



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



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COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL  
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL  
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL  
Sexagésima séptima Reunión  
Bangkok, 16 – 20 de julio de 2012

**INFORME SOBRE LA MARCHA DE LAS ACTIVIDADES DEL PNUMA  
AL 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 2011**

El presente documento contiene:

- Las observaciones y recomendaciones de la Secretaría del Fondo
- El informe financiero y sobre la marcha de las actividades del PNUMA para 2011 (1 de enero a 31 de diciembre 2011)

## OBSERVACIONES DE LA SECRETARÍA DEL FONDO

### Introducción

1. En el presente documento se presentan las observaciones y recomendaciones de la Secretaría del Fondo al respecto del informe sobre la marcha de las actividades del PNUMA hasta el 31 de diciembre de 2011. Se adjunta dicho informe sobre la marcha de las actividades. Los datos han sido incluidos en la base de datos del informe refundido sobre la marcha de las actividades que puede obtenerse solicitándolo previamente.

### Instantánea de las cuestiones

- Se ha aprobado un monto de 21,02 millones de \$EUA para acuerdos plurianuales (APA) que ejecutará el PNUMA, y cuyo saldo al 31 de diciembre de 2011 es de 9,83 millones de \$EUA.
- Se aprobó un monto de 18,08 millones de \$EUA para las actividades a ejecutar por el PNUMA en 2011, al tiempo que los gastos administrativos ascendieron a 1,51 millones de \$EUA (8,35 por ciento).
- Se encuentra en curso la ejecución de 145 APA; habiéndose desembolsado menos del 10 por ciento de los fondos para 24 APA (lo que se aprobó con anterioridad a la 64ª Reunión).
- Hay cuatro proyectos clasificados con demoras en la ejecución, que son objeto de procedimientos para la cancelación de proyectos.
- Hay varios proyectos que presentan regímenes bajos de desembolso de los fondos aprobados y/o una lenta ejecución de las actividades.
- Un país no ha firmado su APA.
- Dos países no han firmado sus acuerdos de fortalecimiento institucional.
- Varios saldos de los fondos destinados a planes de gestión de eliminación definitiva se redirigirán a actividades de eliminación de HCFC.
- La preparación de los planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC sufre una demora media de 33 meses.
- No se han completado los informes de verificación de los planes de gestión de eliminación definitiva en dos países.

### Estado de la ejecución

2. A finales de 2011, el PNUMA había terminado el 83 por ciento de los proyectos aprobados para su ejecución (1 277 de 1 547 proyectos). Había desembolsado el 85 por ciento (166,5 millones de \$EUA) de los recursos aprobados por el Comité Ejecutivo (195,1 millones de EUA) y disponía de un saldo remanente de 1 823 486 en fondos para la preparación de proyectos. Estos fondos para la preparación de proyectos aprobados para el PNUMA están dirigidos a los planes de gestión de refrigerantes, planes de gestión de eliminación definitiva y planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC. Así mismo, el PNUMA terminó además 42 programas de asistencia técnica, 4 programas de capacitación y 42 actividades de preparación de proyectos a lo largo de 2011. El organismo renovó también 33 proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional en curso.

3. La cuantía total de todos los proyectos aprobados en 2011 para el PNUMA ascendió a 18,08 millones de \$EUA más gastos administrativos por valor de 1,51 millones de \$EUA, de los que 8,99 millones de \$EUA más 718 960 \$EUA en concepto de gastos administrativos se asignaron al Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento; 2,68 millones de \$EUA lo fueron para fortalecimiento institucional ; y 6,41 millones de \$EUA más gastos administrativos de 788 165 \$EUA (12,3 por ciento) se asignaron a los planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC y demás actividades.

### Progresos logrados durante 2011 a nivel de país

4. En el Anexo I se recoge una evaluación, país a país, de las actividades del PNUMA en 2011. Este organismo tenía planificado desembolsos en 123 países o regiones. Desembolsó en 27 de estos países más del 85 por ciento de los fondos estimados. Al 31 de diciembre de 2011, el PNUMA había terminado todos los proyectos que había previsto terminar en 54 de los 112 países cuya terminación se había previsto para 2011.

### Acuerdos plurianuales basados en el desempeño

5. El PNUMA se encuentra actualmente ejecutando 145 acuerdos plurianuales que se basan en el desempeño para los que a finales de 2011 se habían aprobado 21,02 millones de \$EUA. Además, a la cartera del PNUMA para 2012 se añadieron 11 APA.

### Desembolsos para los APA

6. El PNUMA se encuentra ejecutando 136 tramos anuales correspondientes a 145 APA, habiendo aún saldos remanentes por desembolsar. Estos APA se recogen *infra* en el Cuadro 1.

