored and illegal production prevented.
- **Turkmenistan** did not receive TPMP support and has to phase-out their remaining CFC consumption with legislation and IS support only. If they manage to phase-out CFCs in 2010, there will be an increased risk of illegal trade in ODS. Country reported CFC imports 5.6 ODP tons in 2007. CAP provides priority assistance to the country in terms of country-to-country and programmatic assistance.
- **Armenia** did not receive TPMP support and has to phase-out their remaining CFC consumption with legislation and IS support only. If they manage to phase-out CFCs in 2010, there will be an increased risk of illegal trade in ODS. Country reported CFC imports 25.0 tons in 2007 and 13.6 ODP tons in 2007. CAP provides priority assistance to the country in terms of country-to-country and programmatic assistance.
- **All other countries** with agreed plans of action are in compliance with the plans.

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

#### ROA

In 2009 the ROA CAP team organized 3 sub-regional thematic meetings on HPMP preparation and 3 sub-regional training workshops for customs officers under the TPMP implementation. Those meetings involved refrigeration experts and customs officers from over 30 African countries. The team also promoted south-south cooperation by facilitating the participation of experts from countries advanced in their TPMP activities to train-the-trainers sessions in other countries.

#### ROAP

High-level mission to **Myanmar** was organized in February 2009 to encourage the establishment of ODS regulation and faster implementation of the Montreal Protocol after long delay. The mission were participated by Sweden representative who is the Chair of the Executive Committee along with Head of UNEP OzonAction Programme and Chief of UNIDO MEA Branch. A sub-regional celebration of International Ozone Day will be organized in September 2009 with participations from representatives from China, Bangladesh, India, Lao PDR, Thailand and UNEP, UNIDO.

As a part of South-South cooperation initiatives, **Iran** NOU participated in a mission to India in March 2009 for getting inputs on (a) CFC MDI phase out project implementation (guidance from CIPLA), (b) HPMP preparation and (c) operationalising licensing system for ODSs including HCFCs.

Sub-regional level meeting on ODS phase out in Military applications was held in Sri Lanka with participation from representatives from National Ozone Unit and Defense Establishments of **Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Thailand** and **Sri Lanka** in Colombo in April 2009. Following this, a study tour was organised for halon users in defense establishments and NOU in Sri Lanka to Halon Bank in Indonesia in August 2009.

Consultative meeting on finalisation of EUNs was held in January 2009 with the five CFC MDI manufacturing countries – **Bangladesh, China, India, Iran** and **Pakistan**. Inputs from each others' experiences on EUN preparation as well as inputs from MTOC representatives were provided to the countries during these meetings. This helped in timely submission of CFC MDI data for EUNs for 2010.

As a part of North-South Cooperation initiatives, Ms. Kristine Whorlow, National Asthma Council, **Australia** participated in the national **CFC MDI phase out workshops** organised in Iran and Pakistan to share experiences in Australia on CFC MDI phase out information outreach.

In addition to the above, representatives from Article 2 countries (e.g., Government of **Japan**, Government of **Australia**, Government of **Germany**, etc.) participate in network meetings for technical information exchange specifically relating to HCFC Phase out.

## ROLAC

Regional workshops to discuss different topics related to ODS phase-out have been promoted.

- HCFC alternatives roundtable discussion organized by NOU of **Colombia** where national pilot experiences using Hydrocarbon technology in refrigeration and air conditioning were showed. Additionally, a member of foam Technical Options Committee presented alternatives to different foam and integral skin subsector. NOOs together with IAs (UNEP, UNDP and UNIDO), and HPMP national and regional consultants working in Latin America, held intensive three-day discussions on technical issues, including certification procedures and policy issues to properly address the HCFC phase-out carried out in May 2009.
- ODS blends identification by chemical standard methods were developed in **Costa Rica** in order to increase national capacities where these procedures are still not in place. Participants from **Belize, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay** and **Trinidad and Tobago** attended the 3-day workshop carried out in August. **Mexico** and **Costa Rica** customs officers taught their respective methods and participants had also the opportunity to determine sample compositions through gas chromatography, infrared and mass spectrometry.
- Workshop organized by **Chile's** Custom Office to discuss ODS illegal trade risk analysis and management strategies is scheduled for end of September 2009. It is expected that country borders send one custom officer each in order to share national experience and to increase sub-regional cooperation. Similar approach is being promoted to be developed in Central America.

## ROWA

Organize capacity building workshop for **Iraqi Officers** on the implementation of Montreal Protocol and operation of NOUs. The workshop was co-organized with NOU of Egypt in Cairo (August 2009) and it facilitated experience exchange from both Egypt and Yemen in terms of day-to-day work of NOUs.

## ECA

**Kyrgyzstan** and **Turkmenistan** organized the stakeholder consultation on non-CFC metered-dose inhalers (MDIs) in Turkmenistan. Kyrgyzstan had relevant experience from the implementation of their MDI project and acted as resource person.

### *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 in preparation for the 42<sup>nd</sup> ImpCom meeting and thereafter to **Botswana, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Guinea Bissau, Lesotho, Nigeria and Somalia**.

## ROAP

CAP-ROAP assisted **Bangladesh, Iran, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Pacific Island countries** in communicating with Implementation Committee, particularly follow-up on 41<sup>st</sup> and 42<sup>nd</sup> Implementation Committee recommendations. Special assistance was offered to **Bangladesh** for reporting to implementation committee on the actions taken to implement projects to phase out CFC use in MDI manufacturing and RAC applications as well as other interventions for reducing consumption of CFCs. CAP ROAP organized bilateral meeting between **Tonga**, Ozone Secretariat and President of Implementation Committee during the PIC Network Meeting in May 2009 to explain the details of their existing licensing system. Subsequently the 42<sup>nd</sup> Implementation Committee recommended that **Tonga** met the requirement of Article 4B after receiving further clarification.

## ROWA

CAP/ROWA provided assistance to Saudi Arabia to respond to the recommendation of the 42<sup>nd</sup> ImpCom concerning the deviation in its 2007 CFC consumption and action plan to return to compliance.

## ECA

In preparation of Implementation Committee meetings, CAP prepared summary reports for those countries which faced compliance issue to facilitate the discussions and also reminded countries to respond to ImpCom recommendations in time e.g. **Bosnia & Herzegovina** which submitted their explanation for the deviation of their CFC consumption jointly with the revised CFC plan of action.

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

### ROA

In 2009 the Africa CAP team made some progress in the development of harmonized ODS regulations for the ECOWAS sub-region. An expert group meeting was held in June 2009 to draft the harmonized regulations and a regional meeting involving all ECOWAS member countries is planned for October 2009 to endorse the draft regulation. Entry into force of these regulations is expected by end of the year 2009.

ECOWAS member countries are **Benin, Burkina Faso, Cap Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea (Conakry), Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Senegal and Togo.**

UNEP regional Director for Africa visited **Eritrea** in June 2009 to discuss the adoption of ODS regulations with the Eritrean Government.

### 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 HPMP preparation were held during the network meetings at **Bahrain** (for SA countries) and in **Bangkok** (for SEAP countries) 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. Issues relating to this were also discussed with PIC countries at the network meeting held in Samoa in June 2009.

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.

- In the PIC Region, all countries, except Vanuatu, have established their licensing system to control the import and export of ODS. Furthermore, **Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Niue, and Solomon Islands** have controls of HCFC trade through permits and/or restrictions.
- In SEAP, **Brunei, Cambodia** (individual shipment), **Fiji** (with Quota), **Indonesia, Lao, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand** and **Vietnam** have HCFC licensing systems. The draft Regulation and licensing system for ODS in **Myanmar** is with Cabinet for approval.
- In the SA Region, **Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, DPR Korea, India, Maldives** (with quota), **Mongolia** (with quota), **Nepal** (with quota), **Rep. of Korea**, and **Sri Lanka** have HCFC licensing systems.

Improved implementation of the licensing systems through the voluntary application of the informal Prior Informed Consent system, in cooperation with the European Commission.

In 2009, the iPIC system was globalised including countries from all regions except Africa. In total **62 countries** are participating in iPIC, sharing information sheets ODS licensing that contain lists of registered importers and exporters.

