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para el Medio Ambiente**



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COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL
Sexagésima Reunión
Montreal, 12 al 15 de abril de 2010

**PLAN ADMINISTRATIVO DEL PNUMA
PARA LOS AÑOS 2010-2012**

OBSERVACIONES Y RECOMENDACIONES DE LA SECRETARÍA DEL FONDO

1. En el presente documento se recoge un resumen de las actividades previstas por el PNUMA para la eliminación gradual de las sustancias que agotan la capa de ozono (SAO) durante el trienio 2010-2012. Incluye también el plan administrativo, los indicadores del desempeño, las observaciones generales y las recomendaciones del PNUMA, todo lo que se somete a la consideración del Comité Ejecutivo. El plan administrativo del PNUMA para 2010-2012 figura en el Anexo I.

2. La Tabla 1 presenta, año a año, la cuantía del gasto atinente a las actividades que se incluyen en los planes administrativos, clasificadas por categorías como "requerido para el cumplimiento" y "no requerido para el cumplimiento" de conformidad con el plan modelo trienal renovable de eliminación.

Tabla 1

ASIGNACIÓN DE RECURSOS DEL PLAN ADMINISTRATIVO DEL PNUMA (2010 a 2014) (miles de \$EUA)

| Requerido/No requerido por el plan modelo | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | Total (2010-2014) |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| Requerido para el cumplimiento (acuerdos plurianuales y gastos corrientes) | 18 247 | 13 724 | 16 275 | 2 739 | 5 767 | 56 752 |
| Requerido para el cumplimiento (HCFC) | 19 896 | 9 643 | 12 050 | 10 050 | 700 | 52 338 |
| No requerido para el cumplimiento (movilización de recursos) | 283 | | | | | 283 |
| No requerido para el cumplimiento (destrucción de SAO) | 2 416 | | | | | 2 416 |
| No requerido para el cumplimiento (enfriadores, comercio ilegal, tetracloruros de carbono, metilbromuro, inhaladores de dosis medida, estudios, talleres) | 3 955 | 948 | 601 | | | 5 504 |
| Suma total | 44 796 | 24 315 | 28 926 | 12 789 | 6 467 | 117 293 |

3. El PNUMA incluyó actividades por un monto de 44,8 millones de \$EUA para 2010 y por un total de 117,29 millones de \$EUA para el periodo 2010 a 2014.

Acuerdos plurianuales y gastos corrientes

4. La Tabla 2 presenta información sobre los acuerdos plurianuales del PNUMA, nuevas actividades relativas al metilbromuro, planes de gestión de eliminación definitiva, fortalecimiento institucional, y las actividades del Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento que se consideran como requisito para el cumplimiento.

Tabla 2

REQUERIDO PARA EL CUMPLIMIENTO EN LOS ACUERDOS PLURIANUALES Y GASTOS CORRIENTES (2010 a 2014) (en miles de \$EUA)

| Requerido por el modelo | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | Total (2010-2014) |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| Acuerdos plurianuales aprobados | 1 951 | 634 | 100 | | | 2 685 |
| Nuevas actividades relativas al metilbromuro | 115 | | | | | 115 |
| Plan de gestión de eliminación definitiva | 538 | 193 | | | | 731 |
| Fortalecimiento institucional | 5 915 | 2 878 | 5 855 | 2 739 | 5 767 | 23 153 |
| Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento | 9 728 | 10 020 | 10 320 | | | 30 068 |
| Total (requerido para el cumplimiento de los acuerdos plurianuales y los gastos corrientes) | 18 247 | 13 724 | 16 275 | 2 739 | 5 767 | 56 752 |

5. El plan administrativo refundido (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/7) aborda varias cuestiones pertinentes a las actividades del PNUMA que son necesarias para el cumplimiento de los acuerdos plurianuales y gastos corrientes, incluidas las siguientes cuestiones, a saber:

- a) El PNUMA incluyó cifras de acuerdos plurianuales que no correspondían con los acuerdos plurianuales que constan en los registros de la Secretaría, lo que derivaría en un incremento de 770,730 \$EUA en su asignación;
- b) El PNUMA tiene previsto presentar tramos anuales para planes de gestión de eliminación definitiva que ascienden a 193 000 \$EUA a partir de 2010 en los siguientes países, a saber: Angola y Barbados;
- c) El monto total solicitado por el PNUMA y la ONUDI para el plan de gestión de eliminación definitiva en Somalia supera el nivel máximo permitido. El PNUMA y la ONUDI coordinan esta cuestión con el país sin que hasta el momento se haya alcanzado un acuerdo. El PNUMA indicó que informaría a la Secretaría a la mayor brevedad posible una vez se llegue a una conclusión.

6. No se planteó cuestión alguna respecto de las actividades que siguen, las cuales se consideran también como requisito para el cumplimiento:

- a) Se prevén nuevas actividades relativas al metilbromuro en Chile y Ecuador, las cuales se requieren para el cumplimiento con la eliminación en 2015;
- b) El Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento.

7. El PNUMA incluyó un 10 por ciento adicional para que el fortalecimiento institucional abarque actividades relativas al clima y de eficiencia energética en Mongolia y Nauru. El PNUMA explicó que la financiación se incorporó partiendo de las necesidades específicas expresadas por los funcionarios de la Dependencia Nacional del Ozono de Mongolia y de Nauru. Además, el PNUMA incluyó en su plan administrativo solicitudes de financiación para los tramos de fortalecimiento institucional correspondientes a los países que han añadido un 10 por ciento al presupuesto reglamentario de tales tramos con el fin de abarcar actividades adicionales atinentes a promover los cobeneficios climáticos/relativos al ozono. Tales actividades adicionales incluyen la creación de la capacidad de las

partes nacionales interesadas al respecto de la eficiencia energética de los equipos durante la conversión a tecnologías que no usen hidroclorofluorocarbonos (HCFC).

8. La Decisión XIX/6 (9) recoge "Alentar a las Partes a que fomenten la selección de alternativas de los HCFC que limitan a un mínimo las repercusiones en el medio ambiente, en particular las repercusiones en el clima, y que cumplen otros requisitos sanitarios, de seguridad y económicos". Por lo tanto, en opinión del PNUMA, las partes que operan al amparo del artículo 5 quedan obligadas a ampliar sus consultas periódicas con los ministerios de los gobiernos pertinentes que no sean los ya consultados durante la eliminación de los tetracloruros de carbono (CFC). Además, las Dependencias Nacionales del Ozono querrían fortalecer su propia capacidad para poder abordar cuestiones climáticas y de eficiencia energética que son pertinentes a la eliminación de los HCFC. En este periodo de transición se abran gastado los fondos de apoyo a las oficinas de gestión de proyectos conforme a los planes nacionales de eliminación gradual/planes de gestión de eliminación definitiva, al tiempo que las Dependencias Nacionales del Ozono necesitan gestionar y mantener el cumplimiento respecto de los CFC y los halones. Según el PNUMA, las Dependencias Nacionales del Ozono necesitan también gestionar la eliminación gradual de los HCFC en un breve lapsus de tiempo para estar listas a cumplir con las medidas de control de los mismos.

9. Cabe dentro de lo posible que el examen por parte del Comité Ejecutivo de la cuestión de los gastos para el fortalecimiento institucional como se recoge en el contexto del plan administrativo refundido tenga repercusiones en los Planes administrativos del PNUMA.

Actividades relativas a los HCFC

Eliminación gradual de la producción de HCFC

10. En su plan administrativo para 2010 el PNUMA ha incluido una preparación de proyecto (por un monto de 57 000 \$EUA) destinado a desarrollar un plan de eliminación gradual de la producción de HCFC para la India en cooperación con el Banco Mundial. Otros 2,61 millones de \$EUA en 2011 y 2013 corresponden a la ejecución del componente de asistencia técnica que preparará el PNUMA como parte del proyecto de eliminación gradual en el sector de producción de los HCFC. Como ya se indicó en el plan administrativo refundido, la admisibilidad de financiación para cerrar las instalaciones de HCFC en las instalaciones de compensación productoras de tetracloruros que ya hayan recibido financiación del Fondo Multilateral sigue siendo una cuestión pendiente en manos del Comité. Cabe dentro de lo posible que el examen por parte del Comité Ejecutivo de la cuestión de la financiación atinente al sector de producción de los HCFC tenga repercusiones en los Planes administrativos del PNUMA.

Tonelaje de consumo de HCFC

11. Se pidió a los organismos que indicaran si habían incluido en sus planes administrativos actividades de eliminación gradual acelerada. En lo tocante a los países en los que las actividades de eliminación gradual de HCFC abarcaban volúmenes superiores a 10 toneladas SAO, los organismos de ejecución incluyeron las actividades relativas a los HCFC en su plan administrativo cuando el tonelaje combinado superaba al exigido por el plan modelo de China (105,7 toneladas SAO); Colombia (34,2 toneladas SAO); Costa Rica (15,9 toneladas SAO); Indonesia (154,2 toneladas SAO); Jordania (39 toneladas SAO); Mongolia (26 toneladas SAO); Filipinas (12,7 toneladas SAO); Seychelles (13,6 toneladas SAO); y Tailandia (57,2 toneladas SAO). Los planes administrativos del PNUMA abarcan tonelajes de HCFC en algunos de estos países.

12. El PNUMA indicó que en el caso de los países para los que es el organismo exclusivo de ejecución del plan de gestión de eliminación definitiva, utiliza las estimaciones de tonelaje facilitadas por

la Secretaría. En el caso de aquellos países en los que el PNUMA coopera con otros organismos para la ejecución de dicho plan de gestión, el PNUMA había dejado el campo correspondiente al tonelaje sin definir, puesto que no pudo separar los tonelajes que compartía con los otros organismos antes de celebrarse las deliberaciones de la 60ª Reunión del Comité Ejecutivo.

13. El PNUMA indicó que el único plan administrativo de eliminación gradual acelerada que se anticipa en su plan administrativo es el plan de gestión de eliminación de HCFC para las Maldivas, el cual se adelanta de 2030 a 2020, si bien el tonelaje presente en los planes administrativos del PNUMA no representaban la aceleración. Mongolia fue el único país en los planes administrativos del PNUMA para el que se incluyó la eliminación gradual de HCFC que represente más de 10 toneladas SAO, indicado *supra*, conforme al requisito del modelo (con 0,4 toneladas SAO). El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno mantener el tonelaje de los HCFC presente en los planes administrativos del PNUMA para Mongolia dado que representa una aceleración inevitable de la eliminación gradual.

14. Aunque el tonelaje de HCFC presente en los planes administrativos del PNUMA no indica la eliminación gradual para las Maldivas, el PNUMA informó de que el plan de gestión de eliminación definitiva tiene como fin la eliminación acelerada. Así pues, cabe dentro de lo posible que el examen por parte del Comité Ejecutivo de esta cuestión como se recoge en el contexto del plan administrativo refundido tenga repercusiones en los planes administrativos del PNUMA relativos al tonelaje.

Proyectos de demostración relativos a los HCFC

15. El PNUMA incluye en su plan administrativo dos proyectos de demostración que se presentarán en 2010. Ninguno de los proyectos de demostración del PNUMA abarca un nivel de eliminación gradual y ninguno de ellos ha recibido finanzas para la preparación de proyectos. Sin embargo, el PNUMA no está solicitando financiación para la preparación de estos proyectos. Cabe dentro de lo posible que el examen por parte del Comité Ejecutivo de los proyectos de demostración relativos a los HCFC tenga repercusiones en los proyectos de este tipo del PNUMA.

El consumo de HCFC en el sector de servicio y mantenimiento de equipos en los países de bajo consumo

16. El valor total de las actividades del sector de servicio y mantenimiento de HCFC para los países de bajo consumo, presentes en los planes administrativos del PNUMA, alcanza los 27,14 millones de \$EUA. Este monto supera en 21,65 millones de \$EUA el nivel en cuestión. Cabe la posibilidad de que el examen por parte del Comité Ejecutivo de los niveles de financiación de las actividades relativas a los HCFC tengan repercusiones en los planes administrativos del PNUMA.

17. La Secretaría pidió al PNUMA que facilitara las razones por las que había estimado que la cuantía necesaria para las actividades en el sector de servicio y mantenimiento superaban en más de tres veces el monto acordado hasta la fecha en las deliberaciones mantenidas sobre las directrices para los HCFC. Así mismo, preguntó por las razones en las que se fundamentaban tales estimaciones. El PNUMA indicó que sus estimaciones se basaban en las consultas mantenidas con las Dependencias Nacionales del Ozono. Señaló también que los montos en cuestión correspondientes al sector de servicio y mantenimiento son insuficientes para financiar las actividades que probablemente sean necesarias para la eliminación gradual de los HCFC en este sector. Por consiguiente, el PNUMA había incluido cifras en su plan administrativo que no coincidían con tales montos, pero que, en opinión de los países, éstos consideran necesarias para llevar a cabo las tareas necesarias. El PNUMA hizo hincapié en que hay algunos países que no han terminado sus sondeos y que el monto total está vinculado a las cifras de consumo proyectadas. El propio porcentaje pronosticado varía del 6 por ciento al 20 por ciento y se ha calculado con arreglo al producto interior bruto (PIB), la situación económica y el análisis del mercado. Además, y en opinión del PNUMA, existe un alto grado de incertidumbre en algunos pronósticos del

PNUMA, los cuales emanan de las propias incertidumbre plasmadas en las directrices del propio Comité Ejecutivo.

Planes de gestión de eliminación definitiva para los Países Insulares del Pacífico

18. El PNUMA incluyó un total de 339 000 \$EUA para la preparación de proyectos destinados a los planes de gestión de eliminación en los Países Insulares del Pacífico por los que se eliminarían 4,4 toneladas estimadas de SAO de HCFC a un costo de 4,38 millones de \$EUA. La solicitud actual presentada a la 60ª Reunión para la preparación de proyectos alcanza los 496 000 \$EUA. De la cifra indicada *supra*, 1,68 millones de \$EUA se solicitarían en 2010 y el resto, 2,7 millones de \$EUA, tras 2010. La cuestión de los Países Insulares del Pacífico se ha abordado en el contexto de la Enmienda a los programas de trabajo del PNUMA, documento (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/18).