Cuadro 1

### ACUERDOS PLURIANUALES

Acuerdo	Fondos aprobados más ajustes (\$EUA)	Fondos desembolsados (\$EUA)	Saldo (\$EUA)	Fondos comprometidos (\$EUA)	Desembolso estimado en 2011 (\$EUA)	Dif. por desembolsar después de 2010 (\$EUA)	Fecha de terminación	Fecha de terminación proyectada
Afganistán (el) - Eliminación de HCFC	120 000	30 000	90 000	30 000	90 000	0		Jun-14
Afganistán (el) - Eliminación de SAO	305 000	305 000	0	0	0	0	Dic-10	
<i>Albania - Eliminación de HCFC</i>	<i>25 000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>25 000</i>	<i>25 000</i>	<i>25 000</i>	<i>0</i>		<i>Jul-13</i>
Albania - Eliminación de SAO	107 684	107 684	0	0	0	0	Jul-06	
Arabia Saudita (la) - Eliminación de SAO	405 000	242 348	162 652	104 863	162 652	0		Jul-12
Armenia - Eliminación de HCFC	31 515	13 000	18 515	18 515	18 515	0		Dic-12
<i>Bahamas (las) - Eliminación de HCFC</i>	<i>18 200</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>18 200</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>18 200</i>	<i>0</i>		<i>Dic-13</i>
Bahréin - Eliminación de CFC	305 000	80 000	225 000	30 000	225 000	0		Abr-12
<i>Bangladesh - Eliminación de HCFC</i>	<i>230 000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>230 000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>230 000</i>	<i>0</i>		<i>Nov-13</i>
Bangladesh - Eliminación de SAO	294 175	294 175	0	0	0	0	Dic-08	
Belice - Eliminación de CFC	101 000	101 000	0	0	0	0	Dic-10	
Belice - Eliminación de HCFC	80 000	30 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	0		Dic-15
Benín - Eliminación de CFC	150 000	150 000	0	0	0	0	Nov-10	
Benín - Eliminación de HCFC	85 000	55 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	0		Mar-13
<b>Bhután - Eliminación de HCFC</b>	<b>100 000</b>	<b>1 100</b>	<b>98 900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>98 900</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>Nov-13</b>
Burkina Faso - Eliminación de CFC	202 369	202 369	0	0	0	0	Mar-09	
Burkina Faso - Eliminación de HCFC	120 000	90 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	0		Dic-13
Burundi - Eliminación de CFC	115 000	104 000	11 000	11 000	11 000	0	Dic-11	
<i>Burundi - Eliminación de HCFC</i>	<i>45 000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>45 000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>45 000</i>	<i>0</i>		<i>Nov-13</i>
Cabo Verde - Eliminación de CFC	100 000	81 018	18 982	0	18 982	0	Dic-09	
<i>Cabo Verde - Eliminación de HCFC</i>	<i>44 000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>44 000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>44 000</i>	<i>0</i>		<i>Jul-13</i>
Camboya - Eliminación de CFC	170 000	170 000	0	0	0	0	Mar-10	
Camboya - Eliminación de HCFC	150 000	100 000	50 000	0	50 000	0		Dic-19
Chad (el) - Eliminación de CFC	171 000	169 355	1 645	0	1 645	0	Mar-10	
Chad (el) - Eliminación de HCFC	100 000	60 000	40 000	35 000	40 000	0		Dic-13
<b>Chile - Eliminación de HCFC</b>	<b>153 217</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>153 217</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>153 217</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>Mar-13</b>
Chile - Metilbromuro	73 000	24 347	48 653	44 267	48 653	0		Abr-14