- From January to September 2009, a total of 31 requests were made
- 9 requests referred to import/export of HCFC, highlighting the usefulness of iPIC for control of HCFCs.
- 10 requests led to a decision by the exporting country not to issue an export license, based on the response of the NOU in the importing country, which may indicate a similar number of possible illegal shipments that were prevented.
- 1 query led to a reduction of the quantity of ODS allowed for export to bring it in accordance with the quota given to the importer by the NOU in the import country. This is an indication that the iPIC mechanism allows to control that quota allocation to importers is respected.
- 1 query was between two Article 2 countries, which highlights the usefulness of the iPIC not only for Article 5 countries, but also on a global level.

### ROLAC

- A working file on the status of licensing system for each country of the LAC is maintained. This file is updated annually through bilateral meetings with NOOs during main network meetings and on country missions. The objective is to enable the licensing system to control all ODS and to give adequate monitoring and control capabilities for ODS containing technologies. This enforcement support service is linked and joined to the support countries received from RMPs and TPMPs.
- In this regard, HCFC should be included in ODS license system, or enforcement mechanisms need improvements in **13 countries out of 33**. Some of them have already been drafted and approval process is in advanced status (**Bolivia and Nicaragua**) or just starting (**El Salvador and Peru**).
- A set of 20 fact sheets on HCFC policy measures, awareness and regulations have been developed and drafted by ECA Network. Preliminary translation to Spanish was carried out and ideas presented and discussed with NOOs and other IAs in the 2009. Follow-up Network Meetings carried out in the region.

### ROWA

CAP/ROWA is working with **Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Yemen**, as part of HPMP, in reviewing existing ODS legislations/regulations to incorporate full control of HCFC as well as freeze and phase-out commitments in the upcoming years. CAP/ROWA worked with Yemen in reviewing its bylaws, with Iraq in preparing licensing system and its procedural instructions, with Saudi Arabia in drafting local operational orders to strictly monitor ODS import/export and with Qatar to prepare the bylaws of the ODS legislation that enacted in 2008.

### ECA

- Development of 20 fact sheets on policy measures in support of HCFC phase-out which were presented during the Ministerial Consultation in Serbia and discussed in detail during the back-to-back thematic meetings with Ozone Officers.
- A thematic meeting took place on 24-27 March 2009 in Ashgabat, **Turkmenistan** on ODS legislation including HCFCs for Russian speaking countries in the ECA network. The topics included review of existing legislation in the EU, USA, Russian Federation as well as the ODS

legislation in the participating countries. The meeting participants considered the problems in the region and proposed possible strategies to improve their existing legislation taking into account the new phase-out schedule for HCFCs.

- Review of legislation / licensing systems whether they cover all ODS including HCFCs as well as imports and exports during ECA network meetings and analysis of policy measures already in place or planned to be put in place.
- Revised ODS legislation in **Turkmenistan** (adopted) and **Albania** (drafted).
- Import ban of CFCs from 2009 in **Bosnia & Herzegovina** (adopted) which will enable the country to be in compliance with the proposed CFC plan of action

### *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 NOUs on the process for preparing ratification documents for the pending amendments and the procedures of sending the documents to the depositary. In 2009 two new ratifications of various amendments to the Montreal Protocol were recorded (**Egypt and Malawi**). Two more countries (**Cameroon and Ethiopia**) have reported completion of the process and are awaiting the deposit of ratification documents.

#### ROAP

ROAP CAP team is following up closely with **Timor Leste** on its ratification of the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments, in close coordination with Ozone Secretariat and UNDP, Timor Leste. It is heartening to note that the Instrument of Accession of the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and all its amendments has been submitted to the UN Depositary Country in September 2009 – thus ensuring Universal Ratification of the treaties. **Brunei Darussalam** ratified London, Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing Amendments in March 2009 while **Myanmar** ratified the Copenhagen Amendment in May 2009.

During the network meetings, countries have been updated on implications of non-ratification of Copenhagen (**Nepal**), Montreal Amendment (**China, Nepal, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu**) and Beijing Amendments (**Bangladesh, China, Iran, Nepal, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu**) on HPMP project preparation and implementation.

#### ROLAC

There are only a few countries where one or two MP amendments are pending for ratification. In order to provide support to those NOOs, regular presentations during network meetings and during the network meetings' compliance sessions to review the status of ratification have been carried out. Particularly, guidance in the process of preparing ratification documents to start the National Congress approval was provided to Nicaragua NOO.

## ROWA

Iraq became a Party and ratified all the Amendments to the Montreal Protocol in June 2008. In 2009, CAP ROWA and UNIDO assisted the new party with developing NPP following ratification.

## ECA

- ECA network countries show high level of ratification of the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and its amendments – **Armenia** and **Tajikistan** ratified the remaining Montreal Protocol amendments in 2009
- Compliance sessions in the margins of network meetings to review the status of ratification and to offer assistance as required:
  - Beijing not ratified: **Azerbaijan, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Georgia**
  - Copenhagen, London, Beijing not ratified: **Kazakhstan**
- Creation of peer pressure through regular presentations of the ratification status during network meetings
- UN administered territories do not have country status and thus are not covered by the Montreal Protocol

## *Support to new Parties*

## ROA

The latest African country to ratify the Ozone treaties was **Equatorial Guinea** in 2007. The CAP team submitted the Country Programme which was approved at the 57 ExCom meeting in March 2009. The CAP team also submitted the Country Programme for **Somalia** awaiting its approval by the 59<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting in November 2009.

## ROAP

Continuous assistance is being provided to **Afghanistan, Bhutan** and **Cambodia** in the implementation of National Phase-out Plan (NPP) 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** after their ratification of the Montreal Protocol and its amendments on 8 September 2009.

## ROLAC

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

## ROWA

Support to **Iraq**, as new Party, is considered top priority for CAP/ROWA taking as well into consideration the MOP decision XX/15. Apart from the joint work made by UNEP and UNIDO to assist Iraq in preparing and submitting its CP/NPP which was done through several consultation meetings with national key experts during the first half of 2009; UNEP organized special meeting for NOU and its legal consultant to review the draft licensing system and to assist Iraq in putting in place the operational

procedures to enact this system. UNEP and UNIDO also organized a capacity building workshop for 15 local officers on the implementation of Montreal Protocol and operation of NOU.

## ECA

There were no new A5 Parties in ECA in 2009. As a new (and actually the last) A2 Party, **Andorra** requested assistance in terms of data collection, drafting of legislation, stakeholder consultation and awareness raising. The country delegation visited OzonAction in Paris to get guidance and was linked up to the Ozone Secretariat, Montreal Protocol focal points of France, Spain and Switzerland and technical experts of International Institute of Refrigeration. Policy documents and awareness materials were provided and Andorra translated Ozzy Ozone materials into Catalan for dissemination during International Ozone Day. The public celebration was followed by a national stakeholder consultation to present their draft legislation as well as technology options. No financial assistance was provided since it is beyond the mandate of OzonAction.

### *Capacity Building of new National Ozone Officers*

## ROA

Special attention is being provided to newly appointed ODS Officers in **Lesotho, Swaziland and the Gambia** (assistant ODS Officer) including country visits organized in March 2009 in Swaziland and a visit planned for October 2009 in the Gambia. Besides the aforementioned NOUs, the CAP continues to facilitate sharing of experiences among several NOUs across the region.

## ROAP

Continued support is being provided to **Afghanistan and Bhutan** to sustain their targets and the countries are actively implementing MP activities. Assistance is planned for officers who would be implementing Montreal Protocol from **Timor Leste** in the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> quarters of the year 2009. The new Ozone Officer of **Japan** participated in Tokyo Network meeting held in October 2008. He is also consulted periodically on MP activities.

## ROLAC

The CAP uses a multitude of tools for the training and capacity building of NOU teams depending on country-specific needs. Some 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 Committee and of the Meeting of Parties, etc.
- In the current year individual training was provided to new NOOs or Assistants in **Barbados, Bahamas, Guyana, Haiti, Paraguay and Suriname**.