La eliminación de HCFC en los países que no son de bajo consumo

19. El monto total de las actividades dedicadas a los países que no son de bajo consumo en el marco de los planes administrativos del PNUMA alcanza los 21,8 millones de \$EUA para 6,61 toneladas SAO. De esta cifra, 8,03 millones de \$EUA corresponden a China, que representa cero toneladas SAO. Cabe la posibilidad de que el examen por parte del Comité Ejecutivo de los niveles máximos de costo eficaz y del tonelaje de HCFC al efecto de la planificación administrativa tenga repercusiones en los planes administrativos del PNUMA.

Actividades para la destrucción de SAO

20. El PNUMA tiene una cartera de proyectos de eliminación de SAO por valor de 2,42 millones de \$EUA sólo y exclusivamente para 2010 (incluida la preparación de proyectos). Ninguno de los proyectos del PNUMA para la eliminación de SAO recibieron financiación para tales preparaciones de proyectos. Todas las actividades del PNUMA para la eliminación de SAO presentan un costo eficaz inferior a 13,2 \$EUA/kg de SAO destruida, de conformidad con el inciso c. del apartado i) del párrafo a) de la Decisión 58/19. Sin la cifra del tonelaje de SAO no puede determinarse la cifra de costo eficaz. Cabe dentro de lo posible que el examen por parte del Comité Ejecutivo de esta cuestión como se recoge en el contexto del plan administrativo refundido tenga repercusiones en los Planes administrativos del PNUMA.

Otras actividades no requeridas para el cumplimiento (movilización de recursos, estudios y talleres)

21. El PNUMA incluyó una actividad de movilización de recursos para abordar los cobeneficios climáticos que alcanza los 282 500 \$EUA. Esta es la primera indicación de una actividad de movilización de recursos planteada por el PNUMA, a diferencia de las propuestas de otros organismos que, hasta el momento, se hayan presentado al Comité Ejecutivo. Estos esfuerzos de movilización de recursos, en cooperación con otros organismos de ejecución, servirían para abordar los cobeneficios climáticos en países de bajo consumo LVC. Esta actividad podría incluir, entre otras, la recogida de datos, la celebración de consultas con expertos, así como producir estudios de opciones de financiación que incluyan una evaluación de su idoneidad. Se tomará nota además de que el PNUMA ha incluido también un taller regional para las opciones de cofinanciación, lo que se trata *infra* bajo “Talleres”. El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno examinar la cuestión de la movilización de recursos, tal y como se recoge en el contexto del documento sobre el Mecanismo de financiación especial (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/50).

22. El PNUMA incluyó otras actividades (véase la Tabla 3) no requeridas para el cumplimiento que alcanzan los 3,96 millones de \$EUA en 2010 y 5,5 millones de \$EUA en sus planes administrativos para el periodo de 2010 a 2012. No se indicaron actividades para 2013 o 2014.

Tabla 3

OTRAS ACTIVIDADES NO REQUERIDAS PARA EL CUMPLIMIENTO (2010 a 2012)
(en miles de \$EUA)

| No requerido por el plan modelo | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | Total (2010-2012) |
|---|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| No requerido por el plan modelo - Enfriador (Asistencia Técnica) | 200 | | | 200 |
| No requerido por el plan modelo - Lucha contra el comercio ilegal | 1 416 | 298 | 201 | 1 915 |
| No requerido por el plan modelo – Tetracloruros de carbono | 200 | | | 200 |
| No requerido por el plan modelo – Directrices | 100 | 100 | 100 | 300 |
| No requerido por el plan modelo – Metilbromuro | 30 | | | 30 |
| No requerido por el plan modelo - Metilbromuro - Ajeno a la inversión | 1 177 | 150 | 150 | 1 477 |
| No requerido por el plan modelo - Inhaladores de dosis medida | 150 | | | 150 |
| No requerido por el plan modelo - Estudio | 226 | | | 226 |
| No requerido por el plan modelo - Taller | 457 | 400 | 150 | 1 007 |
| Total | 3 955 | 948 | 601 | 5 504 |

23. Los programas de trabajo del PNUMA (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/18) abarcaron las siguientes actividades, para las que la Secretaría ha facilitado observaciones pormenorizadas:

- a) Redes regionales de ejecución para mejorar el cumplimiento con los acuerdos multilaterales sobre el medio ambiente en Asia y el Pacífico;
- b) Iniciación de la cooperación regional para ejecutar los controles comerciales relativos a las SAO en Europa y Asia Central (segundo tramo);
- c) Oficina de información para tratar del consumo de metilbromuro en el cultivo de dátiles para Asia Meridional, África y Asia Occidental;
- d) Asistencia técnica para los países productores de inhaladores de dosis medida de las regiones de Asia y el Pacífico con miras al uso de los CTC en las designaciones de usos esenciales en 2010-2012;
- e) Estudio económico de carácter técnico sobre las reducciones de costos resultantes de saltar directamente de las alternativas de alto potencial de calentamiento mundial al uso de los hidrofluorocarbonos (HFC), yendo directamente a las alternativas de bajo potencial de calentamiento mundial o a las que no presentan potencial de calentamiento mundial alguno.

24. El resto de las actividades que se recogen en la Tabla 3 anterior no se abordan en los programas de trabajo del PNUMA.

Actividad relativa a los enfriadores

25. La asistencia técnica propuesta para adoptar alternativas de bajo potencial de calentamiento mundial al uso de los HCFC en los equipos de aire acondicionado en Asia Occidental, prevé, entre otras cosas, compartir información sobre los proyectos de demostración ejecutados por otros organismos bilaterales y de ejecución. El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno examinar si esto forma parte de la financiación del programa de asistencia al cumplimiento atinente a la divulgación informativa.

Lucha contra el comercio ilegal

26. El PNUMA ha presentado en su programa de trabajo dos propuestas para la ejecución de medidas de control, documento (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/18), una de las cuales fue la primera petición de financiación para la región de Asia y del Pacífico, así como para el segundo tramo de la actividad regional de Europa y Asia Central. Los planes administrativos del PNUMA incluyen también actividades para el segundo tramo de América Latina y, por primera vez, solicitudes para las regiones del Caribe y de Asia Occidental. Las aprobaciones para el primer tramo fueron “tomadas sin prejuicio” de tramos adicionales basándose en la evaluación de los resultados presentados en los informes del primer año.

27. El PNUMA incluye también financiación adicional para la iniciativa de Aduanas Verdes. El Comité Ejecutivo recordará que, al aprobar los 62 000 \$EUA iniciales para esta iniciativa en la 52ª Reunión, decidió que “Cuando solicite financiación en el futuro, el PNUMA presente un compromiso por escrito de los socios de “Aduanas Verdes” de que habrá fondos de contraparte asegurados para el año para el que se solicitan los fondos y que se presente a consideración del Comité Ejecutivo un plan de trabajo acordado, con las contribuciones específicas a los costos de cada actividad.” (Decisión 52/28, párrafo a)). El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno examinar la financiación para la iniciativa Aduanas Verdes (fase II) habida cuenta de esta decisión.

Actividad relativa a los CTC

28. Los planes administrativos del PNUMA incluyen financiación para celebrar un taller internacional al que asistan países y productores de tetracloruros de carbono (CTC) para tratar de la aplicación, tras 2010, de los CTC como materia prima. El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno examinar si esta actividad pudiera considerarse como parte de los talleres temáticos en asociación con las reuniones de la red regional.

Directrices

29. Los planes administrativos del PNUMA incluyen una actividad destinada a desarrollar directrices y normas para el uso de refrigerantes naturales en cooperación con la Asociación Internacional de Normas. Dicha actividad puede que sea más apropiada para la Asociación Internacional de Normas que para la División de tecnología, industria y economía (DTIE-PNUMA).

Actividades relativas al metilbromuro

30. Los planes administrativos del PNUMA incluyen varias actividades relativas al metilbromuro, incluida una para Trinidad y Tobago que no es requerida para el cumplimiento. Las actividades de la oficina de información, que el PNUMA propone para tratar del consumo de metilbromuro en el cultivo de dátiles, se han presentado a esta reunión como un programa de trabajo. Las otras actividades relativas al

metilbromuro que se incluyen en los planes administrativos del PNUMA son la respuesta al párrafo b) de la Decisión 59/55, por la que se pide al PNUMA que incorpore [en los proyectos regionales relativos al metilbromuro] proyectos que respondan a las lagunas identificadas en el plan administrativo por presentar al Comité en su 60ª Reunión, exceptuando los talleres regionales sobre alternativas a utilizar en las remesas sometidas a Cuarentena y envíos previos que el PNUMA había indicado emanaron de las deliberaciones celebradas en el taller al respecto del consumo de metilbromuro para tales Cuarentenas y envíos previos en la 21ª Reunión.

Talleres

31. El PNUMA ha incluido tres talleres regionales en su plan administrativo. El taller dedicado a las oportunidades de financiación, indicado en el párrafo 21 *supra*, atiende a la movilización de recursos. Parece ser que la diferencia es que la movilización de recursos emana de un estudio y esta actividad promovería una plataforma para que el PNUMA, la ONUDI y el Banco Mundial compartan sus experiencias sobre la financiación para el clima.

32. Otro taller se ocuparía de las alternativas de bajo potencial de calentamiento mundial de que se dispone en apoyo de la ejecución del plan de gestión de eliminación de HCFC. No obstante, las alternativas de potencial de calentamiento mundial habrán de considerarse en el contexto de la preparación de los planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC y el PNUMA, al igual que los demás organismos, ya han recibido financiación para la elaboración de proyectos para desarrollar tales planes de gestión.

33. El resto de los talleres que se incluyen en los planes administrativos del PNUMA abordarían alternativas a las SAO para fines analíticos y de laboratorio.

34. El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno considerar si desea mantener estos talleres en los planes administrativos o quitarlos de ellos, dado que podrían incluirse como asuntos temáticos en las reuniones de la red regional.

Cofinanciación

35. Ninguna de las cifras que figuran en los planes administrativos del PNUMA incluyen la cofinanciación. Sin embargo, el PNUMA indicó que continuará buscando tales oportunidades e informará al Comité Ejecutivo de cualquier cofinanciación ya asegurada.

Indicadores del desempeño

36. La Tabla 4 recoge un resumen de las cifras objetivo del PNUMA para 2010 relativas a los indicadores del desempeño, en cumplimiento de las Decisiones 41/93, 47/51 y del párrafo d) de la Decisión 49/4 aplicables a todos los organismos de ejecución.

Tabla 4

INDICADORES DEL DESEMPEÑO

| Rubro | Cifra objetivo para 2010 |
|---|--|
| Número de programas anuales de acuerdos plurianuales aprobados en comparación con los planificados | 104 (23 tramos de acuerdos plurianuales aprobados y 81 nuevos acuerdos plurianuales) |
| Número de proyectos individuales/actividades (proyectos de inversión, planes de gestión de refrigerantes, bancos de halones, asistencia técnica, fortalecimiento institucional) aprobados en comparación con los planificados | 108 |
| Actividades importantes terminadas/niveles de SAO logrados para los tramos anuales de los acuerdos plurianuales en comparación con los planificados | 23 |
| Eliminación de SAO en proyectos individuales en comparación con lo planificado según los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades | 0 |
| Terminación de proyectos de conformidad con la decisión 28/2 para proyectos de inversión) y según se define para proyectos ajenos a la inversión en comparación con los planificados en los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades | 33 |
| Número de políticas/asistencia reglamentaria terminadas en comparación con lo planificado | El 100% de los países enumerados en el Anexo I del texto narrativo del plan administrativo del PNUMA han recibido asistencia o se les ofreció asistencia |
| Rapidez de conclusión financiera en comparación con lo que se requiere según las fechas de terminación de los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades | A tiempo |
| Presentación oportuna de los informes de terminación de proyecto en comparación con lo acordado | A tiempo |
| Presentación oportuna de los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades y de las respuestas a menos que se haya convenido otra cosa | A tiempo |

37. La Tabla 5 presenta los indicadores del desempeño del PNUMA correspondientes a su Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento adoptados en el párrafo e) de la decisión 48/7.