## ROWA

CAP/ROWA is providing day-to-day technical assistance and advice to the new NOU and ODS Officer of **Iraq** to orient them/him with the requirements of reporting and to smooth the implementation of approved projects. CAP/ROWA continued providing support and technical assistance to the ODS Officer of **Saudi Arabia** to facilitate the NOU work particularly for projects implementation and reporting needs.

## ECA

There were no new Ozone Officers in ECA in 2009 and Officers appointed in recent years including NOU Georgia, NOU Montenegro, NOU Serbia and NOU Turkey participated in the ECA network activities, Open-Ended Working Group meeting and Meeting of the Parties.

In some cases, assistants of the National Ozone Unit (NOU) including NOU Kyrgyzstan, NOU Moldova, NOU Montenegro, NOU Serbia were invited either to replace the Ozone Officer in case of sick or maternity leave or in addition to build also the capacity of the NOU assistants.

This enables the support staff to understand the issues which in turn resulted in improved overall delivery and quality of work of individual NOUs.

### *Additional CAP capacity-building activities*

## ROA

The Regional CAP team through the PEO was involved in the facilitation of a Green Customs Initiative workshop involving customs officers from **English-speaking West Africa** held in June 2009 in Lagos (Nigeria) in cooperation with the UNDP Nigeria Country Office.

## ROAP

Following consultative meetings on EUNs held in Bangkok (July 2009) and Tokyo (September 2009) for addressing questions relating to EUNs for CFC MDI phase, a consultative meeting was organised for providing final inputs for EUN application of the five CFC MDI manufacturing countries in the region in Bangkok in January 2009. Information on data needs from CFC MDI import dependent countries

A round-table was organised on HCFC free alternative technologies in RAC sector as a part of Bahrain Joint Network meeting in May 2009. Technical experts from agencies and industry shared their knowledge and experience on alternatives to HCFC free alternative technologies in RAC sector during this meeting and associated policy matters.

Inputs on ODS destruction and support through carbon-finance for sustainable operations of destruction facilities were also shared with the network countries during SA and SEAP network meetings held in first of the year 2009.

## ROLAC

- Through the Methyl Bromide Officer, a one-day thematic meeting on QPS data reporting and alternatives was organized back-to-back with the 2009 Latin American Follow up meeting carried out in Quito, Ecuador, in May 2009.

- In March 2009, 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 the starting point for the preparation of the MB final phase out project with the strawberry growers and seedbed producers.
- In July 2009, a consultation round with the melon growers sector was organized by the NOO of **Guatemala** with the collaboration of UNIDO and UNEP. The dialogue's objective was to define the key issues to be included in the MB total phase out technical assistance and investment project of the country.
- The regional CAP team, through the PEO, is involved in the facilitation of a Green Customs Initiative workshop for the Caribbean Countries including **Cuba, Dominican Republic and Haiti**. This sub-region was selected for the 2009 training because the 2008 workshops were focused on South America, Central America and Mexico.

## ROWA

Two main regional concerns are addressed by CAP/ROWA in 2009:

- Technology concern related to availability of HCFC alternative in air-conditioning industry in hot areas is one of the key worries of countries in West Asia; CAP/ROWA organized, in cooperation with CAP/ROAP and back-to-back with Joint South-West Asia Networks Meeting, special seminar on the future of residential air-conditioning industry where wide participation of regional experts/companies was achieved.
- The second concern is about the escalating use of Methyl Bromide in the Date sector, following the special thematic workshop on MB and Date organized by CAP/ROWA in 2008, CAP is organizing special expert group meeting to unify the date sector definitions and MB uses in the Arab region and its relation with MP definitions, decisions and reports.

## ECA

- Involvement of managers of national refrigeration & air-conditioning associations in ECA network meeting in Armenia in order to promote networking between these national associations and to ensure their involvement in HPMP implementation
- Approval of the ECA enforcement network and involvement of customs officers in ECA enforcement network meeting and regional Green Customs meeting in Hungary
- Improved access to technical expertise through the involvement of refrigeration experts and International Institute of Refrigeration in ECA network activities
- High-level awareness raising of Government representatives at the level of Deputy and Assistant Ministers on technology and policy options in **Serbia**
- Participation in international conferences on MeBr alternatives (NOU Armenia), refrigeration technology (Georgia) and ammonia technology (NOU Armenia)

- A thematic meeting took place on 24-28 August in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan on certification of refrigeration servicing technicians and HPMP preparation for **Russian speaking countries in the ECA Network**. The participants considered the situation in their countries and learned about the existing certification schemes Hungary and other selected EU countries. The refrigeration experts participating in the meeting could exchange information and proposed recommendations targeting the capacity building in the RAC sector.
- In Kyrgyzstan, additional **70 technicians and 30 customs officers** were trained within the ongoing TPMP activities, these were done by the NOU with assistance from the national refrigeration association which was established 2 years ago. Moreover, 3 specialized technical schools introduced servicing technicians specialty in their educational programme. The University of Bishkek, adopted its curriculum for engineering faculty including good services in refrigeration including handling of HCFCs and HCs.
- In Moldova, additional **40 Refrigeration technicians and 20 customs officers** were trained during the second annual tranche period. The training activities are still ongoing. Demonstration equipment has been procured by the NOU through the local UNDP office in consultation with their colleagues in the region.

#### CAPACITY BUILDING TEAM – Paris (As per 2009 Business Plan) :

- 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.
- *Interactive online version of the Customs Training Manual – SSFA with WCO* was established in December 2008. Review of story boards have been conducted and review of the prototype interactive modules are currently ongoing.
- *Collection and dissemination of technical and policy information related to HCFCs* - draft of flyers for HCFC (Foams and Refrigeration) has been finalized. Design and layout to be conducted. HCFC policy guide and options booklet has been drafted and reviewed. Final layout will be conducted.
- *Revamp of oMIS to add new modules and features to improve functionality and operation* – a consultant was hired in June 2009 and has since been working on the restructuring of the compliance module. The upgraded version of oMIS is now undergoing tests and reviews and will be fine-tuned prior to its launch.
- 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

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

#### ROA

No incidences of illegal trade of ODS was reported in 2009 but the Africa CAP team continues to cooperate with the RILO Regional Office and the WCO Regional Capacities 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 CAP team participated in a regional RILO meeting held in July 2009 in Mombasa (Kenya) and will be attending another RILO meeting in October 2009 in Mauritius.

#### 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.
- Developed a project document in Partnership with UNODC, which was included in the HSHW PoW2010-2011. PAG approval of the Project Concept was given in January 2009.
- Cooperated with Thailand on customs training activities at the border (Mukdahaan and Ubon provinces) as well as training of environmental police.
- Implementation of the MEA Regional Enforcement Networking project (REN) funded by Sida. The 3rd REN workshop is proposed to be held in 12-15 October 2009, Chiang Mai, Thailand. Tools developed under the project include a website, desk study, a weekly Environmental Crime Media Update, a bi-annual MEA REN Newsflash. Agreement with Interpol was reached to include a two-hour session on environmental crime in the INTERPOL training programme for senior police managers. It may also be noted that UNEP/ROAP presented the MEA REN project at the Regional Seminar on Environmental Border protection for Asia and the Pacific organised by RILO A/P on 18 to 22 November 2008, Sanya, China.
- The 7<sup>th</sup> partners forum was held in March 2009, Bangkok, Thailand. New partners included VROM (the Netherlands), and AECEN. Asia Development Bank (ADB) and World Bank also attended the meeting as observers. Partners agreed to organize a joint awareness event on environmental crime in

Bangkok in November 2009, with each Partner focusing on environmental crime related to their area of work. UNEP will focus on illegal trade of ODS.

Further, Country Group Dialogues were organised as follows:

- Teheran dialogue **Iran – Afghanistan – Pakistan**: Follow-up on organising Tehran dialogue at the high level in Iran in March 2009
- **India – Bangladesh**: 23-24 October 2008; many cases of illegal trade of HCFCs between Bangladesh and India, decision to organize high level meeting in November 2009
- **India-Nepal** Dialogue meeting organised in August 2009 in Birgunj, at the Nepal border as a follow-up to India-Nepal-Bhutan-Bangladesh dialogue held in October 2008.
- **China – Mongolia - Central Asian Network (ECA)** Dialogue held in Urumqi, China in July 2009.