Tabla 5

INDICADORES DE DESEMPEÑO PARA EL PROGRAMA DE ASISTENCIA AL CUMPLIMIENTO DEL PNUMA

| Indicador de desempeño | Datos | Evaluación | Objetivo |
|---|--|--|--|
| Seguimiento eficiente de las reuniones de redes regionales/temáticas | Lista de recomendaciones dimanantes de las reuniones de redes regionales/temáticas de 2008 | Índice de aplicación de las recomendaciones de reuniones que han de aplicarse en 2010 | Índice de aplicación del 90 % |
| Apoyo eficaz a la labor de las dependencias nacionales del ozono, especialmente con orientación para las dependencias nacionales del ozono nuevas | Lista de maneras/medios/productos /servicios innovadores para apoyar la labor de las dependencias nacionales del ozono, especificando aquellas destinadas a dependencias nacionales del ozono nuevas | Número de maneras/medios /productos /servicios innovadores para apoyar la labor de las dependencias nacionales del ozono, especificando aquellas destinadas a dependencias nacionales del ozono nuevas | 7 maneras/medios /productos/servicios; todas las dependencias nacionales del ozono nuevas reciben apoyo para creación de capacidad |
| Asistencia a países en situación de incumplimiento real o posible (según las decisiones de la reunión de las Partes y/o según los datos notificados con arreglo al Artículo 7 y análisis de tendencias) | Lista de países en situación de incumplimiento real o posible que recibieron asistencia del Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento fuera de las reuniones de redes | Número de países en situación de incumplimiento real o posible que recibieron asistencia del Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento fuera de las reuniones de redes | Todos los países en esta situación |
| Innovaciones en la producción y entrega de productos y servicios de información mundiales y regionales | Lista de productos y servicios de información mundiales y regionales destinados a nuevos públicos objetivo o que llegan a los públicos objetivo existentes de nuevas maneras | Cantidad de productos y servicios de información mundiales y regionales destinados a nuevos públicos objetivo o que llegan a los públicos objetivo existentes de nuevas maneras | 7 productos y servicios de este tipo |
| Cooperación estrecha entre los equipos regionales del Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento y los organismos de ejecución bilaterales y multilaterales que trabajan en las regiones | Lista de misiones/emprendimientos conjuntos del personal regional del Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento con los organismos de ejecución multilaterales y bilaterales | Número de misiones/emprendimientos conjuntos | 5 en cada región |

RECOMENDACIONES

38. El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno:

- a) Endosar el plan administrativo del PNUMA para 2010-2012 tal y como se recoge en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/10, tomando nota de que este acto no denota la aprobación de los proyectos identificados en el mismo ni sus niveles de financiación y que se refrenda con toda modificación basada en la consideración de las siguientes actividades:
 - i) Las actividades conexas con las cuestiones que se abordan en el plan administrativo refundido, incluidos:

- a. Las cifras de los acuerdos plurianuales;
 - b. Las actividades que abarca el plan de gestión de eliminación definitiva a partir de 2010;
 - c. El plan de gestión de eliminación definitiva para Somalia;
 - d. Las cifras correspondientes al fortalecimiento institucional y la inclusión de un incremento del diez por ciento para las actividades ajenas al Protocolo de Montreal;
 - e. El sector de producción de HCFC;
 - f. El tonelaje de HCFC;
 - g. Los proyectos de demostración de HCFC;
 - h. El sector de mantenimiento y servicio de equipos de funcionamiento por HCFC en los países de bajo consumo;
 - i. Los proyectos de eliminación de HCFC para países que no son;
 - j. Las actividades de destrucción de SAO;
- ii) El mantenimiento del tonelaje de los HCFC que se indica en los planes administrativo del PNUMA para Mongolia puesto que representa una aceleración inevitable de la eliminación;
- iii) El mantenimiento o eliminación de las siguientes actividades no requeridas para el cumplimiento:
- a. Actividades relativas a los enfriadores habida cuenta de la información distribuida como parte del Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento - Asistencia técnica a los países de bajo consumo para reemplazar enfriadores de consumo energético eficaz y equipos de gran potencia en los sectores de turismo, supermercados y pesquería en Asia y el Pacífico;
 - b. Lucha contra el comercio ilegal habida cuenta de la Decisión 52/28 para la capacitación de ejecución integrada en virtud del Protocolo de Montreal mediante la iniciativa Aduanas Verdes;
 - c. Lucha contra el comercio ilegal habida cuenta de sus decisiones para financiar los primeros tramos, sin perjuicio de la financiación de los segundos tramos ni de las observaciones en los Programas de trabajo del PNUMA, según proceda:
 - i) Primeros tramos:
 - 1) Lucha contra el comercio ilegal mediante las redes regionales de ejecución - Asia Occidental;
 - 2) Lucha contra el comercio ilegal mediante las redes regionales de ejecución para mejorar el cumplimiento con

los acuerdos multilaterales sobre el medio ambiente que incluyan restricciones comerciales (Protocolo de Montreal; Convenio de Rotterdam, Convenio de Estocolmo, Convenio de Basilea) (Solicitud de financiación para el componente relativo al ozono) en Asia y el Pacífico;

- 3) Lucha contra el comercio ilegal a nivel regional: Red de ejecución de aduanas en el Caribe;
- ii) Segundos tramos:
- 1) Lucha contra el comercio ilegal mediante la cooperación regional para la iniciación comercial con el fin de ejecutar los controles comerciales relativos a SAO en los países de la red de Europa y Asia Central (segundo tramo);
 - 2) Lucha contra el comercio ilegal mediante la red de ejecución de aduanas relativa a SAO en América Latina, (segundo año);
- d. Actividad relativa a los CTC habida cuenta de la posible inclusión como taller temático en asociación con las reuniones de la red regional con miras al taller internacional con los países y productores de CTC, a partir de finales de 2010, que utilizan los CTC como materia prima;
- e. Directrices sobre la idoneidad de las actividades con miras al PNUMA, para crear directrices, normas y buenas prácticas aplicables a los refrigerantes naturales de equipos de refrigeración pequeños y de aire acondicionado de salas en cooperación con la Asociación internacional de normas;
- f. Actividades relativas al metilbromuro no requeridas para el cumplimiento dado que ya se han financiado actividades de apoyo también relativas al metilbromuro para el proyecto de Trinidad y Tobago;
- g. Metilbromuro - Actividades ajenas a la inversión habida cuenta de la Decisión 59/55, el taller sobre metilbromuro de la 21ª Reunión de las Partes, y las observaciones al Programa de trabajo del PNUMA, según proceda:
- i) Taller técnico de carácter regional para intercambiar experiencias en la identificación, ejecución y adopción de alternativas al metilbromuro en las aplicaciones de los subsectores de cultivo de tabaco, flores y verduras en África;
 - ii) Estudios de caso y juegos de herramientas conexos para las alternativas al metilbromuro destinadas a los subsectores de cultivo de tabaco, flores y verduras en África;
 - iii) Transferencia de tecnología y estrategia de eliminación de metilbromuro mediante la incorporación general de las

alternativas al metilbromuro en el marco de la educación universitaria nacional de África;

- iv) Talleres de carácter regional en Asia, así como en el Pacífico, Asia Occidental, América Latina y el Caribe, y en Europa y Asia Central para informar a las partes interesadas de la viabilidad de las alternativas al metilbromuro en las remesas de los envíos en cuarentena y envíos previos, distribuyendo la experiencia de la Unión Europea respecto de la prohibición del uso de metilbromuro en tales remesas;
 - v) Oficina de información para tratar del consumo de metilbromuro en el cultivo de dátiles para Asia Meridional, África y Asia Occidental;
- h. Estudios y actividades relativas a los inhibidores de dosis medida a la luz de las observaciones sobre el programa de trabajo del PNUMA:
- i) Estudio económico de carácter técnico sobre la reducción de los costos resultantes de saltar directamente de las alternativas de alto potencial de calentamiento mundial al uso de los hidrofluorocarbonos (HFC), yendo directamente a las alternativas de bajo potencial de calentamiento mundial o a las que no presentan potencial de calentamiento mundial alguno;
 - ii) Asistencia técnica para los países productores de inhaladores de dosis medida de las regiones de Asia y el Pacífico con miras al uso de los CTC en las designaciones de usos esenciales en 2010-2012;
- i. Talleres, habida cuenta de la posible inclusión como taller temático en asociación con las reuniones regionales en red para:
- i) Talleres regionales sobre oportunidades de cofinanciación de beneficio climático, abarcando instituciones financieras, sector privado, sector privado y organismos internacionales para el desarrollo en cooperación con el Banco Mundial;
 - ii) Talleres regionales para la transferencia de tecnología relativa a las alternativas de baja potencia de calentamiento mundial y alternativas a las SAO presentes en varios sectores de apoyo a la implementación de planes de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC en cooperación con los organismos de ejecución y el Banco Mundial;
 - iii) Taller regional sobre la alternativa a las SAO con fines a usos analíticos y de laboratorio en cumplimiento de la Decisión XXI/8 en Asia y el Pacífico;

- b) Aprobación de las cifras objetivo y de los indicadores del desempeño del PNUMA para 2010 que se indican en las Tablas 4 y 5, tal y como se indican en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/10.

UNEP 2010-2012 BUSINESS PLAN

PRESENTED TO THE
60TH MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

1 March 2010

United Nations Environment Programme



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UNEP 2010-2012 BUSINESS PLAN

A. INTRODUCTION

This document, which is being submitted for consideration to the 60th meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, represents a three-year rolling Business Plan of the Montreal Protocol-related activities of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). It comprises the UNEP Business Plan for 2010 and a forecast for the years 2011 and 2012.

This document consists of a narrative and three annexes, namely:

- Annex I, Country-specific services provided by UNEP's Compliance Assistance Programme.
- Annex II, Projects planned for submission in 2010-2012.
- Annex III, Regional Logical Framework Analyses.

In 2010, UNEP is planning to prepare and submit for approval of the Executive Committee 224 new projects with the total value of US\$ 44,796,450 including the annual budget of the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) for the year 2011 and programme support costs (PSC). UNEP also plans to submit 26 annual tranches of approved multi-year agreements (MYAs) with the total value of US\$ 2,489,200.

Executive Committee decision 59/27 approved an annual budget of the CAP for the year 2010 amounting to US\$ 9,444,600 including PSC. The details of national, regional and global activities to be funded from the CAP budget in 2010 can be found in the Business Plan narrative and in the Annexes.

A current forecast for project submissions over the next two years is as follows: 88 projects with a total value of US\$ 24,314,890 are planned for submission in 2011; and 140 projects with a total value of US\$ 28,925, 890 are planned for submission in 2012. These amounts include the respective annual budgets of the CAP, tranches of approved MYAs and PSC. There is a major degree of uncertainty in some of these forecasts arising from the non-availability of certain Executive Committee guidelines.

B. METHODOLOGY USED FOR THIS BUSINESS PLAN

UNEP has used the following methodology for developing its 2010-2012 Business Plan:

- The 2010-2012 Business Plan has been prepared on the basis the previous endorsed three-year rolling Business Plan taking into account approvals and experiences of the last year, as well as new trends and emerging developments.
- The 2010-2012 Model Rolling Three-year Phase-out Plan adopted by the 59th Executive Committee meeting (Decision 59/5) has been used as a guidance document for resource planning for the triennium and identification of countries requiring immediate assistance.
- Consultations on business planning with National Ozone Units (NOUs) held during country missions and meetings of Regional Networks of Ozone Officers that identified regional priorities and needs for country-specific compliance services.
- UNEP used the following decisions of the Executive Committee *inter alia* were used as guidance:
 - 42/7 on assistance in data reporting,
 - 48/4, 45/54 and 38/64 on Terminal Phase-out Management Plans (TPMPs),

- 49/32, 47/49, 43/37, 56/6, 57/36, 58/16, 59/17 and 59/47 on institutional strengthening (IS) projects,
- 54/8 on endorsement of UNEP's Business Plan 2008-2010 and CAP performance indicators,
- 55/13, 55/4, 56/16, 57/33, 57/34, 59/16, and 59/46 on cost issues related to HCFC Phase out Management Plans (HPMPs),
- 55/43, 58/37 and 59/48 on mobilizing co-financing related to the climate component of HPMPs,
- 56/3 and 56/4 on Business Plans,
- 57/9 on HPMP requests for Pacific Island countries,
- 58/19 on guidelines for ODS disposal projects, and
- 59/27 on approval of the CAP budget for 2010.
- UNEP used the following decisions of the Meetings of the Parties (MOPs) to the Montreal Protocol *inter alia* to inform this Business Plan:
 - XVIII/17 on treatment of stockpiled ozone-depleting substances (ODS),
 - XVIII/18 on illegal ODS trade;
 - XVIII/33 on non-compliance with data reporting requirements;
 - XVIII/35 on establishment of licensing systems;
 - XIX/6 on accelerated phase-out schedule for HCFCs,
 - XIX/9 and XX/5 on critical use exemptions for methyl bromide for 2008-2010,
 - XIX/12 on preventing illegal trade in ODS,
 - XX/7 on environmentally sound management of ODS banks,
 - XX/15 on difficulties faced in Iraq as a new Party,
 - XXI/8 on sources of opportunities for reductions of carbon tetrachloride (CTC) emissions,
 - XXI/24 on difficulties faced by Timor Leste as a new Party,
 - XXI/18, XXI/20, XXI/21, XXI/23, XXI/25 and XXI/26 on non-compliance, and
 - XXI/19 and XXI/22 on monitoring compliance progress.
- Consultations were held with the other Implementing Agencies and bilateral agencies to avoid duplication of effort and increase collaborative and mutually supportive initiatives. In compliance with the Executive Committee decision 43/4(a), Annex I, Country-specific services provided by UNEP CAP, was circulated to Implementing and Bilateral Agencies for their comments and input. Comments were provided by UNDP.
- Guidance provided by the CAP Advisory Group (CAG) meeting (Paris, 2-3 September 2009) and views expressed by National Ozone Officers in relation to CAP services were used as references during the preparation of this Business Plan.
- Guidance provided by the Multilateral Fund Secretariat during the Inter-agency Coordination Meeting (Montreal, 28-29 January 2010) and consultations with other Implementing Agencies and bilateral agencies before, during and after that forum.

C. MULTILATERAL FUND TARGETS

I. OBJECTIVES OF THE THREE-YEAR BUSINESS PLAN

The focus and orientation of UNEP's work continues to be defined by the evolving needs of client countries operating under paragraph (1) of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol, as they progress in their implementation of the Montreal Protocol, and as they meet and sustain compliance with specific obligations.

UNEP's vision and approach for CAP in the triennium¹, which was endorsed by the Executive Committee through its approval of UNEP's Work Programme in Decision 59/27, identified three parallel tracks of assistance for Article 5 countries. Consistent with that vision, and in line with the guidance and policies of the Executive Committee, UNEP's overall objectives during the triennium will be to assist Article 5 countries to:

- Ensure 2010 compliance is achieved and maintained and enable compliance with the 2015 control measures for relevant ODS including methyl bromide;
- Strengthen the institutional capacity of Article 5 countries to ensure sustainable compliance beyond 2010;
- Enhance the capacity for implementing new responsibilities related to the HCFC phase out by taking other environmental advantages including climate change into account.

UNEP's objectives for 2010 will be to:

Objective 1: Assist specific Article 5 countries to avoid a situation of non-compliance with the 2010 control measures. This will be achieved by (a) identifying and monitoring such cases through the CAG table developed in consultation with the two Secretariats and Implementing Agencies (b) working with the Montreal Protocol family of institutions to provide collective assistance to countries in actual or potential non-compliance on an on-going and intensified basis until compliance with the 2010 deadline is confirmed, in close consultation with the NOUs of the concerned countries, and (c) reprioritizing and focusing CAP staff and resources on these cases.

Objective 2: Ensure that the phase out already achieved in Article 5 countries will sustain after 2010, in particular for CFCs in remaining refrigeration and air conditioning applications, the CFC metered dose inhaler (MDI) manufacturing sector, and halon and CTC consumption. This will be achieved by (a) using Networking, capacity building and information services to continue supporting Article 5 countries to sustain the 2010 achievements (b) raising awareness at NOU and other critical segments of society of the forthcoming deadlines and conditions (c) working with countries to strengthen their national strategies for internalizing the Montreal Protocol objectives into national policies, agendas and institutions to help ensure long-term sustainability (d) developing tools and services to promote CFC trading for servicing purposes and sustainable disposal of obsolete or excess ODS and developing information materials related to servicing.

Objective 3: Support Article 5 countries in progressively reducing their methyl bromide and TCA (1,1,1-trichloroethane) consumption towards the full phase out by 2015. This will be achieved by (a) using Networking, capacity building and information services to continue supporting Article 5 countries' authorities and private sector to replace progressively their methyl bromide and TCA remaining usages. (b) raising awareness of NOUs and other critical segments of society of the deadlines and conditions that are coming (c) working 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 (d) deploying tools and services to ensure implementation of sustainable alternatives to methyl bromide and TCA .

Objective 4: Help Article 5 countries make a quick start on the HCFC phase out. This will be achieved through (a) creating awareness at the NOU level and among high-level decision makers about the HPMP initiation, technology options and co-benefits for climate change mitigation (b) providing policy and technical assistance for the preparation and implementation of HCFC phase-out management plans in

¹ As described in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/17.

cooperation with other Implementing Agencies (c) promoting information sharing and experience exchange about non-HCFC technologies and policies through the Regional Networks (d) providing information about direct and indirect climate change impact of non-HCFC alternative technologies.

Objective 5: Promote and enhance inter-regional and intra-region information exchange and cooperation in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. This will be achieved by (a) using Networking, capacity building and information services to enlist the active involvement of regional stakeholders and bilateral partners (b) enhancing public awareness of the impact of the ozone layer depletion on human health and the environment and to encourage civil society action, and on the inter-relationship between ozone layer protection and climate change mitigation, particularly with regard to HCFCs.

Objective 6: Support the development of regional/sub-regional approaches to address problems of common concern related to refrigeration, illegal ODS trade and other priority subjects. This will be achieved through (a) supporting regional cooperation of customs and enforcement officers to monitor and control ODS trade including HCFCs and through, *inter alia*, the informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC) mechanism (b) initiating cooperation of national refrigeration associations (c) improving the access of client countries to specific policy and technical information, expertise and knowledge; to promote innovative approaches and experiences in regional and sub-regional languages.

Objective 7: Pursue universal ratification of the Montreal Protocol Amendments, and comprehensive national ODS control policies. This will be achieved by working in partnership with the Ozone Secretariat and other agencies to encourage the remaining Article 5 Parties to ratify remaining Amendments and put in place and implement comprehensive national policies, strategies and programmes to control and reduce the use of ODS.

Objective 8: Assist countries to incorporate HCFCs into their national import/export licensing systems and to lay the foundations for quota systems. For many LVCs, such policy measures will be crucial for ensuring compliance with the initial HCFC commitments, i.e. the freeze and 10% reduction step. UNEP will work with NOUs to amend their existing licensing systems in parallel with the preparation of their HPMPs, to enable a timely introduction of HCFC controls.

Objective 9: Promote leapfrogging from high-global warming potential (GWP) and energy inefficient alternatives to CFCs to low- or zero-GWP energy efficient alternatives to HCFCs through dissemination and demonstration of such alternatives. UNEP will facilitate a study of the cost benefit analysis of such actions and disseminate the results of such a study backed by case studies through its Regional Networks.

The following compliance-oriented approach will continue to be used for UNEP operations:

- Prioritized assistance will be provided to those countries declared in non-compliance by the 21st MOP as well as those countries formulating and implementing their national action plans to return to compliance;
- Joint missions with other Implementing Agencies, Secretariats and other high level officials to targeted countries in non-compliance to address specific compliance issues;
- Countries at risk of non-compliance according to their reported Article 7 data will be consulted to identify problems and appropriate solutions, and to deliver required urgent assistance;
- Analysis of trends in reported data conducted by the Multilateral Fund Secretariat will be used as an early warning tool to help detect potential difficulties well in advance and to offer necessary advice;
- Continuous support will be provided to those countries that have recently returned to compliance to help maintain the achieved status;

- Technical and policy assistance will be offered to countries in good standing to help maintain a steady pace of phase-out;
- Support will be offered to countries with zero consumption levels and/or zero baselines to help prevent growth in consumption where relevant;
- Close coordination and collaboration will be promoted with the Implementing and Bilateral Agencies and the Ozone Secretariat to avoid duplication and maximize the impact of assistance provided.

Applying this approach, UNEP will offer assistance to a majority of Article 5 countries to achieve sustained compliance. Assistance will be prioritised and delivered on the basis of countries' differentiated needs and priorities.

In conformity with its mandate, UNEP will dedicate most of its resources to addressing specific problems of LVCs and VLVCs.

UNEP will complement, support and backstop the work of the other Implementing and Bilateral Agencies in areas of its comparative advantage and expertise whenever opportune and agreed upon with the agencies concerned.

In 2010, the objectives of the three-year Business Plan are to be accomplished through the combination of activities and projects at the national, regional and global levels as described below.

II. PLANNED 2010 ACTIVITIES AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

Country-specific services

Consistent with the Multilateral Fund emphasis on compliance and implementation in 2010, UNEP plans to deliver the following services at the national level:

- Assistance for extension and implementation of IS projects in 74 countries, including 64 LVCs and VLVCs;
- Support to complete activities of approved National Phase-out Plans (NPP) and TPMPs in 26 countries. This includes the organization of training in good practices in refrigeration, training of customs officers and monitoring of TPMP implementation. Extra effort will be made to expedite the implementation of delayed projects;
- Assistance for preparation and/or implementation of HPMPs in 77 countries and one regional HPMP preparation project for Pacific Island Countries (PICs) covering 12 countries;
- Policy assistance to Small Islands Developing States (SIDS);
- To develop, improve, adopt and enforce national ODS licensing systems and other legislation/policies;
- Support to public information, education and communication activities, including advice on the organization of celebrations of the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer;
- Advice on policy issues related to the methyl bromide phase-out;
- Advice on the ratification of pending Amendments to the Montreal Protocol;
- Assistance to countries with Article 7 data reporting requirements;
- Assistance in clarification of non-compliance procedures, implementation of MOP decisions and follow up on national action plans on compliance;
- Policy support to national efforts to prevent illegal trade in ODS;

- Country visits/joint compliance missions to provide technical and policy advice, especially to countries in non-compliance, at risk of non-compliance or implementing their agreed national compliance action plans. Whenever possible and appropriate such visits will be jointly arranged with other Implementing Agencies and bilateral agencies.

The above services will be provided by staff of the regional CAP teams (7 Regional Network Coordinators, 4 Policy and Enforcement Officers, 4 HPMP Officers; 2 Methyl Bromide Officers). Expertise of Paris CAP staff will be drawn on as necessary. A detailed list of country-specific services to be provided by the CAP staff in 2010 is contained in Annex I.

HPMPs

In 2010 and 2011, UNEP will provide assistance to Article 5 countries for the preparation of national and regional HPMPs in accordance with Executive Committee policies and guidelines. Towards the end of this Business Planning cycle, UNEP is also planning to support the non-investment components of specific HPMP implementation projects, in cooperation with other Implementing Agencies and bilateral agencies.

HPMP preparation

Including the new proposals in this Business Plan, UNEP is the Lead Agency for HPMP preparation projects for 74 countries, and the Cooperating Agency for another 16 countries. Out of the 74 countries where UNEP is the Lead Agency, UNEP is currently the sole agency for 38 of those projects. UNEP is currently partnering with UNDP on 25 HPMPs, followed by UNIDO on 18, World Bank on 7, GTZ and Germany on 1 each.

UNEP is requesting HPMP preparation funds for 7 additional countries at the 60th and 61st Executive Committee meetings.² The details of the activities are in Annex III.

As part of this HPMP preparation assistance, UNEP is focusing on data survey and reporting, capacity building of relevant stakeholders and training, targeted awareness raising, and information sharing. UNEP will place specific emphasis in 2010 on providing countries with expedited assistance to ensure that HCFCs controls are introduced into their legislation, notably import/export licensing systems and quota systems. UNEP will draw on the full range of the CAP Networking, Capacity Building and Information services to support and reinforce the HPMP preparation process.

During the HPMP preparation process, UNEP will work with the countries/partners to identify innovative approaches to obtain ozone and climate co-benefits, including (for example) promotion of market-based accelerated replacement of old equipment through Energy Service Company (ESCO) delivery mechanisms; exploiting synergies between the HCFC phase out, energy efficiency standards, and labeling programmes; and the development of financial and economic incentives/disincentives.

Proposed activities related to mobilizing co-financing of the climate dimension of HPMPs

Several Executive Committee decisions (e.g. 55/43, 58/37 and 59/48) encourage the investigation of mobilizing co-financing related to the climate component of HPMPs. Accordingly, in this Business Plan

² National HPMP preparation projects for Afghanistan, Iraq, Korea DPR, Somalia and Timor Leste; the Regional PIC project; and preparation of India HCFC production sector phase out - Technical Assistance component.

UNEP is proposing several global and regional activities related to co-financing (which are described in Section V, Special Initiatives):

- Regional workshops on co-financing opportunities to get climate benefits engaging financial institutes, private sector and international development agencies in cooperation with World Bank.
- Resource mobilization to address climate co-benefits in LVCs for HCFC phase-out in cooperation with other agencies.

UNEP and World Bank initiative in Africa

UNEP and the World Bank launched a novel initiative in Africa to demonstrate the feasibility of a comprehensive program that reduces both HCFCs and carbon emissions in the refrigeration and air conditioning sector. The initiative is assisting countries to tap into a varied group of financing mechanisms, such as the Carbon Partnership Facility within the Bank, the Voluntary Carbon Markets (VCMs) and the GEF, to complement Multilateral Fund assistance. The program will assist countries to introduce non-HCFC, energy-efficient appliances through incentive schemes; technical assistance laboratories and improving standards; and capacity building. It targets the sound management of refrigerants and seeks means to finance a sustainable recovery and recycling network. Experience with sector and national ODS phase-out plans is being applied to support African countries develop a flexible, programmatic approach. The partners launched this initiative with a meeting of ozone and climate focal points from 10 African countries in Nairobi on 18 February 2009, and it will be more fully developed in 2010. Currently the World Bank and UNEP are cooperating to organize special financing for climate co-benefits for the following countries: Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Madagascar, Malawi, Senegal, and Togo.

Proposed activities related to non-HCFC technology options

Feedback from countries, as well as MOP and Executive Committee decisions, identifies areas where actions are required to encourage and assist Article 5 countries to adopt non-HCFC technology that protect both the ozone layer and the climate system. Accordingly, in this Business Plan UNEP is proposing several technology related projects (which are described in Section V, Special Initiatives):

- Global HCFC campaign for all Parties in order to comply with gradual HCFC control measures.
- Techno-economic study on cost benefit of leapfrogging high-GWP alternatives to HFCs to low- or zero-GWP alternatives.
- Regional technology transfer workshops on available low-GWP, non-ODS alternatives in various sectors supporting HPMP implementation in cooperation with World Bank and Implementing Agencies.
- Developing guidelines, standards and good practices for use of natural refrigerants in room air conditioning and small refrigeration equipment in cooperation with international standard association.
- Testing of HCFC alternatives for the commercial refrigeration sector under high ambient temperature conditions in ECA countries
- Technical Assistance project to adopt low-GWP HCFC alternatives for air-conditioning sectors in high ambient-temperature countries (West Asia).

Assistance to countries in non-compliance

Placing compliance support at the core of the CAP operation, UNEP has assessed phase-out trends and needs for assistance of the **XXX** Parties declared to be in non-compliance by the 21st Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and/or have potential non-compliance issues. Following the CAP

Advisory Group, UNEP is contributing to an initiative of coordinated assistance to countries in actual or potential non-compliance with the CFC and halon control measures. A resulting list of services to the non-compliant countries is contained in Annex I, Country-specific services provided by UNEP CAP. UNEP will provide unified assistance by “Delivering as One” by joining hands with other Implementing Agencies and bilateral agencies, under the guidance of the Secretariats.

III. PLANNED 2010 ACTIVITIES AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL

Regional Networking

Being a flagship activity of UNEP, Regional Networking continues to offer a forum for experience exchange and knowledge transfer between NOUs of Article 5 countries, while adopting innovative approaches and shifting to new thematic areas. UNEP currently facilitates the operation of 10 Regional/Sub-regional Networks involving 147 members from developing countries and countries with economies in transition as well as 14 developed countries and the European Commission. These include:

- Latin America-South (10 countries, with participation of USA and Canada);
- Latin America-Central (9 countries, with participation of USA and Canada);
- Caribbean (14 countries, with participation of USA and Canada);
- English-speaking Africa (26 countries, with participation of Germany);
- French-speaking Africa (27 countries, with participation of Canada, France, Switzerland);
- West Asia (11 countries, with participation of France);
- South Asia (13 countries, with participation of Japan);
- Southeast Asia and the Pacific (11 countries, with participation of Australia, and Sweden. This Network is funded by the Government of Sweden);
- Pacific Island Countries (14 countries, with participation of Australia and New Zealand. This Network is funded through an individual project);
- Europe and Central Asia (12 countries, with participation of Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovak Republic, Sweden and the European Commission).

The main activities of the Regional Networks include:

- Main Network Meetings;
- Thematic workshops;
- Contact Group meetings and Informal Compliance Advisory Groups;
- Direct country-specific assistance or South-South/North-South cooperation;
- Electronic discussion groups (e-fora);
- Cooperation with relevant regional Ministerial/intergovernmental processes and economic/trade fora on the ozone layer protection issues;
- Support for regional information, education and communication initiatives;
- Regional and sub-regional initiatives and mechanisms to prevent illegal trade in ODS;

The above activities will be provided by staff of the Regional CAP teams previously indicated, under the overall coordination of Network and Policy Manager. Relevant Paris CAP staff will be involved as necessary. The UNEP Regional Directors will provide overall guidance and political support.

Region-specific priorities, challenges, initiatives and selected planned activities are described below.