## ROLAC

- UNEP and Environment Canada are jointly implementing the Custom Enforcement Network in **Latin America**. Through this project a Regional Expert Consultant was contracted and an assessment report about regional risk on CFC illegal trade process was prepared. Additionally, some proposals of tools to be developed to track and prevent illegal trade regionally are presented in the report, which is going to be discussed among country participants and IAs at the Main Joint Network Meeting to be carried out in Suriname in October 2009.
- Following the network agreements respectively reached at the Argentina and Guyana meetings of 2008, the CAP team is in the process of establishing an informal prior informed consent (iPIC) mechanism between the LAC and Asia and the Pacific regions. **16 countries out of 33** are already registered to participate in the mechanism. This process also assists in the control of potential illegal shipments. In the current year, ODS shipments originating from Asia coming to South America have been stopped through the communication mechanism that was established.
- PEO attended the **Mexico, USA and Canada** workshop to prevent ODS illegal trade and Montreal Protocol enforcement carried out in August 2009 in the border between Mexico and USA. The CAP member provided inputs and lessons learned from her own experience to the North American cooperation plan for Montreal Protocol enforcement. UNEP's experience in the iPIC system was transmitted and will be used as basis for the establishment of an iPIC system in the North American group since there was an agreement on that, but not yet implemented. Further links between UNEP iPIC and the mechanism to be finally adopted in North America is still an issue to be considered for next year at the Network meetings level.

## ROWA

CAP/ROWA organized, in cooperation with CAP/ROAP and back-to-back with Joint South-West Asia Networks Meeting, special Forum on ODS Trade in Asia including all related illegal trade concerns. The forum offered very good platform for countries to discuss and coordinate inter-regionally and it resulted that West Asia member are interested to join the IPIC initiative where Oman already became the first West Asian member.

## ECA

- Enhanced regional cooperation between Customs and Ozone Officers through the approval of the ECA enforcement network and the participation of ECA network and associated CEIT countries in the informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC) mechanism. The following countries submitted their iPIC info sheets sharing information in registered imports and exporters, legislation, penalties, etc. with other participating countries: **Armenia, Moldova, Kyrgyzstan, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.**
- Forty (40) Chinese Customs Officers from **Urumqi region** were trained in Urumqi, China, 25 June 2009. It was the first time that such training was conducted in the Western part of China addressing the issues related to illegal trade of ozone-depleting substances (ODS). The participation of Customs and Ozone Officers from **Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan** and **Uzbekistan** provided the opportunity to establish initial contacts and to exchange information between China and its neighboring countries. The training was preceded by a 2-day Dialog on border enforcement between China and the participating Central Asian countries to establish modalities of communication and cooperation between Customs and Enforcement Authorities and Ozone Focal Points in the participating countries and to implement measures to improve border control in general. The main problem appears to be the availability of CFC refrigerants, halon fire extinguishers and CFC-based refrigeration equipment originating from China on the local markets in Kyrgyzstan and other Central Asian countries despite the fact that China did not issue export licenses in recent years. Shortly after the training, illegal export of HCFC was seized.

## *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 school gets involved in the future training of customs officers in all the 6 CEMAC countries.
- A similar arrangement is underway with the **Burkina Faso** Customs training school (one of the WCO regional centres) under the auspices of Burkina Faso NOU.
- Talks are ongoing 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. NACEN has implemented an e-based training program for ODS phase out to customs officers. It has also set-up a resource centre in New Delhi, India for ongoing training on ODS trade issues and other green customs initiative.

CAP-ROAP has continued its initiatives to institutionalise 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** on using the four training institutes for refrigeration technicians in Afghanistan for HPMP activities.

### ROWA

Montreal Protocol business maintained to be part of the Agenda of the regional Fora at both the Ministerial and National Focal Points levels; CAP/ROWA is playing key role in coordinating with both GCC and LAS Secretariats in keeping MP challenges part of the meetings of regional technical groups.

CAP/ROWA took lead in incorporating the MP requirement within the new Unified Arab Code for Refrigeration & Air-Conditioning. CAP/ROWA participated in the drafting committee meetings and prepared proposal for adjusting the code to include phase-out targets as well as good practices and emissions reduction techniques within the Code which will be compulsory to all Arab countries within few years.

### ECA

- While CAP has been instrumental in establishing national refrigeration associations in many countries in the ECA region through implementation of the TPMP activities, it has recently been behind the creation of a regional association of Russian speaking national associations. It is an open association currently consisting of 5 national associations, and 2 observing parties.

## **Annex III: 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 political instabilities.
- Ensuring sustainability of phase out beyond 2010.
- A few countries are still unable to adopt ODS regulation or ratify key amendments to the Protocol leading to the non approval of their TPMP or TPMP approved with conditions (case of **Angola, Eritrea and Botswana**).
- Ensuring that NOU remained focus on the 2010 target while preparing the HPMPs.
- Ensuring 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 and 10% reduction by 2015.

### ROAP

- Globalising the iPIC.
- Information outreach on policy matters and capacity building of NOUs on EUN applications for CFC MDI phase out in 2011 and monitoring and reporting EUN approvals in 2010.
- Assistance to CFC MDI importing LVCs on CFC MDI phase out through awareness workshops and strengthening cooperation on this issue between Health sector stakeholders and NOUs.
- Capacity building of NOUs in PIC region given the higher turn-over and shortage of human resource.
- Implementation of measures for baseline estimation for HCFCs in 2009 and sustained quality data reporting in future years on HCFCs.
- Timely submission of HPMPs taking into consideration guidelines of ExCom beginning its 53<sup>rd</sup> meeting with a comprehensive HCFC phase out strategy.
- Work closely with **Timor Leste** to expedite assistance program to help them achieve compliance.

### ROLAC

Major challenges foreseen for the coming years in LAC are:

- Management of the need for continuous training and retraining due to frequent turnover of NOOs.
- Maintain political and other high level interest and attention to the MP.

- Address country needs for achieving total phase-out of Annex A Group (CFC, CTC and Halon) in 2010
- Keeping compliance to maintaining zero level of MB consumption in countries where neighbors have a high MB consumption level.
- Building support and national capacities for analysis of refrigerant mixtures
- Ensure continuity of the application and enforcement of the ODS licensing system, specially for HCFCs.
- 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 systems where it is required.
- Development and management of national capacities for the implementation of eventual new decisions, of the MOP regarding HFCs and ODS final disposal
- Find national mechanisms that will ensure timelier 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 ISP might 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 Executive Director in being results oriented in countries assisted.

## ROWA

Reviewing and drafting new legislation to deal with HCFC freeze and phase-out targets, particularly in countries with consumption only on servicing sectors, is a major challenge. This is due to the fact that such legislation would need to be so detailed in terms of banning import of HCFC-based appliances for the air-conditioning sector. The inclusion of re-export activities when enforcing existing and future regulations is another important concern that needs to be addressed carefully taking into account the regional trade agreements and specificities.

The expected growing demand on Methyl Bromide use in the Date sector seems to be another challenging task in this part of the world as well due to expectation of long storage requirements of date over the next few years because of the difference between harvesting and marketing seasons.

## ECA

In the coming years, National Ozone Units will focus on HPMP preparation and implementation and the challenge will be to promote non-HCFC and low GWP technologies by identifying the obstacles to technology transfer and to inform on new technology developments.

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.

Prevention of illegal trade of ODS including HCFC and dumping of second hand equipment relying on HCFCs may become a priority. This also requires increasing awareness of the Parties to the Copenhagen Amendment that they must not export MeBr to non-Parties. Parties to the Beijing Amendment must not export HCFC to non-Parties. Parties to the Protocol should not export ODS-based equipment if the importing countries included in the list of countries that do not wish to import such equipment.

Enhanced inter-regional and intra-regional information exchange and cooperation in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. This also includes overcoming language barriers between ECA / CEIT countries through joint meetings and simultaneous interpretation and integrated activities with MLF-funded Article 5 and GEF-funded CEIT countries through co-funded approaches.