Africa: regional priorities and challenges

In 2010 the CAP team in Africa will focus on assisting African countries in completing the implementation of their TPMPs that will allow the countries to ensure complete phase-out of their residual consumption of major ODS (CFCs, Halons, CTC, TCA) in accordance with the 1 January 2010 target. Guidance will also be provided to African countries for early assessment of their compliance status and necessary measures taken if the need arises.

The second focus area for the Africa CAP team in 2010 will be to assist countries in the region to develop and submit their HPMPs. This will be done through the facilitation of country visits by CAP staff members supported by experts specialized in refrigeration and other HCFC-related sectors. CAP will also facilitate participation of other Implementing Agencies as Cooperating Agency in the development of HPMPs where UNEP is the Lead Agency. In cases where UNEP is a Cooperating Agency, the CAP team will extend its support to the Lead Agency especially for the identification of non-investment activities and also providing policy support where needed.

As the success and sustainability of past and present phase-out activities will depend on policy measures being taken by countries, the CAP team in Africa will continue putting an emphasis on advising countries on ways and means to effectively enforce regulations that are in place at both national and sub-regional levels. For countries that are still in the process of setting up mechanisms for the enforcement of their policies and control measures, UNEP will facilitate enactment of ODS regulations and capacity building through country visits and South-South cooperation as well as collaboration with sub-regional economic and customs organizations. Guidance will be provided to countries especially to ensure national and sub-regional regulations include control measures to meet countries obligations on HCFC phase out schedule.

The Africa CAP team will work towards strengthening the collaboration between customs authorities and ozone officers in the regional trade blocks on exchange of information related to the Montreal Protocol and in control of illegal ODS trade through harmonization of regulations. Sustainable working relations will be developed with the Secretariat of major trade blocks such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Central African Economic and Monetary Commission (CEMAC), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the Western African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA), and the Southern Africa Customs Union (SACU), as well as the World Customs Organization's Regional Intelligence Liaison Office for Eastern and Southern Africa (WCO-RILO).

In response to challenges of methyl bromide phase-out, the CAP team will work jointly with UNDP and UNIDO to assess the status of methyl bromide phase out in the region and develop a strategy to ensure no new uses of methyl bromide are introduced and countries with low consumption achieve total phase-out ahead of the schedule set by the Montreal Protocol.

The CAP team will continue working with the Ozone Secretariat and the Multilateral Fund Secretariat to ensure that new reporting formats are understood and adhered to by NOUs in the region. The team will ensure data and the progress report for 2009 are compiled and reported earlier in the year since these data will be required for early assessment of compliance with total phase out of some major groups of ODS and also for the preparation of the HPMPs.

Asia and the Pacific: regional priorities and challenges

During the period 2010-2012, in the ROAP region, a "three track approach" will be followed – (i) maintaining the momentum of ODS phase out and achieving 2010 targets, (ii) sustaining ODS phase out

post 2010 and (iii) equipping countries in achieving HCFC phase out with priority for estimation of HCFC baseline and preparing for HCFC freeze in 2013. In line with this three track approach, the following are the priority activities for ROAP CAP team in 2010.

Track 1: Enabling Compliance with 2010 control measures

UNEP's approach will be to identify such cases early on and work with the Montreal Protocol family of institutions to provide collective assistance to Article 5 countries in actual or potential non-compliance on an on-going and intensified basis, in close consultation with the NOU of the concerned countries.

Compliance Decisions from 20th and 21st MOP:

- Bangladesh (MOP Decision XXI/17 on CFCs) – UNEP will assist the country in close consultation with UNDP on project implementation under the NPP and CFC MDI phase-out project following MOP Decision XXI/17.
- Federated States of Micronesia (MOP Decision XXI/19): the country returned to compliance in 2008 and has expressed its commitment to ban imports of CFCs from 2009 onward. CAP will monitor closely the progress of the Party with regard to the implementation of its obligations under the Protocol.
- Nauru Article 7 data reporting 2008 (MOP Decision XXI/4): UNEP will assist Nauru in reporting Article 7 data for 2008 to the Ozone Secretariat as a matter of urgency
- Solomon Islands (MOP Decision XX/12 and XX/18 on CFCs; MOP Decision XXI/22) – following the country's return to compliance in 2007 and its commitment to restrict imports of CFCs, which had taken effect from 2008, CAP shall monitor closely the progress of the Party with regard to its implementation of its obligations under the Protocol.
- Timor Leste (MOP Decision XXI/24): The country faces difficulties as a new Party, and special attention should be given to provide for technical assistance needs to prevent the country from falling into non-compliance. The assistance is required in areas such as: promotion of an informal prior informed consent process as referred to in decision XIX/12; preparation of project proposals to phase out ODS in Annexes A, B and E, and provision of assistance for institutional strengthening, capacity building, data collection, development of its country programme and national phase out plans and reporting to the Secretariat next year, and collection of data on ODS consumption in accordance with the Montreal Protocol requirements.
- Vanuatu (MOP Decision XXI/26 on CFCs): The country is in non-compliance after the consumptions reported in 2007 and 2008 that exceeded zero-consumption. The country is requested to submit to the Secretariat, no later than 31 March 2010, for consideration by the Implementation Committee at its next meeting, a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure the Party's prompt return to compliance.

Follow up on Plans of Action:

- Bangladesh for TCA (MOP Decision XVII/27 and Implementation Committee recommendation 41/3) and for CFCs (MOP Decision XXI/17);
- Iran for CTC (MOP Decision XIX/27 and Implementation Committee recommendation 41/9);
- Pakistan for CTC (MOP Decision XVIII/31) and for halons (MOP Decision XVI/29);
- Maldives for CFCs (MOP Decision XV/37 and Implementation Committee recommendation 41/14);
- Nepal for CFCs (MOP Decision XVI/27 and Implementation Committee recommendation 40/29)
- Fiji for methyl bromide (MOP Decision XVII/33 and Implementation Committee recommendation 41/7).

Policy setting

- Lead the preparation and submission of HPMPs for: Afghanistan, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Timor Leste and PICs, and work as cooperate agency with UNDP and UNIDO in HPMP preparation of Bangladesh, China, Fiji, India, Iran, Korea DPR, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
- Use networks to review progress, identify and remove bottlenecks and learn from each other. Assist countries with zero-baseline consumption to formulate strategies for addressing CTC/TCA and methyl bromide. It could include activities like analysis of other ODS, identification of assistance needed, and preparation of a policy document. To this end, CAP is proposing to organise a regional workshop on alternatives to laboratory and analytical uses of CTC and a global workshop and CTC use beyond 1 January 2010.
- Strengthen the regional Informal Advisory Group on compliance comprising of Implementing Agencies, Secretariats and bilateral agencies to provide coordinated compliance advice and assistance to countries. Country Compliance Sheet formats have been developed based on consultations held in Paris in September 2008 and 2009 and these will be used for providing assistance to countries.

Enforcement

- Provide secretariat assistance to regional enforcement networking initiatives, such as the Multilateral Environmental Agreements Regional Enforcement Network (MEA-REN) and the Regional Partner's Forum on Combating Environmental Crime (ARPEC), for controlling and monitoring illegal ODS trade.
- Explore options to ensure sustainability of the MEA-REN. Complete the expected outcomes and outputs of the project. Strengthen the ARPEC by: encouraging more active participation and responsibility-sharing among its members, and inviting new members to the forum to address all five areas of organized environmental crimes.
- Strengthen the mechanism of informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC) in the region and beyond Asia and the Pacific region. Recruit new members to iPIC and promote inclusion of HCFCs and CFC for MDI use in the mechanism.

Awareness /communication

- Undertake information exchange and communication activities for publicising ODS phase-out. This would include: (a) Production of "Success Story Booklet", an e-training module on ozone protection and national security for defense forces, a pamphlet on ozone-Millennium Development Goals, new factsheets and a template for a communication strategy for HCFC phase out for regional use; (b) Organization of a regional media workshop during the Asia Media Summit in Beijing, May 2010.

ODS Phase-out

- Assist Brunei and Myanmar to implement approved refrigerant management plans. UNEP submitted to the 57th Executive Committee an action plan for 2009 and 2010 to complete approved activities by 2010.
- Assist countries to implement activities for phase-out of CFC MDIs, in addition to implementation of transition strategies for CFC MDI phase-out for Bangladesh, India, Iran and Pakistan as part of approved projects with UNDP and UNIDO respectively and assist in Essential Use Nomination (EUN) monitoring.

Track 2: Preparing to ensure sustainability beyond 2010

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 of NOU and other critical segments of society of the deadlines 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.

- Work with Japan on addressing destruction and disposal issues in the region through disseminating Japan's policies on destruction and disposal to the network countries as the first step. Linkages with VCM would be examined as a part of this study and Executive Committee decisions.
- Identifying the climate benefits of ODS destruction, HCFC phase out and energy efficiency (EE) and bring these in line with the UNEP climate change strategy.

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

CAP will need to play an important role in HCFC phase-out especially in regard to gearing up the countries for this new challenge. As a first step, CAP would provide assistance to countries in preparation of HPMP, based on decisions taken in 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, and 59th Executive Committees, in close consultation with other Implementing Agencies and the Governments. Further, CAP proposes to work closely with the PIC through the recently established PIC Network as part of the restructured organisation to provide assistance for achieving 2010 compliance targets and moving forward with HCFC phase-out activities. Given the climatic conditions as well as market structure in PICs, the consumption of HCFCs is expected to rapidly increasing and needs to be addressed. The PIC coordinator in consultation with CAP team would handle PIC HPMP activities under the redefined structure.

Planned South-South and North-South activities in 2010:

- The Republic of Korea will assist Afghanistan in establishing three refrigeration technical training institutes (the first one in Kabul is already operational).
- DPR Korea will visit China or Thailand as part of a South-South cooperation mission on PMU management and servicing sector.
- Indonesia, Philippines, and Cape Verde will assist Timor Leste on by sharing of awareness materials in Bahasa. Those countries will also send their customs officers to Timor Leste for sharing experiences with Timor Leste customs authorities.
- Nepal will assist Bhutan to train their refrigeration servicing technicians.
- India will assist Bhutan to train their customs officers.
- Solomon Islands Ozone Officer will visit Vanuatu in August 2010 a South-South cooperation mission to help with data reporting and formulation and enforcement of ozone regulations.
- An expert peer Ozone Officer (possibly Fiji) will help build the capacity of new Ozone Officers in Samoa, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Micronesia, and Tonga through will receive South-South cooperation missions and training.
- China will assist Vanuatu via organization of a technical study tour.
- Assistance will be arranged for Bangladesh to receive assistance for retrofits and CTC phase out in the garment industry.
- Assistance will be provided to Bhutan to facilitate the south-south cooperation on illegal trade targeted at CFCs and HCFCs through a border dialogue and custom training (India-Bhutan).

ODS destruction:

- Convene a roundtable for project partners/experts in either Paris or Bangkok.
- Implement approved Nepal destruction project.
- Prepare a regional ODS destruction project for ship breaking and airplane breaking industry.

Essential Use Nominations (EUN):

- Information exchange between importing and exporting countries who will seek EUNs in the next 1-2 years. This should be done with the Ozone Secretariat and Medical Technical Options Committee. CAP will provide backstopping and information to the countries to ensure that they submit quality EUNs.
- Finalise project proposal on EUN monitoring (2010-2012) for submission to the 60th Executive Committee meeting.

Latin America and the Caribbean: regional priorities and challenges

With entering the 2010, the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region faces two-fold challenges: while maintaining the zero consumption levels in CFCs and ensuring methyl bromide phase-out in accordance with its phase-out schedule, the Parties in the region, will focus on initiating preparatory activities to address the first milestones in the phase-out of HCFCs, such as establishing the HCFC baselines, developing first stage measures which would enable the countries to meet the 2013 freeze and subsequently the 2015 10% reduction. This requires a strong commitment to the implementation of the ODS phase-out activities at the national level, along with expeditious and efficient policy support, technology transfer and capacity building.

The LAC region comprises countries that are producers, high volume consumers of ODS, LVCs and VLVCs. Furthermore, the region has five major languages (Spanish, Portuguese, English, French, and Dutch). Additionally, compliance approaches and commitments to the Montreal Protocol are not uniform across the region. Effective provision of compliance assistance therefore had to be tailored to meet these variations.

The ROLAC CAP team will continue employing multi-stranded approaches to bring all stakeholders and interested groups at regional, sub-regional and national levels into the folds of ozone layer protection and the Montreal Protocol on the phase-out of ODS.

Some of the principal actions are as follows:

- Raising the Montreal Protocol issues to the highest level of relevant authorities;
- Improving capacity building at the national level and promoting South/South cooperation activities;
- Networking and regional public awareness activities;
- Improving awareness at the national level on the needs for ODS illegal travel prevention;
- Streamlining UNEP administrative procedures to implement Multilateral Fund projects.

In 2010 and beyond, the highest priority for the CAP team in LAC will be to facilitate the preparation and implementation of national and regional projects as well as helping countries to strengthen the enforcement of its respective ODS licensing systems including HCFCs, where needed. Greater emphasis will be placed on completing approved projects and assisting countries with specific compliance challenges.

Therefore, the regional UNEP/ROLAC CAP team will focus on the following implementation issues:

- Continuing strengthening national institutional infrastructure to prepare the countries for new projects and activities and for the challenges ahead;
- Fostering intra-regional technical cooperation, particularly in the VLVC countries;
- Arranging needs based and intensive training in project management and technology alternatives for new national ozone officers and their assistants;
- Using country missions and Ministerial fora for thorough evaluation of the Montreal Protocol activities at the national level and seeking cooperation of high level ministerial officials;
- Improving internal funds disbursement mechanism and monitoring of resource allocation at the national level;
- Guiding NOUs in adjusting and streamlining work plans for each project to respond to the current country situation and demands;
- Promoting the ODS licensing system review and strengthening enforcement mechanisms;
- Providing support in development of HPMPs by means of:
 - Encouraging and growing national ownership with HCFC phase-out compliance strategy
 - Promotion of partnership initiatives at national level looking for synergies amongst HCFC phase-out, with climate change and energy saving programmes and policies.
 - Building capacities and environmental awareness of national private stakeholders in order to obtain its cooperation to long term alternative uses.
- Using South-South cooperation in capacity building and technology transfer. As far as possible, national, sub-regional and regional expertise are given to hire consultants and select resource persons for workshops.
- Establishing the ODS Customs Enforcement Network to prevent illegal ODS trade in the Caribbean sub-region as a North-South Cooperation activity.

Planned South-South and North-South activities in 2010:

- Costa Rica Custom laboratory to assist partners of Central America to adjust procedures and chemical analysis to identify components in ODS blends. Jamaica or Trinidad and Tobago National Laboratory to provide its facilities and support to the Caribbean region with ODS identification when required by NOUs.
- Colombia to host a Workshop on HCFC replacement in the refrigeration and air conditioning sector in South America, focus on recent technology developments, and the climate dimension of HCFC-replacement technologies, with concrete examples and case studies. This workshop is part of a project that UNEP is implementing with financial support by the European Commission outside of the activities supported by the Multilateral Fund (MLF) but aims to complement activities conducted through MLF projects.
- The Montreal Protocol focal points of Bolivia, El Salvador, and Paraguay were designated by the end of 2009. They will be attending to training workshop on Montreal Protocol background and potential links with UNFCCC organized by National Ozone Officer of Venezuela with CAP team technical support. In spite of the workshop was initially planned to update information and exchange ideas amongst of Venezuela government officers involved in Montreal Protocol negotiations.

West Asia: regional priorities and challenges

Expediting the development of HPMP strategies will be the first priority of CAP in West Asia during 2010. CAP/ROWA will work closely with NOUs to introduce all possible technical backstopping that might be needed through the West Asia network in coordination with all working bilateral and implementing agencies in the region. Special sessions, thematic meetings and institutions/experts visits

are examples of tools to be used for building national capacities and introducing state-of-art technologies for better development of HPMPs in the most feasible overarching scenarios.

CAP/ROWA will also closely monitor and promote the completion and continuation of ongoing CFC phase-out plans to ensure that 2010 terminal phase-out target is achieved. Special attention will be given to countries that started the CFC phase-out plans at late stages, i.e. Saudi Arabia and Iraq. CAP will exert all efforts to facilitate the appropriate execution of NPP in both countries including, but not limited to, exchange the experience and success stories with neighboring countries. Iraq, in particular, will be given special attention understanding its unique situation and difficulties as acknowledged by decision XX/15.

The review and update of local ODS legislations/regulations is another important challenge faced by most parties particularly after the Montreal Adjustment. CAP will work with NOUs to encourage, as a matter of urgency, actions to benefit of existing regulations in terms of registering and licensing the importers/exporters of HCFCs as well as quota system for HCFC. Meanwhile, work will continue to promote the introduction of new long-term regulatory measures that comprehensively address the control of substances, products, usages, bodies and individuals dealing HCFC in particular and ODS in general. The consideration of climate benefits and introduction of low-GWP alternatives will be another challenging task when reviewing and updating local regulations. CAP will ensure the promotion of new regulatory measures taking into account lessons learned from the enactment of existing relevant regulations; thematic and special activities will be offered by CAP during 2010 to achieve this goal.

The phase-out of methyl bromide is coming back to the surface after January 2010 as approaching the terminal phase-out date in five years time. Although methyl bromide use in West Asia was always limited to a few countries which use it soil fumigation and storage applications, its use in the date industry is becoming a major challenge taking into consideration the high-level of date production in this part of the world and escalation of demand on using methyl bromide as fumigant for storage and packing of dates. CAP tackled this problem over the last couple of years through organizing several regional thematic workshops, conducting experts meetings and using the service of international/regional experts to outlook the scale the problem. CAP/ROWA will continue its work in 2010 to start offering technical guidance and options to reduce dependency on methyl bromide in date industry benefiting of outcomes and networks built during the 2008 and 2009 with key national experts and regional institutions particularly King Faisal Date/Palm Center and the Date/Palm Center of Emirates University.

Strengthening the cooperation with regional organizations and institutionalizing the Montreal Protocol business within its programs will continue as main task under the CAP work program in 2010 through fostering the cooperation with different regional groups such as Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Ozone Group, Arab Team of Chemicals MEAs, RILO and ASHRAE. The cooperation with ASHRAE in West Asia will be expanded in light of activating of the global cooperation agreement between UNEP and ASHRAE.

CAP/ROWA will continue promoting the participation of West Asian parties to the iPIC system; CAP/ROWA will facilitate the communication of existing members with other regions and concerned parties. Additionally, the Green Customs Initiative (GCI) will be another tool to assist in curbing illegal trade and build capacities in different national and regional setups; several regional and national functions and activities are planned in West Asia in this regard.

Finally, CAP/ROWA recognizes the difficulties, currently, faced by many Article 5 Parties in terms of following up and digesting all Executive Committee decisions and guidelines particularly in relation with the phase-out of HCFC; therefore, CAP will ensure allocating adequate time in all network activities to update West Asian countries with relevant important decisions and guidelines.

Planned South-South and North-South activities in 2010:

- Through South-South cooperation, UNEP will exert all efforts to facilitate the proper implementation of Montreal Protocol projects and activities in both Iraq and Saudi Arabia including promoting exchange of experience and success stories with neighboring countries.
- CAP/ROWA will capitalize on the cooperation with ASHRAE to promote North-South cooperation in terms of facilitating the transfer of experience in developing national standards, codes and establishment of dedicated refrigeration/air-conditioning associations/societies.

Europe & Central Asia: regional priorities and challenges

Early phase-out of CFC, halon and carbon tetrachloride (CTC) consumption

CFC, halon and CTC consumption is supposed to be phased-out in Article 5 countries starting from 1 January 2010 and but actual data will only be available in 2011. A significant number of the 12 ECA network countries have achieved early phase-out:

- *CFC*: Six countries reported early phase-out including Albania (2008), Croatia (2006-2008), Georgia (2008), Moldova (2008), Macedonia FYR (2007-2008), Turkey (2007-2008).
- *Halon*: Eleven countries never used halon or reported early phase-out including Albania (zero baseline), Armenia (zero baseline), Bosnia & Herzegovina (2005-2008), Croatia (2005-2008), Georgia (2006-2008), Kyrgyzstan (zero baseline), Montenegro (2006-2008), Moldova (1997-2008), Macedonia FYR (1998-2008), Turkey (2008), Turkmenistan (zero baseline).
- *CTC*: Nine countries never used CTC or reported early phase-out including Albania (2004-2008), Armenia (zero baseline), Bosnia & Herzegovina (zero baseline), Georgia (zero baseline), Kyrgyzstan (zero baseline), Montenegro (2007-2008), Moldova (zero baseline), Macedonia FYR (2000-2008), Turkey (2007-2007).

Compliance challenges

Several countries have to double their efforts to comply with the 2010 phase-out targets:

- *Bosnia & Herzegovina*: A revised CFC plan of action was agreed by MOP aiming to achieve early CFC phase-out in 2009 by means of an import ban from 1 January 2009. There is an inherent risk that the remaining demand for CFC will trigger illegal ODS trade.
- *Turkmenistan*: The country has been requested to submit a CTC plan of action by 31 March 2010 and indicated that CTC bans would be banned in future. The country may require information on CTC alternatives for laboratory uses.
- *Serbia*: Country is in full compliance and reported 76.7 ODP tons of CFC consumption for 2008. This figure illustrates that there is still significant need for CFC which may trigger illegal trade once CFC imports are banned in 2010.
- *Armenia and Turkmenistan*: Both countries reported CFC consumption which had to be phased out without TPMP assistance. This may trigger illegal trade once CFC imports are banned in 2010.
- *Albania* needs to incorporate HCFCs into their ODS legislation and import / export licensing system. The new legislation has already been drafted but not yet adopted.
- *Croatia* is using CTC to analyze contamination of mineral oil in drinking water. The country may require information on CTC alternatives for laboratory uses.
- Some *Central Asian countries* and in particular bordering countries to China are facing problems of illegal trade with non-refillable cylinders containing ODS and mixtures of varying quality which are diverted from the domestic market in China.

- *Russia* still runs old CFC-based equipment and might require significant amount of CFCs for servicing sector and there is inherent risk of illegal trade of CFC from China.
- The customs union between *Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan* will become operational in 2010 and customs controls between these countries will be abandoned. This might result in uncontrolled trade between countries concerned.
- In this context, it should be mentioned that *Kazakhstan* reported significant imports of HCFC and methyl bromide by far exceeding the allowed amounts if they would have ratified the Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing amendments. There is an inherent risk that part of these imports is diverted to neighboring countries.

Compliance assistance

Special compliance sessions will be organized in margins of network and thematic meetings with involvement of network members, implementing agencies, secretariats, bilateral partners and other stakeholders. Ad-hoc compliance missions can be organized as required and if requested by the countries concerned.

Ratification

Continuous efforts will be undertaken to facilitate the ratification of the Montreal Protocol amendments e.g. in *Kazakhstan* (Copenhagen, Montreal, Beijing), *Bosnia & Herzegovina* (Beijing), *Georgia* (Beijing) and *Azerbaijan* (Beijing).

Data reporting

Some countries need to review their consumption data concerning the use of halons in military and aviation and methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment uses.

HCFC phase-out and HPMP preparation

HCFC consumption: Overall HCFC consumption in the 12 network countries increased by 127% from 361.6 ODP tons in 2000 to 821.1 ODP tons in 2008. Turkey was the main HCFC consumer in 2008 with 762.6 ODP tons. None of other countries exceeded 10 ODP tons of HCFC consumption in 2008. The consumption trends show significant fluctuation and differ from country to country. Eight countries reported significant increases in HCFC consumption from 2007-2008 up-to 219% increase in Turkmenistan, 228% in Georgia and 363% in Kyrgyzstan. Four countries reported their peak consumption in-between 2005-2007 and reduced their HCFC consumption from 2007-2008 up-to -17% in Turkey, -20% in Serbia and -43% in Montenegro.

HPMP preparation: All ECA network countries got HPMP preparations approved with UNIDO and UNDP as lead agencies. Four countries expressed interest in involving UNEP in implementing HPMP non-investment activities.

HPMP policy measures: A number of sub-regional workshops on HCFC policy measures and alternative technologies took place as part of the ECA network activities e.g. in Macedonia FYR, Serbia and Turkmenistan. Many countries intend to adopt additional policy measures related to HCFCs and equipment relying on HCFCs and their experience in adopting such measures is shared among the network countries on a regular basis.

Sustained compliance in 2010 and beyond

Awareness: Priorities of the ECA network for the year 2010 and beyond will include high-level awareness raising of Ministers and Government decision-makers on policy and technology options supporting HCFC phase-out and contributing co-benefits to climate protection.

National RAC associations: In order to facilitate HPMP implementation and to provide access to technology information, it is important to strengthen national refrigeration & air-conditioning (RAC) associations. This will be achieved by inviting managers of such association to regional network meetings, initiating regional cooperation between these organizations and to link them up with regional and international organizations like Air conditioning and Refrigeration European Association (AREA), ASHRAE, Centro Galileo, International Institute of Refrigeration (IIR), Shecco as well as technology providers.

Customs cooperation: The ECA enforcement network will continue its second year of operation in close cooperation with exporting countries like China and EU as well as enforcement bodies like WCO, RILO, Southeast European Co-operative Initiative (SECI) environment chapter, Environmental Investigation Agency, UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Interpol, Green Customs partners etc. As part of this initiative, the iPIC mechanism is being promoted and a desk study analyzing ODS trade statistics has been conducted. There is a risk of illegal trade in those countries which banned import of CFC but where industry sectors still have need for CFC as well as in countries which have restricted trade in HCFCs and equipment relying on HCFCs.

Private sector involvement: Manufacturing companies will be invited to attend network countries to inform on their non-ODS and low-GWP alternative products in order to promote technology transfer and market penetration.

Integrated chemicals management: The need for an integrated and synergetic approach towards integrated chemicals management and MEA implementation was emphasized by several countries.

Bilateral assistance

ECA countries refer to country-to-country assistance as bilateral assistance. The need for bilateral assistance in 2010 will be evaluated during the first network meeting in 2010 and such assistance can be provided on an ad-hoc basis. The newly designated Ozone Officer in Azerbaijan might benefit from NOU training. Experts from Georgia and Serbia might participate in ASHRAE conference. Bilateral partners and advanced Article 5 countries provide bilateral assistance in the margin of network meetings.

Co-funding

ECA will continue to promote co-funding approaches e.g. through joint activities with the GEF-supported CEIT countries, co-funded regional Green Customs workshops and ECA enforcement network meetings.

IV. PLANNED 2010 ACTIVITIES AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL

The following services will be delivered by the Paris-based CAP team consisting of 5.5 Professional posts (Capacity Building Manager, an Information Manager, a Monitoring & Administration Officer, an Information Officer, a Programme Officer – HCFC, Programme Officer - Information Technology/50%) and five General Services staff (Assistant Clearinghouse, Assistant Monitoring & Administration, Assistant IS/RMP/CP, Assistant Programme, Assistant Data & Documentation).

Capacity building and programme support

In support of the three parallel tracks outlined in this Business Plan, UNEP will develop, deliver and support capacity building services in 2010 to:

- Enable compliance with the 2010 and 2015 control measures for relevant ODS including methyl bromide;
- Strengthen the institutional capacity of Article 5 countries to ensure sustainable compliance beyond 2010;
- Enhance the capacity for implementing new responsibilities related to the HCFC phase out by taking other environmental advantages including climate change into account.

These will be delivered by the Paris-based CAP team which is funded from the CAP budget contained in the approved 2009 UNEP Work Programme.

UNEP will support compliance in Article 5 countries through development and delivery of two types of capacity building services: *direct* services through the development and delivery of discrete capacity building projects, and *indirect* services through support for UNEP's Business Planning, Work Programming, Progress Reporting and compliance tracking activities.