In terms of compliance, the following will be challenges in ECA regions:

- Countries in compliance mainly because of control of supply side such as **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (unrealistic baseline established during war, no IS support, no equipment import because of VAT). The same applies to **Armenia** and **Turkmenistan** which have to phase-out their remaining CFC consumption without TPMP support because they are former CEIT countries reclassified as Article 5 country.
- Countries in compliance because of non-ratification of Montreal Protocol amendments such as **Kazakhstan** which reports significant consumption of HCFC and MeBr but did not yet ratify the Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing amendments.
- Countries / territories requiring assistance but not eligible such as UN administered territories or new A2 Parties such as **Andorra**.

## INFORMATION CLEARING HOUSE

- 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”.
- Need for quick initial awareness raising in Article 5 countries to reduce HCFC consumption growth curve and to encourage HCFC stakeholders to become involved in HPMP process.
- Immature state of commercialisation of non-HCFC technology in some critical HCFC sectors (refrigeration and air-conditioning) poses challenges for sending clear messages about technology availability.

- Journalists and media require continuing engagement and capacity building support to cover Montreal Protocol, and to understand ozone and climate connection.

## **Annex IV: Global and regional awareness related activities in 2009 (9 months)**

### ROA

The Africa CAP team with the support of the ROA information team published a booklet on the implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Africa with the main target being the decision makers.

In 2009 the ROA CAP team continued its cooperation with the African Environmental Journalist Network with the participation of 17 African Journalists to a sub-regional Thematic workshop held in April 2009 in Swaziland and 25 other African journalists to the 2009 Joint network meeting held in August 2009 in Abuja.

During the joint meeting the Government of Nigeria announced the launch of an Ozone Village which attracted a lot of attention from the participating journalists. This was followed by news articles in the media across the Africa continent.

### ROAP

#### **1. Production of Earth Report: Perfectly Cool:**

Earth Report is TVE's flagship environment television series. The series is owned and produced by Television for the Environment (TVE), and first broadcast on BBC World News, with a global reach of 274 million homes in 170 countries. Earth Report programmes are 'story-led' and present complex issues in a clear, concise and engaging way.

*"Perfectly Cool,"* an Earth Report documentary on air conditioning coolants which are damaging both the ozone layer and climate system, has been developed with support from UNEP, UNIDO, UNDP, World Bank, GTZ-Proklima, INECE and TVE. "Perfectly Cool" is set in China, where a growing population with rising standards of living is now finding air conditioning (AC) systems affordable, and necessary, to keep cool. This will be on air on BBC World beginning this Friday, September 11, 2009 and during the week of 2009 International Ozone Day.

#### **2. Transition to CFC-free inhalers Awareness Package for NOUs in Developing Countries**

Following the Langkawi Declaration on Public Private Partnership for CFC MDI phase-out, which emphasised importance of awareness on CFC MDI phase-out and proper usage of CFC-free inhalers, UNEP collaborated with National Asthma Council, Australia (NAC) in developing CFC-free inhalers Awareness Package for NOUs in Developing Countries. This package included

- (i) Information statement for health professionals: Prescribing CFC-free lung medicines,
- (ii) Consumer brochure for patients: Using CFC-free lung medicines,
- (iii) PowerPoint presentation for health industry,
- (iv) CFCs in inhalers for asthma and COPD,
- (v) Draft letter to authorities,
- (vi) Draft press release for health industry media,
- (vii) Draft press release for general consumer media,
- (viii) Draft radio announcement script,
- (ix) Draft question and answer sheet.

The package is targeted at (a) primary care physicians and specialists treating asthma and lung related diseases, (b) non-government organizations dealing with asthma and lung related diseases, (c)

Pharmacists, (d) Patients and patient groups, (e) Related government organizations, (f) Medical and pharmacology colleges, and (g) General public and media.

This package was launched during the 29<sup>th</sup> OEWG Meeting in Geneva, Switzerland held in July 2009. Following this launch, NOUs are encouraged to use this package suitably adapting and translating relevant parts of the package and in cooperation with industry. This package is also shared with other RNCs for distribution.

### **3. Fact sheets**

The following factsheets have been developed for use by NOUs.

- Applications of HCFCs and blends containing HCFCs
- Ensuring climate protection with phase out of ODS: Lessons from Japan's initiatives in the Foam sector
- Stakeholder involvement for recovering and destroying ODS from used equipment : The Japan Model
- Alternatives for Carbon Tetrachloride - CCl<sub>4</sub> (CTC) in Laboratory and Analytical Uses
- Product Stewardship in Australia: Efficient management of waste & destruction of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS)

### **4. HCFC toolkit and labeling database**

An interactive toolkit to assist CAP officers on the development and implementation of HPMP has been developed. This includes (i) Inception information that includes basic background information about the social, geographic and economic activities in the country, RMP/TPMP/NPP documents, Recent progress report on RMP/TPMP/NPPs and IS renewal request, (ii) Survey procedures and approaches, (iii) Technical information on Chemicals & Climate Change and (iv) Collection of awareness materials on HCFCs. Parts of this tool kit have already been distributed to NOUs and consultants as a part of HPMP preparation activities. Version 1 of this will be distributed to the countries during the Chiang Mai Network Meeting that will be held in October 2009.

A labelling database has been developed for use by customs and enforcement officials for identification of ODSs. This includes names of producing / trading organisations, photographs of the ODS cylinders etc. for easy use by customs.

### **5. Media Roundtable on ozone-climate linkages**

A 2-day roundtable meeting took place during the Network Meeting on 8-9 October 2009 in Chiang Mai, Thailand. This is to encourage active engagement of media professionals on the ozone-climate issues. The participants in this workshop would primarily include 12 senior environment/ science writers, journalists and producers from developing Asia who are already known to cover the ozone/climate stories. The Objective of this Media Roundtable is to create a core group of media who could assist UNEP and the NOU in their country outreaching HCFC phase out issues as part of the HCFC Phase out Management Plan (HPMP) preparation.

## **6. UNEP involvement in EU Green Day Activities**

Between 1 – 11 October 2009, EU proposes to create environment awareness through EU green day activities. This would include exhibitions, club night, *What's on Earth! Concert*, including Tata Young's performance and screening of "My Ozone Wish" PSAs and Seminars. UNEP's involvement in Green Day activities include the following:

- Linking EU with Tata Young's team and Sony Music for her performance at the concert
- Exploring the possibilities of including UNEP's logo in promotional materials for the UN Green Day events
- Providing EU some of UNEP's materials such as "My Ozone Wish" PSAs, Ozzy Ozone Animated Film, Tata Young's announcement in launching Ozzy Ozone booklet and Are we there yet DVD which could be used as promotional materials for the event
- Exploring the possibilities of setting up a UNEP information booth at the concert
- Putting EU in touch with person who is responsible for the Seal the Deal Campaign
- Offering to support on (regional) media mobilization
- Suggesting a speaker to speak about ozone issues at the concert

## **7. Technical lectures on awareness on 2010 ODS phase-out**

At the request of network countries, a series of Special Technical Lectures in Universities and Centers of higher learning in Asia and the Pacific region are proposed to be organised as part of 2010 ODS Phase out Celebration. The speakers, besides National Experts and UNEP staff, include Dr. Stephen Anderson, (Retd.) USEPA and Dr. Guus Velders, Netherlands Ministry of Environment.

Currently, the following lectures are planned in this connection

- 13 September 2009: Pune, India
- 15 September 2009: Delhi, India
- 16 September 2009: Kathmandu, Nepal

## **8. Others**

UNEP has collaborated with Sony Music for including a sticker on Ozone Layer Protection in Tata Young's new album cover – this was launched on 9 September 2009. Possibilities will be explored to start the "Music and Environment Initiative" with the cooperation of Sony Music, EU and RAC companies.

UNEP is collaborating with Ruamrudee International School on using OzonAction Education Pack for Secondary Schools in one of the selective courses. They would be celebrating International Ozone Day on 16 September 2009 with special workshops, green concerts and booth display.

In addition to the above, UNEP is working closely with the NOUs on ongoing awareness initiatives to spread information on sustained ODS phase-out and implementation of initiatives for HPMP activities.

## ROLAC

- In Latin America region an agreement was signed between 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 with the Head of the Ozone Secretariat, and a half hour documentary on Montreal Protocol success were prepared by UNEP in partnership with an NGO (Albatros Media). These materials target decision makers and high level political sectors. They were disseminated through more than 15 national TV channels of Latin America throughout the year.
- TV programme on Ozone is being produced by NOUs of Caribbean English Speaking region for distribution among TV channels in the countries in the region to highlight the Montreal Protocol milestones.
- National Ozone Day celebrations in Haiti and Panama were conducted with the support of the CAP team and the Information Officer of ROLAC. A press release was disseminated, interviews given and articles written for publication in the newspapers.

## ROWA

In 2009, CAP/ROWA organized, in cooperation with CAP/ROAP and back-to-back with Joint South-West Asia Networks Meeting, a special round-table meeting for Media experts where experience in developing/disseminating innovative outreach ideas were exchanged amongst media experts and NOUS in Asia. Similarly a Regional Young Journalist competition was established and currently announced on ROWA website.

## ECA

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Countries involved</b>	<b>Lead / host country</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Allocated budget / USD</b>
Ministerial consultation and contact group on HCFC policy measures and non-HCFC technology options	8 ECA countries: ALB, BiH, CRO, GEO, MDN, MNE, SER, TUR	Belgrade, Serbia	23-26 March 2009	3	40,000
Educational TV movie on ozone layer protection (Russian with sub-titles)	ECA network & associated CEIT countries	Turkmenistan	2009	N.a.	10,000
Electronic encyclopedia on ozone protection for technicians, politicians, NGOs, journalists (Russian & English)	ECA network & associated CEIT countries	Kyrgyzstan	2009	N.a.	5,000

## INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE

### Global Information Clearinghouse

In line with the approved 2009 UNEP Business Plan, the CAP Information Clearinghouse in Paris has undertaken the following global activities to date:

- CAP focus its global information, communication and education (ICE) activities on supporting national celebrations of 2009 International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer by providing NOUs with adaptable media materials and guidance. This included:
  - Developed and maintained the *2009 Ozone Day website*.
  - Distributed the *Ozone Day letter* to NOUs from the Head of the OzonAction Branch.
  - Distributed the new *MDI Awareness Package* (developed by ROAP CAP team).
  - Developed and distributed *Guidelines for National Ozone Units to Celebrate International Ozone Day by engaging the Private Sector*.
  - *Distributed electronically existing materials* for use in Ozone Day celebrations (HCFC poster, Green Customs Guide, My Ozone Wish public service announcements)
  - Developed and distributed by satellite a *Video News Release* about the inter-linkages between ozone layer protection and climate change in the context of the HCFC phase out and growing interest in HFCs. It is available in three versions: English, French and an International version which can be used for translations into national languages. CAP recommend that NOUs arrange with their television broadcasters to have the video aired on national TV stations during news broadcasts on or around 16 September, as well as during the lead up to the 21<sup>st</sup> MOP and the 15<sup>th</sup> UNFCCC Conference.
- Designed and initiated a *Global Journalist Competition* for published news stories and articles in newspapers, journals and periodicals authored by young journalists based and born in developing countries. Seven regional awards will be given from among the entries received.
- Developed and launched a *Media Corner* section of the OzonAction web site, which assists and encourages journalists to cover the Montreal Protocol by suggesting storylines, highlighting emerging news and provided necessary background material.
- Produced one large issue of the *OzonAction Special Issue* (“2010 and then: Building on the Montreal Protocol’s Success to Face the Challenges Ahead”) in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish, in hardcopy and electronic format. This will be distributed to the participants of the 21<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the Parties in November.
- Continued developing an online *Montreal Protocol’s Who’s Who* directory.
- Developed and disseminated the *electronic news services* OzoNews (18 issues), Clio3 and RUMBA (5 issues respectively).

- The Paris-based Information Clearinghouse staff assisted the Regional CAP teams with the conceptualization, production and outreach of the materials produced in the regions as part of the *Regional Awareness* budget lines controlled by the RNCs or other projects.
- Provide *information support to NOUs* and other stakeholders upon request in close coordination with the Regional CAP teams.
- Conduct *strategic outreach* at key international and regional for a (OEWG), and participate in regional or national workshops related to information, communication and education issues, as requested by the Regional CAP teams.
- Assisted *Portuguese-speaking countries* via a new web corner and translated key technical and policy documents (part of bilateral assistance).
- Launched the OzonAction Channel on youtube.com, the world's most popular video sharing and dissemination website, and OzonAction Page on facebook.com, the world's most accessed social networking website with over 300 million users. They are both used to further promote OzonAction awareness materials, and create communities of interest in the area of ozone layer protection.

A number of other documents and products not on this list were initiated by the CAP Information Clearinghouse team during this period, and are expected to be finalized and distributed for the Meeting of the Parties.

## **Annex V: Use of programmatic funds in 2009**

### ROA

The regional CAP team is using the programmatic budget funds for preparation of a series of publications including training kits and media packages on Methyl Bromide Alternatives with the support of lecturers from the University of Nairobi and other scientists across the region.

### ROAP

UNEP ROAP continues 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. In addition to this, specific last-mile ODS phase out needs such as ODS phase out in Military applications are supported with these funds.

### ROLAC

Support provided to Ecuador and Chile for complete identification of methyl bromide users in each country. In both countries similar approach was used, a prestigious national University signed an agreement with UNEP for developing field studies on MB uses at country level and to convene a national debate on alternatives for soil fumigation. As a result, the national consensus on the need to prepare a MB phase out strategy is now being developed.

### ROWA

The 2009 programmatic fund is used to cover three activities; the Seminar on the future of air-conditioning industry jointly organized with CAP/ROAP which assisted in introducing up-to-date information on existing options and technologies, the expert's group meeting on Methyl Bromide use in Date sector which aims to unify the sector definitions and MB uses in the Arab region and its relation with MP definitions, decisions and reports and finally the work on updating the unified Arab code of refrigeration and air-conditioning which ensure the incorporation of MP business and commitments in the code which will be obligatory on the region in few years.

### ECA

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Countries involved</b>	<b>Lead / host country</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Allocated budget / USD</b>
<b>Network and thematic meetings</b>					
Ministerial consultation and contact group on HCFC policy measures and non-HCFC technology options	8 ECA countries: ALB, BiH, CRO, GEO, MDN, MNE, SER, TUR	Belgrade, Serbia	23-26 March 2009	3	40,000
Contact group on analysing and revising legislation and review of CD-ROM for customs training	4 ECA countries: ARM, KYR, MOL, TKM	Ashgabat, Turkmenistan	24-27 March 2009	4	15,000
ECA network meeting 2009	12 ECA countries (including national	Yerevan, Armenia	18-22 May 2009	5	61,500

Activity	Countries involved	Lead / host country	Date	Duration	Allocated budget / USD
	RAC association)				
	3 CEIT countries: KAZ, TAJ, UZB	Yerevan, Armenia	18-22 May 2009	5	CEITs funded by GEF
China ECA dialog on border enforcement	2 ECA countries: KYR, TKM	Urumqi, China	23-25 June 2009	3	25,000
	2 AP countries: China, Mongolia				
	3 CEIT countries: UZB, TAJ, KAZ	Urumqi, China	23-25 June 2009	3	CEITs funded by GEF
Initiating networking to control ODS trade in ECA network countries 2009	12 ECA countries	Budapest, Hungary	12-14 October 2009	2-3	Project funded
	3 ODS exporting countries: China, EC, RUS				
	4 CEIT countries	Budapest, Hungary	12-14 October 2009	2-3	CEITs funded by GEF
Regional Green Customs workshop 2009	12 ECA countries	Budapest, Hungary	14-16 October 2009	2	Czech / MLF / GC funded
	3 ODS exporting countries: China, EC, RUS				
	4 CEIT countries	Budapest, Hungary	14-16 October 2009	2	CEITs funded by GEF
Contact group on certification of refrigeration technicians and HPMP preparation	Russian-speaking countries: ARM, GEO, KYR, MOL, TKM	Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan	14-17 August 2009	3	25,000
ECA planning meeting in the margin of OEWG	ECA & associated CEIT countries attending OEWG	Geneva, Switzerland	13-16 July 2009	4	Funded by CAP
<b>Country-to-country assistance</b>					
MDI stakeholder consultation in Turkmenistan - bilateral assistance by Kyrgyzstan	Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan	Ashgabat, Turkmenistan	7-10 April 2009	4	4,000
Conference on Ammonia Refrigeration Technology	Armenia	Ohrid, Macedonia FYR	7-9 May 2009	3	2,000
European Conference on Technological Innovation in RAC Industry	Georgia	Milan, Italy	12-13 June 2009	2	3,000
Conference on Integrated Protection of Stored Products	Armenia	Campobasso, Italy	29 June - 2 July 2009	2	2,000
Participation of technical expert in Geneva workshop	Georgia	Geneva, Switzerland	13-14 July 2009	2	2,500