Specific services UNEP will deliver in 2010 are:

Support to programme management

- Provide core support for the overall development of *Business Planning, Work Programme and Work Programme Amendments, CAP Budget, Progress Reporting and Implementation Delays*.
- Collect, monitor, review and submit on behalf of management the project proposals and other inputs from the Regional CAP teams related to *Executive Committee submissions*.
- Monitor and report on all *IS projects and MYAs (including HPMPs and TPMPs)* implemented by UNEP.
- Coordinate CAP's inputs to the *Implementation Committee and represent UNEP OzonAction* in those fora.
- Monitor and report on CAP actions to *support countries in actual or potential non-compliance*
- Support and monitor the *HPMP preparation process* across CAP to ensure steady speed of implementation and consistency across CAP teams.
- Provide internal review and coordinate external expert *review as required for HPMP proposals* to help ensure overall quality control of UNEP HPMP submissions.
- *Update internal UNEP OzonAction guidelines for HPMPs* and other HCFC-related issues.

Capacity building

- Complete the joint UNEP-World Customs Organization *Customs Training e-learning module* and deliver this service through the WCO's dedicated web portal for customs officers.
- Complete the *Global technical assistance programme in the chiller sector* and disseminate information through a website.
- Develop a *strategy for sustainability of local training capacity* built in Article 5 countries to enable continued training of customs officers and refrigeration technicians, placing an emphasis on national and institutional ownership and securing access to appropriate know-how beyond 2010.

- Update the existing *Guide for National Ozone Officers* to reflect new developments related to HCFCs, data reporting, etc., translate it into French and Spanish, and disseminate it in PDF format.
- Implement previously-approved Montreal Protocol-related components to projects related to the *Green Customs Initiative*, including those for which counter-part funds have been secured.
- Provide information to NOUs about policies and technologies to avoid or replace HCFCs through the web-based *HCFC Help Centre*.
- Coordinate CAP inputs to a complementary project supported by the European Commission outside of the Multilateral Fund *to encourage developing countries to expedite their compliance with the HCFC phase-out obligations and adopt environmentally friendly alternatives to HCFCs*.
- Provide cross-Networking services to the countries from different regions, to transfer the best practices, information tools, and success stories from one region to another.
- Implement the global projects in close association with the regional needs.
- Facilitate programmatic activities for global partnerships to promote co-financing and engaging the private sector.-

Information, communication and education services

In support of the overall objectives above, and consistent with the objectives outlined in the third year's Business Plan of this triennium, in 2010 UNEP will develop, deliver and support action-oriented information, communication and education (ICE) services to support national compliance objectives relative to the Montreal Protocol. These services will continue to be performed within the framework of the *Communication Strategy for Global Compliance with the Montreal Protocol* developed by UNEP, and wherever possible, in support of the *Information Strategy of the Multilateral Fund*. The Communication Strategy was updated in 2009 taking into consideration new challenges of the Montreal Protocol. It identified for ICE services eight priority action areas:

- *Consolidating inter-linkages* – investigate and promote scientific based linkages between ozone and other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) e.g. climate, hazardous waste, chemicals, biodiversity.
- *Promoting the Montreal Protocol HCFC phase-out* – campaign for and enhance ICE assistance to Montreal Protocol parties for complying to the for gradual HCFC control measures to be applied from January 2010 onwards;
- *Lobbying/Mobilising* – Advise governments and foster knowledge exchange for communicating the overall benefits of the Montreal Protocol, adding to the *Green Economy* and the *Climate Change* initiatives led by UNEP in conjunction with other organizations worldwide;
- *Facilitating information development and dissemination* – respond to the requests at regional level, support ICE local initiatives and re-orient the deployment, distribution and replication of materials to Montreal Protocol parties;
- *Strengthening capabilities*- enforce the role of ICE and build up capacities at regional and country levels for disseminating ozone related messages/materials and content through the use of governmental multiplying channels and media outlets;
- *Fostering partnerships* - enhance the use of strategic partnerships with the media groups, educational networks, NGOs, sector associations, governments, public/private institutions and industry in order to increase ICE outreach;
- *Defining educational objectives* – assess Article 5 needs and provision of education programmes to facilitate communication of key messages to different age groups in a way that promotes dialogue and action to support Montreal Protocol principles.
- *Sustaining the Montreal Protocol momentum* – improve channels for sustainable message delivery, granting access to the Montreal Protocol relevant information and securing compliance to ODS phase out.

This strategy serves as a blue print - a basis for action – primarily to OzonAction staff and CAP teams, but also to UNEP’s regional information officers who have very important role in promoting and acting in different regions for ICE efforts. All activities proposed below are linked to the blue print.

Both the staff and their outputs will be funded from the CAP budget contained in the approved 2010 UNEP Work Programme, which reflects a reorientation of its ICE activities and related budget allocations following advice provided to UNEP by the CAP Advisory Group meeting on September 2009.

UNEP will focus its *global* ICE activities on supporting national celebrations of 2010 International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer by providing NOUs with adaptable media materials and guidance. Regarding *regional* ICE activities, the Paris-based staff will assist 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. Additionally, the Paris team will assist all CAP teams on an as needed basis with the ICE components of individual projects and activities reflected in this Business Plan including Annex I, Country-specific services provided by UNEP CAP.

Specific services UNEP will deliver in 2010 are:

Information

- Provide *information support to NOUs* and other stakeholders upon request in close coordination with the Regional CAP teams.
- Outreach an *Implementation Manual for Ozzy Ozone campaign* during the World Environment Day (WED) on 5 June 2010 both in Kigali, Rwanda and Paris, France together with UNESCO.
- Develop, disseminate and outreach *booklet on ozone and climate interlinkages* (e.g. as advised by the CAG to reorient existing services to address HCFCs).
- Update, disseminate and outreach *Twenty Five Steps on Awareness Raising* (e.g. as advised by the CAG to reorient existing services to address HCFCs).
- Update, disseminate and outreach *Guide for National Ozone Units* (e.g. as advised by the CAG to reorient existing services to address HCFCs).
- Reproduce and *disseminate* training manuals, guidelines and other information tools to (a) facilitate capacity building and training of new Ozone Officers and their assistants to ensure their quick understanding of Montreal Protocol requirements (b) service the national and regional workshops organized by the Regional CAP teams.
- *Encourage countries, organisations and companies to translate and adapt existing materials* produced under the Multilateral Fund into national languages at their own cost.
- Organise a *Global painting competition for children and publish a booklet of winning entries*.
- Continue developing an online *Montreal Protocol’s Who’s Who* directory.
- Develop, disseminate and outreach *Overview of OzonAction Programme*.
- Develop, disseminate and outreach *Publications Catalog 2010*.

Communication

- Produce and distribute in hardcopy and electronic format one large issue of the *OzonAction Special Issue* in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.
- Develop and disseminate the *electronic news services* OzoNews (24 issues), Clío3 and RUMBA (4 issues respectively).
- Improve OzonAction web services in accordance with the proposals in Communication Strategy
- Outreach *Vital Ozone Graphics 2: Climate Link Resource Kit for Journalists* in English and launch it in one of the English speaking network meetings with press release and media event
- Translate *Vital Ozone Graphics 2: Climate Link Resource Kit for Journalists* into other UN languages and launch them accordingly in different network meetings with press release and media event

- Continue seeking partnerships and linkages with other international, regional, national and corporate initiatives to propagate or incorporate information and awareness messages related to the Montreal Protocol and ozone protection.
- Conduct *strategic outreach* at key international and regional fora and participate in regional or national workshops related to information, communication and education issues, as requested by the Regional CAP teams or other departments of UNEP. This includes participation of exhibitions in Montreal Protocol meetings and other events.

Education

- Continue developing a *global network of NGO's, teachers and schools* that will be developed in close cooperation with NOUs to ensure proper dissemination of the materials in the regions and to promote the global OzonAction education strategy.
- Help ensure the long-term sustainability of the Montreal Protocol compliance in Article 5 countries by providing guidance and materials that can be used by Ozone Officers and Ministries of Education to incorporate issues of the ozone layer protection into their *national educational curricula*.
- Conduct teacher's workshops on ozone layer protection. This activity is co-financed by UNESCO. This activity is very important for the long-term sustainability of the Montreal Protocol. The first teachers training will take place in Beirut, Lebanon for Arabic speaking countries.

Moreover, the global Information Clearinghouse is giving special assistance to the following countries:

- Timor Leste will receive south-south cooperation through Portuguese bilateral project in a form of legal and technical capacity building from the NOU of Cape Verde. The specific assistance includes also new partnership with IPAD to start educational activities in local schools in Portuguese language.
- Iraq will receive educational materials and activities will start with UNESCO for teacher training.
- Haiti will receive all information materials when the NOU will be re-established.
- Somalia will receive all information materials.

V. SPECIAL INITIATIVES

The following provides a short summary of the objectives and activities for new global and regional projects of types that have not been previously proposed by UNEP for the consideration of the Executive Committee.³

Global

Global HCFC campaign for all Parties in order to comply with gradual HCFC control measures.

In the context of the Communication Strategy for Global Compliance with Montreal Protocol, this project will raise awareness in Article 5 countries about the HCFC phase out through a coordinated action-oriented awareness campaign by making materials available to National Ozone Officers and other national HCFC stakeholders. Activities will include *inter alia* generating a series of Public Service Announcements; establishing regional "ozone ambassadors" who would become global campaigners for the ozone protection; campaigning on the media about the green benefits arising with the HCFC compliance targets i.e. market trends, technology options, increasing trade threats, climate damages etc; engaging environmental pressure groups on the campaign for the replacement HCFC based equipment; creating an Ozone Award or an Ozone Label for fostering engagement on HCFC control measures by the

³ For example the Compliance Assistance Programme, Regional Enforcement Networks, and the Pacific Island Country HPMP.

industry, end-users and RAC sector; developing brochures and leaflets for global distribution in support of the campaign urging for immediate efforts needed for tackling HCFCs.

Techno-economic study on cost benefit of leapfrogging high GWP alternatives to HFCs to low-GWP or zero GWP alternatives. This project responds to the clause in Decision XIX/6 on ‘other environmental benefits including climate change’ in relation to the HCFC phase-out and takes into consideration the recommendations and suggestions arising from the workshop high-GWP alternatives at the 29th OEWG. This project will investigate the potential benefits of strong and early action in moving to low- or zero-GWP alternatives in the refrigeration, air conditioning and foam sectors, in outweighing any additional short-term economic costs of not doing so. Based on formal economic models and technology forecasting the project will provide estimates that indicate the costs and benefits of particular scenarios of adopting high GWP alternatives (considered at present in many countries as a business-as-usual scenario) and of adopting low or zero GWP alternatives. These estimates would take into account cost-benefits of the particular chemical and technology, the energy efficiency associated with these and corresponding direct and indirect climate implications as well as considering potential scenarios of future HCF controls including a potential HFC phase-out. The project will consider if long-term action can achieve greater benefits at costs that are low in comparison to actions taken with a view to the short-term. The availability of appropriate and viable alternative chemicals and technologies will be factored into the forecasting. Activities will include *inter alia* engaging an appropriate economist /technologist or team thereof, or institutes engaged in such studies, to develop an economic and technology study.

Regional technology transfer workshops on available low-GWP, non-ODS alternatives in various sectors supporting HPMP implementation in cooperation with World Bank and Implementing Agencies. This project will address some of the recommendations and suggestions which arose from the workshop high-global-warming-potential alternatives held at the 29th OEWG in Geneva. Activities will include *inter alia* organizing a series of regional technology transfer workshops in each of the following regions: Africa, Asia-Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and West Asia. The workshops will be organised in cooperation with the World Bank and other Implementing Agencies to support HPMP implementation and to promote “ Substitutes and alternatives that minimize other impacts on the environment, including on the climate, taking into account global-warming potential, energy use and other relevant factors” as specified by Decision XIX/6.

Integrated enforcement training under the Montreal Protocol through Green Customs Initiative. This project will enhance the capacity of customs and other relevant enforcement personnel to monitor and facilitate the legal trade and to detect and prevent illegal trade in environmentally sensitive commodities covered by the Montreal Protocol and other relevant conventions. Activities will include *inter alia* regional/national Green Customs Initiative workshops, development of case studies of problems and challenges encountered in ODS trade, and production of a package of resource materials.

International workshop with CTC producers and countries on post-2010 use of CTC as feedstock. This project responds to XXI/8 on sources of opportunities for reductions of CTC emissions, and to the findings of the Scientific Assessment Panel, which has reported that concentration of CTC in the atmosphere is higher than that can be explained through the reported consumption and production. This project will help reduce emissions of CTC by building the awareness of CTC producers about available technical options. Feedstock applications for CTC can continue into the future under the Montreal Protocol. Since CTC is co-produced in a chloromethane facility, it is not possible to produce other three chemicals without producing CTC, though there is possibility of minimizing its co-production. CTC production is linked to chloroform production, a raw material for production of HCFCs, as they form co-products from chloromethane facilities. While CTC demand for consumption applications has almost fallen to nil, the consumption of feedstock applications as well as for consumption of CTC consequent to

HCFC production continues to a significant extent. Activities will include *inter alia* organizing an international workshop with relevant countries and stakeholders to create awareness on options to prevent emissions from unwanted CTCs.

Feasibility study on the costs of collection and transport for destruction of ODS in LVCs including identification of funding sources that could potentially be accessed for destruction. This project addresses some of the recommendations and suggestions which arose from the workshop on the management and destruction of ODS banks held at the 29th OEWG in Geneva. This project will develop a feasibility study to provide technical assistance/support at the global level to Article 5 countries on this issue. It will address the costs of collection of ODS for destruction in a number of Article 5 countries in different geographical regions; examine the costs of transport of ODS to destruction facilities outside the country (as appropriate) for number of Article 5 countries in different geographical regions; and identification of sources of bilateral funding that could potentially be accessed for destruction. The feasibility study will be based on cases of two or three contrasting Article 5 countries in each of following regions: Asia Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and West Asia to give a global perspective. The case studies would focus on the costs of collection and transport to a suitable facility for destruction in another country. Relevant potential sources of bilateral funding which could potentially be used in each example would be examined.