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Countries involved</b>	<b>Lead / host country</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Allocated budget / USD</b>
<b>Programmatic assistance</b>					
Support to create national RAC association	Macedonia FYR	Macedonia FYR	2009	N.a.	10,000
Creation of ECA-RAC website including e-forum in English and Russian	ECA & associated CEIT countries	Kyrgyzstan	2009 - 2010	N.a.	5,000
Production of training video for refrigeration technicians about best practices including MACs (Russian and English)	ECA & associated CEIT countries	Kyrgyzstan	2009	N.a.	10,000
Software for training refrigeration technicians (English and Russian)	ECA & associated CEIT countries	Turkmenistan in cooperation with Georgia	2009	N.a.	4,000
<b>Regional awareness raising</b>					
Educational TV movie on ozone layer protection (Russian with sub-titles)	ECA network & associated CEIT countries	Turkmenistan	2009	N.a.	10,000
Electronic encyclopedia on ozone protection for technicians, politicians, NGOs, journalists (Russian & English)	ECA network & associated CEIT countries	Kyrgyzstan	2009	N.a.	5,000
<b>Outreach &amp; translation</b>					
Technical publications related to HCFC replacement (no printing)	Russian-speaking countries	Armenia	2009	N.a.	5,000

**Annex VI**

**Network of ODS Officers for South-East Asia (SEA)**

**Proposal for integration into the 2010 CAP Budget**

<b>Region:</b>	South-East Asia: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao P.D.R., Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Timor Leste, Thailand, and Vietnam
<b>Title.</b>	Integrated assistance for 11 Article 5 countries in South-East Asia region
<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>	It is expected that Australia and Sweden would continue to participate in the South-East Asia Network, and Japan has also indicated their interest in supporting and/or participating in the Network's activities.
<b>Project Duration</b>	2010 (afterwards part of the CAP budget)
<b>Total Cost</b>	USD 308,000 (part of CAP 2010 Budget) exclusive of 13% support cost
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	UNEP

## 1 Introduction

Since 1992, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) has been supporting the ODS Officers Network for South-East Asia and the Pacific (ODSONET/SEAP), also known as the SEAP Network. The SEAP Network is managed by UNEP as part of its global networking activities under the OzonAction Programme. Based on the experience of the Nordic countries in cooperating on ozone depleting substance (ODS) issues, the Network is widely considered a success and has been emulated in other parts of the world under the Multilateral Fund<sup>1</sup>. Member countries of the current Sida-supported Network are: Brunei

<sup>1</sup> UNEP DTIE manages ten regional networks under the OzonAction Branch based in Paris. These regional networks include three in Asia (South Asia, and Pacific Islands, ODSONET/SEAP), two in Africa (English- and French-speaking), three in Central and South America (Central America, South America, and the Caribbean), one in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, and one in West Asia.

Darussalam, Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia, Lao P.D.R., Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. Two developed countries, Australia and Sweden, also participate.

The support for the current SEAP Network from Sida will end in December 2009. Sida has indicated that the support will not be extended due to the Government's policy to shift their development strategies towards providing support through global mechanisms.

This purpose of this proposal is to integrate the SEAP Network into the existing family of Regional Networks of ODS Officers managed by UNEP CAP starting from 1 January 2010. While there has been longstanding and close cooperation and coordination between the Multilateral Fund-supported Regional Networks for South Asia and Pacific Island Countries (PIC) and the Sida-supported ODSONET/SEAP, this is the first time that UNEP has proposed the integration of the staff and activities costs of the latter into the CAP Budget.

The form and function of the new Multilateral Fund-supported South-East Asia (SEA) Network will be consistent with and similar to those of the existing Regional Networks.

## 2 Needs

Regional Networking of ODS officers provides a regular, interactive forum for officers in National Ozone Units (NOUs) to exchange experiences, develop skills, and share knowledge and ideas with counterparts from both developing and developed countries. Through regular meetings, e-mail fora and ongoing dialogues, Networking helps ensure that NOUs have the information, skills and contacts required for managing national ODS phase-out activities successfully.<sup>2</sup> The Networks have proven to be a highly efficient and cost effective mechanism under the Multilateral Fund for developing countries to achieve and sustain compliance with the Montreal Protocol and its subsequent adjustments and Amendments.<sup>3</sup>

Over the past 17 years, the ODSONET/SEAP has become an indispensable forum for the ODS Officers from the concerned countries to share and learn from each others on the best practices to implement the Montreal Protocol. The support from the Network had enabled all the member countries to develop and implement appropriate policy, regulatory, measures to phase-out CFCs and other ODSs.

The concerned countries have expressed the need to continue the Network for their region to ensure the continuing success of their ongoing phase-out activities, to meet the new challenge of the HCFC phase-out, and to prepare themselves for future compliance obligations.

## 3 South-East Asia Network Activities under OzonAction CAP

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. In 2009, the Executive Committee approved a re-alignment of CAP to respond to Article 5 country needs in the current and changing landscape of the Montreal Protocol. UNEP's strategy as per the

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<sup>2</sup> See *Networking Counts - Montreal Protocol Experiences in Making Multilateral Environmental Agreements Work* (Sida, UNEP, 2002)

<sup>3</sup> See *Final Report on the Evaluation of Regional Networks* (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/7) and *Final Report on the Evaluation of the CAP Programme* (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/9).

current Business Plan is based around three parallel tracks of assistance for Article 5 countries, and this approach and vision will continue to guide and further strengthen CAP's Regional Networking and other activities in 2010.

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

There are 80 days remaining for Article 5 countries to comply with the 2010 chlorofluorocarbon (CFC), halon and carbon tetrachloride (CTC) phase out targets. UNEP's vision is to continue the strong collaborative arrangements with the Implementing Agencies and Secretariats to help specific Article 5 countries avoid a situation of non-compliance by the 2010 deadline.

All South-East Asia countries (excluding Timor Leste) have successfully met the 85% reduction target for CFCs during 2007-2008 and have reported advanced progress to achieve 100% phase-out in 2010, as their imported amounts in 2008-9 are much below the quotas given to their importers. **Error! Reference source not found.** Furthermore, a number of countries have already achieved zero consumption for a number of years: Fiji since 2000, Singapore since 2005, Myanmar since 2006 and Indonesia starting in 2008.

The only SEA country "at risk" is Timor Leste which could be in non-compliance with the 2010 phase-out measures. Furthermore, Timor Leste could be in non-compliance with respect to Article 4B on the establishment of a licensing system given that Timor Leste does not yet have such a system but has already acceded to the Montreal Amendment.<sup>4</sup>

UNEP is planning to provide expedited assistance to Timor Leste during 2010. This includes the following activities:

- Include Timor Leste as a member of the Network of ODS Officers for South-East Asia.
- Support two officers from Timor Leste to participate in Network meetings in order to quickly strengthening their capacity.
- Assistance the Government to draft and establish the licensing system to control the import/export of ODS.
- Organize capacity building for customs training and refrigeration technicians.

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<sup>4</sup> Now that Timor Leste has acceded to the Ozone Treaties in September 2009, the 100% phase-out targets for CFCs, halons, other CFCs and CTC will be binding after 1 January 2010. Timor Leste has received approval for their Institutional Strengthening project (start-up cost) by the Executive Committee at its 56<sup>th</sup> Meeting with the condition that UNEP can disburse the fund only after the Instrument of Ratification has been received by the United Nations depositary. Furthermore, Timor Leste has not yet had the opportunity to receive technical assistance to formulate their Country Programme and Refrigerant Management Plan. The Government of Timor Leste has recently requested UNEP and UNDP to be the implementing agencies to formulate their CP and HCFC Phase-out Management Plan. Their request has been submitted for consideration of the 59<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee.

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

The challenge of ensuring that the phase out already achieved in Article 5 countries will sustain after 2010 continues, in particular for ensuring adequate management approaches and availability of CFCs for servicing existing refrigeration and air conditioning equipment until the end of useful life, the CFC metered dose inhaler (MDI) manufacturing phase out in countries, the phase out of halon and CTC consumption, and ensuring high-level awareness and political support for the Montreal Protocol. There will also be a need to prepare for future methyl bromide reduction targets.

CAP will use its full range of Networking, capacity building and information services to continue preparing South-East Asia Network 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 South-East Asia Network 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 continue using existing services such as thematic meetings and South-South cooperation to share experiences and best practices, and the tools and services of the Information Clearinghouse (such as fact sheets and media materials). 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.

Ongoing and emerging issues that the South-East Asia Network countries need to address are the following:

- Disposal of CFCs from banks and contaminated/unusable ODS.
- Global exemption of CTC in laboratory and analytical applications.
- Remaining uses of halons and other ODSs in military, civil aviation and marine transport.
- Methyl bromide quarantine and pre-shipment (QPS) and non-QPS applications.
- Combatting illegal ODS trade, and supporting the continued use by South-East Asia countries under the informal Prior Informed Consent procedure (iPIC) to control ODS imports and exports between the countries.
- Enhancing enforcement measures.
- Ensuring high level awareness amongst decision makers related to upcoming compliance targets.

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

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.

In 2010, UNEP will continue preparing HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (HPMPs) for four countries in the Network of ODS Officers for South-East Asia: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar.

The South-East Asia Network and thematic meetings will be utilized to continue sharing information on HCFC alternatives, HPMPs and the associated climate benefits, but also as platforms for international experts to interact with the NOUs, HPMP consultants, and other HCFC stakeholders. During this critical period, the South-East Asia countries will be preparing HPMPs with the assistance from the Multilateral Fund's Implementing Agencies. The Network of ODS Officers for South-East Asia will support the ODS Officers in exchanging information and analyzing the following issues:

- Reviewing existing regulations and licensing system to include control on the import and export of HCFCs and HCFC-based equipment.
- Planning survey of HCFC use in the country, identifying relevant national stakeholders.
- Identifying available policy, economic and technical options to address HCFC phase-out.
- Considering pros and cons of alternative to HCFCs given that current existing alternatives are HFCs with high global warming potential (GWP) and hydrocarbons with safety concerns.
- Explore options to promote alternatives to achieve overall climate benefit by phasing out HCFC-based equipment with improved energy-efficient products.
- Explore options for synergies and co-financing for the climate dimension of the HCFC phase out through *inter alia* encouraging NOUs to communicate and cooperate with their national climate change counterparts, and linking with other regional/international initiatives.

## **4 Rationalisation of the SEA Network for 2010**

The Network of ODS Officers for South-East Asia will need to continue in light of the needs of the member countries as expressed above. However, in order to ensure that the essential activities of the other existing Networks do not suffer, UNEP has reprioritised all of the CAP deliverables. Additionally, UNEP has considered various approaches to streamline the South-East Asia Network into the 2010 CAP budget as follows:

### ***4.1 Coverage of the SEA Network***

The existing Sida-supported Network currently consists of 11 Article 5 countries: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia, Lao P.D.R., Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. Ten of the countries are members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), while Fiji is the only country from the Pacific region.

With the establishment of the Regional Network for ODS Officers for PICs (the PIC Network), as approved by 56<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee in 2008, UNEP and Fiji are considering<sup>5</sup> the option of moving Fiji from membership in the current Network to membership in the PIC Network, starting in 2010. This would allow Fiji, with their advanced phase-out experiences and relative geographic proximity, to fully participate in PIC networking activities and assume a lead role as a mentor to other PICs with less experience (currently, the role of Fiji's Ozone Officer in the PIC Network is as a resource person only). There should be minimum financial implication for

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<sup>5</sup> This issue will be discussed between the countries at the Network Meeting in Chiang Mai, Thailand during 8-10 October 2009.

the PIC Network travel budget as travel cost for Fiji's ODS Officer has already been considered in that Network's budget.

The cost saving will be used to add Timor Leste to the proposed Multilateral Fund-supported Network of ODS Officers for South-East Asia. Timor Leste is planning to join ASEAN within a few years time and putting Timor Leste in the SEA Network will create additional commonality.

## ***4.2 Joint Network Meetings with South Asia Network***

To rationalize the cost of supporting resource persons, UNEP plans to organize joint meetings of South-East Asia and South Asia Networks since both networks will be facing similar concerns in regard to HCFCs and combating illegal ODS trade. Furthermore, India and China are the major producers of HCFCs in the region and the joint meeting will allow the SEA countries to discuss and exchange information and intelligence on ODS trade with them.

With this approach, UNEP will be able to utilize the sub-contract component for ROAP to cover both South Asia and South-East Asia Networks without any additional increase.

## ***4.3 Organize Network Meetings back-to-back with Other Meetings***

UNEP has considered the possibilities of organizing SEA Network meetings back-to-back with other meeting such as the Open-ended Working Group (OEWG) or the Meeting of the Parties (MOP).

The first option to have the first network meeting with OEWG is considered not viable due to timing concern. The OEWG is usually organized during July whereas the first network meeting is usually held in April.

The second option to have the second network meeting with the MOP is more realistic since the second network meeting is organized around October prior to the MOP. There are a few issues that need to be considered whether having the network meeting back-to-back with MOP would result in any cost-saving:

- Not all ODS Officers participate in the MOP. UNEP would still need to support some ODS Officers to attend the Network Meeting.
- Location of the MOP. Since MOP is either organized in Kenya or other host countries, the cost of supporting additional ODS Officer not attending the MOP could be more than supporting all ODS Officers to venue within the SEA countries.

## ***4.4 Administrative Structure***

The SEA Network will continue to be implemented by UNEP DTIE as part of its OzonAction Programme. Network activities are organized and coordinated by the Regional Network Coordinator for South-East Asia (RNC SEA) based at UNEP's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) in Bangkok. Additional technical support is provided by the CAP staff, including the Policy and Enforcement Officer, and the HPMP Programme Officer. Clerical and secretarial assistance is provided by an Administrative Assistant.

The RNC SEA will report to the Head of the OzonAction Branch, through the Network and Policy Manager in Paris and the ROAP Regional Network Coordinator. The United Nations

Office at Nairobi (UNON) will be responsible for financial administration of the SEA Network under the umbrella of CAP. Each Network member country has designated an ODS Officer, who will be the primary contact for the project.

Overall programme co-ordination and managerial supervision will be provided by the Regional Director of UNEP ROAP via the ROAP Regional Network Coordinator, the Director of UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics via the Chief of the OzonAction Branch and the Network and Policy Manager.

UNEP will provide full monitoring and reporting for the SEA Network consistent with that provided for all other Regional Networks of ODS Officers.

#### ***4.5 2010 Budget***

Based on the above considerations, UNEP is proposing the integration of the SEAP Network into the 2010 CAP budget at a total cost of US \$ 308,000 (inclusive of activity and staff costs), which represents additional activities and budget requirements above the existing CAP budget elements. UNEP has reprioritized, rationalized and reallocated to accommodate the needs of SEA Network within the budget, which is presented in the Narrative and in Annex 1 of the CAP budget.

\* 50% OzonAction  
\*\* Paid by Swedish funds