Regional workshops on co-financing opportunities to get climate benefits engaging financial institutes, private sector and international development agencies in cooperation with World Bank This project will build the capacity of National Ozone Units and other national HCFC stakeholders understanding of how to access non-Multilateral Fund financing for the climate component of the HCFC phase out, such as the Voluntary Carbon Markets and CDM. It will be developed and implemented by UNEP in cooperation with the World Bank, other Implementing Agencies and private sector organizations. Activities will include *inter alia* organizing a series of climate –ozone co-financing workshops in each of the following regions: Asia Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and West Asia. The workshops will provide a platform for UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank to sharing the outcomes and experiences of their climate financing studies, initiatives and programmes. The overall objective of this global project is to promote increased access to carbon financing that complement Montreal Protocol objectives, notably supporting the implementation of HPMPs and ODS destruction.

Resource mobilization to address climate co-benefits in LVCs for HCFC phase-out in cooperation with other agencies. This project will investigate and analyse the opportunities for financing for the climate component of the HCFC phase out in LVCs, with a goal of informing UNEP, the Executive Committee, and national HCFC stakeholders about feasible resource options for low volume and very low volume consuming countries. It will be developed and implemented by UNEP in cooperation with carbon finance experts in the private sector and the other Implementing Agencies and private sector organizations. Activities will include *inter alia* collecting data from NOUs and national HCFC stakeholders in LVCs; holding consultations with international experts; and producing a detailed study outlining specific financing options with pros and cons of each suitable for LVCs.

Regional

Technology transfer and methyl bromide phase-out strategy through mainstreaming methyl bromide alternatives in national university education. This project responds to Executive Committee Decision 59/55 requesting UNEP to incorporate projects that responded to the (previously) identified gaps in its business plan to be submitted to the Committee at its 60th Meeting. This project will enhance national collaboration and capacity building in Africa for the development and adoption of sustainable methyl bromide alternatives. Activities will include *inter alia* technical capacity enhancement via pooling

together of existing local experts to facilitate compliance before and beyond the 2015 phase-out date; and organising training seminars and workshops using the newly documented TEC feasible methyl bromide alternative technology materials.

Documentation and Dissemination of Technically, Economically and Commercially Viable methyl bromide Alternative Technologies. This project also responds to Executive Committee Decision 59/55. This project will enhance the adoption of technically, economically and commercially (TEC) feasible methyl bromide alternatives in Africa and support compliance with the methyl bromide control measures. Activities will include *inter alia* compiling information into university-level reference books and teaching aids such as technology video documentaries and develop toolkits for use by growers, value-chain players among other major stakeholders and educational institutions.

Regional Technical Workshops for Identification, Adoption and Adaptation of Methyl Bromide Alternative Technologies. This project also responds to Executive Committee Decision 59/55. This project will disseminate and share information of successful TEC viable alternatives to methyl bromide suited to African region from successful case studies and lessons learn, and increase awareness and provide training on the application of learning toolkits to major stakeholders as well as facilitate mainstreaming of methyl bromide issues in learning institutions. Activities will include *inter alia* organizing consultative workshops to share the findings of newly-identified methyl bromide technologies and/or refinement of technique; launching and conducting training on utilization of newly created toolkits and other materials for facilitating technology transfer to key stakeholders; and establishing technology-based working groups consisting of existing local experts and trainee local experts to spearhead various methyl bromide alternative technology search and dissemination.

Technical assistance to MDI producing countries in ASP region for CFC use for EUNs 2010-2012. This project will strengthen EUN monitoring and management and set up processes for establishment of essentiality of CFC MDIs in importing countries. Activities will include *inter alia* training for data to demonstrate essentiality of CFC MDI use in importing countries undertaken through a two day regional consultative workshop back to back with the network meetings, and consultative meetings with CFC MDI producing countries on monitoring and reporting mechanism for CFCs approved through EUN process

Regional project preparation for ODS destruction in LVC countries of Asia and Pacific. This project preparation will design a feasible option and operationalize ODS destruction to destroy the stocks collected from replacement of old refrigeration systems based also on lessons learnt from the approved Nepal destruction project. Activities will include *inter alia* evaluating the options of business models for the ODS collection, transportation and destroy, and develop a feasible option in consultation of participating countries; establishing an institutional framework at the regional and national level for the operation of the business model with consideration of the current national and regional infrastructure, on-going programme; exploring financial opportunities through the carbon credit market, GEF, as well national/regional energy programme to co-finance the ODS collection/destroy activities; developing a implementation plan including financial cost/funding source, and project implementation proposal for Multilateral Fund support.

Disposal project for ODS from aircraft dismantling industry. Halons are used on civil aircraft in lavatory trash receptacles, handheld extinguishers, engine nacelle/auxiliary power unit protection systems, and cargo compartments. The average total amount of halon contained on each aircraft is about 87 kg for mainline aircraft and about 30 kg for regional aircraft. Once the halon systems in obsolete aircraft are decommissioned, they are a potential source of recovered halons that could feed supply into halon banks. The GRID-Arendal/Basel Convention Secretariat estimated that there are 25,000 large civil aircraft (airliners, freighters and private jets) worldwide, with 7,000 or 8,000 of them probably being dismantled over the next 10 to 15 years. There are two major consortia that define the industry's best practices for

recycling of aircraft: Aircraft Fleet Recycling Association and TARMAC AEROSAVE, both of which promote best practices for dismantling operations, but neither of which is very active in developing countries. The executive director of AFRA estimated that as many as 8,000 aircraft may be retired in the next decade. The estimated upper limit of halon in these aircraft is 614 MT of halon-1301 and 79 MT of halon 1211. An unknown percentage of global aircraft dismantling is done in Article 5 countries. In cooperation with the HTOC and one or more of these associations, this project will assess the status of aircraft dismantling operations in Article 5 countries (including small scale dismantling of one or several aircraft done in situ at specific airports or airfields; and large scale dismantling operations at a centralized recycling platform), develop and disseminate guidance about best practices to recover and properly dispose of the halon. It will provide dismantling operators with options for the recovered halon including transfer to a halon bank, selling it on the commercial market or sending it for destruction.

Regional workshop on ODS alternative for laboratory and analytical uses following XXI/8. This project helps respond to Decision XXI/8. It will assist the countries in the Asia and the Pacific region to comply with this decision by promoting the elimination of the use of ODS for which procedures that alternatives are available. Activities will include *inter alia* organizing a technical workshop in cooperation with TEAP experts to identify and explain alternatives available for these uses.

Dates/Methyl Bromide Help Desk. This project will help reduce the dependence of date producing Article 5 countries on methyl bromide for disinfestations purposes, and thereby assist those countries to meet their phase out commitments to the Montreal Protocol. Activities will include *inter alia* providing information related to methyl bromide alternatives in this sector and data to all date producing countries, providing hands-on training sessions on alternate technologies and substitutes for methyl bromide, and establishment of a virtual global network to coordinate information sharing about alternatives.

Regional workshops in ROAP, ROWA, ROLAC and ECA to inform stakeholders of the viability of methyl bromide alternatives for QPS disseminating the EU experience of QPS use ban. This project will address some of the recommendations and suggestions which arose from the discussions at the workshop on methyl bromide use for QPS at the 21st Meeting of the Parties. It will provide technical assistance/support at the regional level to inform stakeholders about the options and alternatives available to replace methyl bromide in QPS usage and provide a platform to disseminate the EU experiences and mechanisms in relation to the March 2010 methyl bromide QPS ban. Activities will include *inter alia* organizing a series of regional workshops in cooperation with TEAP and IPPC experts in each of the following regions: Asia Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and West Asia.

Technical Assistance project to adopt low-GWP HCFC alternatives for air-conditioning sectors in high ambient-temperature countries (West Asia). This project helps respond to Decision XIX/8 related to HCFC alternatives and specific climatic conditions in consequence to the Montreal Adjustment accelerating the phase-out of HCFC, and to concerns raised by several parties about the availability of viable HCFC alternative in high-ambient temperature regions. This project aims to facilitate the technology transfer and experience exchange of low-GWP alternatives for the air-conditioning sector in high-ambient temperature countries, promote the decision making to move towards such alternatives, encourage the development of local/regional standards that ease the introduction of hazard alternatives and ensure the share of information about demonstration projects, implemented by other bilateral and implementing agencies, amongst the concerned parties.

Destruction of CFCs in Ship-breaking yards in Bangladesh, India and Pakistan.⁴ This project will design a feasible option at Alang, Chittagong and Karachi ship-breaking clusters and synergise with the ODS destruction approach being proposed by UNDP in India for ship-breaking. Activities will include *inter alia* demonstrate the feasibility of transferring know how on appropriate technologies for destruction of ODS; successfully using the technology in sync with UNDP duly complying with performance standards; integrating environmental benefits with systems for deriving carbon – credits within the overall approach being developed by UNDP; developing institutional mechanisms for accessing other ODS wastes like HCFC and HFC wastes; implementation of institutional mechanisms integrated with the mechanisms implemented for other hazardous chemicals / wastes management and disposal in the shipbreaking facility; and dissemination of information on good practices and learning from implementation of the destruction facilities.

VI. EXPECTED RESULTS FROM UNEP'S INTERVENTION

It is expected that the implementation of the above projects and activities will result in the following:

- Improved capabilities and technical skills of NOUs staff to effectively carry out approved phase-out programmes and thus ensure sustained compliance;
- Countries in non-compliance received necessary support enabling swift return to compliance;
- Increased high level political commitment to the ozone agreements;
- ODS phase-out obligations mainstreamed into national environmental strategies/policies;
- Early action taken by countries on the HCFC phase out due to HPMP preparation and information services.
- Increased number of Parties to the Montreal Protocol Amendments;
- Enhanced awareness of users and other relevant stakeholders of forthcoming reductions in ODS supply and availability of viable alternatives;
- All client countries reported Article 7 data by established deadlines and quality of reported data improved;
- Majority of client countries submitted outstanding reports on implementation of their Country Programmes to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat;
- Improved and enforced ODS related legal instruments particularly the addition of HCFCs to licensing systems and initiation of HCFC quota systems;
- NOUs provided with best available information that enable them to make decisions on alternative technologies, sound approaches and methodologies;
- Broadened and strengthened regional cooperation in the implementation of the ozone treaties;
- Increased number of countries benefiting from direct country-to-country assistance;
- Concerted actions taken at national and regional levels to combat illegal trade in ODS;
- Improved access to ODS-related technical information and enhanced experience exchange;
- Indirect support provided for the implementation of investment projects through strengthened institutional and legal frameworks.

Qualitative results are covered in Performance Indicators section.

⁴ This regional project has been split into three country-specific projects (Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan) for the purposes of Annex 2.

VII. RESOURCE ALLOCATION

The annual budget of the UNEP Compliance Assistance Programme for 2010 was approved by 59th meeting of the Executive Committee at the amount of **US\$ 9,444,600** including programme support costs.

The 2010 CAP budget is to be used for salaries of 46 CAP staff members, more than 367 country-specific compliance services, operation of 9 Regional/sub-regional Networks and the Information Clearinghouse.

IX. PLANNED BUSINESS PLAN ACTIVITIES

UNEP plans to prepare and submit for approval during 2010-2012 224 non-investment projects as indicated in Annex II, Planned projects.

IX. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

As per Decisions 48/7, 48/45, 49/4, 54/8 and 57/9 UNEP will use the following indicators in 2010:

Table 1: 2009 Business Plan Indicators for UNEP

| Item | 2010 Target |
|---|--|
| Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved versus those planned | 104 (23 tranches of approved MYA and 81 new MYA) |
| Number of individual projects/activities (investment projects, RMPs, halon banks, TAS, institutional strengthening) approved versus those planned | 108 |
| Milestone activities completed/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches versus those planned | 23 |
| ODS phased-out for individual projects versus those planned per progress Reports | 0 |
| Project completion (pursuant to decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects versus those planned in progress reports | 33 |
| Number of policy/regulatory assistance completed versus that planned 100% of countries listed in Annex I of UNEP's business plan narrative either received assistance or assistance was offered | 100% of countries listed in Annex I of UNEP's business plan narrative either received assistance or assistance was offered |
| Speed of financial completion versus that required per progress report completion dates | On time |
| Timely submission of project completion reports versus those agreed | On time |
| Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed | On time |

Table 2: Performance Indicators for UNEP's Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP)

| Performance Indicator | Data | Assessment | Target |
|---|--|---|---|
| Efficient follow-up to regional network/thematic meetings | List of recommendations emanating from 2008 regional network/thematic meetings | Implementation rate of those meeting recommendations that are to be implemented in 2010 | 90 % implementation rate |
| Effective support to NOUs in their work, particularly guidance to | List of innovative ways/means/products/services for supporting NOUs | Number of innovative ways/means/products/services for supporting NOUs in their | 7 such ways/means/products/services; All new NOUs receive |

| Performance Indicator | Data | Assessment | Target |
|--|---|---|------------------------------|
| new NOUs | in their work, with specification of those destined for new NOUs | work, with specification of those destined for new NOUs | capacity building support |
| Assistance to countries in actual or potential noncompliance (as per MOP decisions and/or as per reported Article 7 data and trend analysis) | List of countries in actual or potential noncompliance that received CAP assistance outside the network meetings | Number of countries in actual or potential non-compliance that received CAP assistance outside the network meetings | All such countries |
| Innovations in production and delivery of global and regional information products and services | List of global and regional information products and services destined for new target audiences or that reach existing target audiences in new ways | Number of global and regional information products and services destined for new target audiences or that reach existing target audiences in new ways | 7 such products and services |
| Close cooperation between CAP regional teams and IAs and BAs working in the regions | List of joint missions/undertakings of CAP regional staff with IAs and BAs | Number of joint missions/undertakings | 5 in each region |

X. POLICY ISSUES

Policy Issues

Strengthening the Ozone Cell for promotion of ozone climate co-benefits

Based on the specific needs expressed by national Ozone Officers in Mongolia and Nauru, UNEP has included in this Business Plan requests for IS tranches for those countries that add 10% on top of the regular IS budget to cover additional activities related to the promotion of ozone-climate co-benefits, including capacity building of national stakeholders on energy efficiency of equipment during the conversion to non-HCFC technologies. The Executive Committee may wish to consider these individual requests and whether such a provision should be made for all IS projects in the future.

Administrative and Financial Issues

None.