Acuerdo	Fondos aprobados más ajustes (\$EUA)	Fondos desembolsados (\$EUA)	Saldo (\$EUA)	Fondos comprometidos (\$EUA)	Desembolso estimado en 2011 (\$EUA)	Dif. por desembolsar después de 2010 (\$EUA)	Fecha de terminación	Fecha de terminación proyectada
<i>China - Eliminación de HCFC</i>	<i>1 579 000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1 579 000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1 579 000</i>	<i>0</i>		<i>Jul-13</i>
China - Eliminación de servicio y mantenimiento de equipos de refrigeración	450 000	436 616	13 384	5 717	13 384	0	Dic-10	
<b>Colombia - Eliminación de HCFC</b>	<b>50 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50 000</b>	<b>25 000</b>	<b>50 000</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>Dic-12</b>
Comoras (las) - Eliminación de CFC	124 022	106 022	18 000	18 000	18 000	0	Jul-09	
<i>Comoras (las) - Eliminación de HCFC</i>	<i>44 000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>44 000</i>	<i>41 950</i>	<i>44 000</i>	<i>0</i>		<i>Jul-13</i>
Congo (el) - Eliminación de HCFC	45 000	23 595	21 405	16 405	21 405	0		Mar-13
Congo (el) - Eliminación de SAO	110 000	77 427	32 573	32 573	32 573	0	Mar-11	
Cote d'Ivoire - Eliminación de CFC	282 000	248 225	33 775	29 000	33 775	0	Mar-10	
Djibouti - Eliminación de CFC	138 000	75 771	62 229	27 827	62 229	0		Jul-12
Dominica - Eliminación de CFC	114 000	104 792	9 208	9 208	9 208	0	Nov-10	
<b>Dominica - Eliminación de HCFC</b>	<b>82 250</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>82 250</b>	<b>60 000</b>	<b>82 250</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>Dic-14</b>
<b>Ecuador - Eliminación de CFC</b>	<b>193 155</b>	<b>1 490</b>	<b>191 665</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>191 665</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>Mar-13</b>
<i>Ecuador - Eliminación de HCFC</i>	<i>30 000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>30 000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>30 000</i>	<i>0</i>		<i>Nov-13</i>
El Salvador - Eliminación de CFC	50 000	42 029	7 971	7 971	7 971	0	Jul-09	
<i>El Salvador - Eliminación de HCFC</i>	<i>166 500</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>166 500</i>	<i>11 304</i>	<i>166 500</i>	<i>0</i>		<i>Nov-15</i>
Eritrea - Eliminación de SAO	170 000	80 000	90 000	20 000	90 000	0		Jul-12
<i>Fiji - Eliminación de HCFC</i>	<i>47 900</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>47 900</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>47 900</i>	<i>0</i>		<i>Nov-14</i>
Gabón (el) - Eliminación de CFC	115 000	97 507	17 493	0	15 000	2 493	Jul-10	
<b>Gabón (el) - Eliminación de HCFC</b>	<b>90 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>90 000</b>	<b>90 000</b>	<b>90 000</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>Dic-13</b>
Gambia - Eliminación de CFC	165 000	165 000	0	0	0	0	Mar-09	
<i>Gambia - Eliminación de HCFC</i>	<i>25 000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>25 000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>25 000</i>	<i>0</i>		<i>Nov-13</i>
Granada - Eliminación de CFC	117 500	104 788	12 712	4 000	12 712	0	Dic-10	
<b>Granada - Eliminación de HCFC</b>	<b>105 000</b>	<b>3 751</b>	<b>101 249</b>	<b>70 311</b>	<b>101 249</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>Dic-13</b>
Guatemala - Eliminación de CFC	33 000	19 782	13 218	2 422	13 218	0		Dic-12
<i>Guatemala - Eliminación de HCFC</i>	<i>28 250</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>28 250</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>28 250</i>	<i>0</i>		<i>Jul-13</i>
<b>Guatemala - Eliminación de metilbromuro</b>	<b>70 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70 000</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>Nov-13</b>
Guinea - Eliminación de CFC	132 000	131 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	0	Dic-10	
<i>Guinea Ecuatorial - Eliminación de HCFC</i>	<i>40 000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>40 000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>40 000</i>	<i>0</i>		<i>Nov-13</i>
Guinea Ecuatorial - Eliminación de SAO	105 000	80 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	0		Jun-12
Guinea-Bissau - Eliminación de CFC	100 000	99 000	1 000	0	1 000	0	Dic-11	
<i>Guinea-Bissau - Eliminación de HCFC</i>	<i>35 000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>35 000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>35 000</i>	<i>0</i>		<i>Nov-13</i>
Guyana - Eliminación de CFC	130 000	101 434	28 566	28 566	28 566	0	May-10	
<b>Guyana - Eliminación de HCFC</b>	<b>11 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11 000</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>Mar-12</b>
Haití - Eliminación de CFC	125 000	60 820	64 180	2 470	64 180	0		Jun-12
Honduras - Eliminación de CFC	198 000	164 995	33 005	33 005	33 005	0	Dic-11	
<b>Honduras - Eliminación de HCFC</b>	<b>75 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>75 000</b>	<b>38 355</b>	<b>75 000</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>Mar-14</b>
India (la) - Eliminación de servicio y mantenimiento de equipos de refrigeración	702 500	692 754	9 746	9 746	9 746	0	Abr-05	
Irán (República Islámica del) - Eliminación de CFC	140 253	140 253	0	0	0	0	Dic-10	
<b>Irán (República Islámica del) - Eliminación de HCFC</b>	<b>262 000</b>	<b>3 293</b>	<b>258 707</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>258 707</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>Feb-15</b>
<i>Iraq(el) - Eliminación de HCFC</i>	<i>115 000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>115 000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>115 000</i>	<i>0</i>		<i>Nov-13</i>
Iraq (el) - Eliminación de SAO	1 641 000	286 546	1 354 454	779 296	1 354 454	0		Jul-12
Islas Cook (las) - Eliminación de HCFC	49 250	12 750	36 500	0	36 500	0		Feb-15
<b>Islas Marshall (las) - Eliminación de HCFC</b>	<b>54 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>54 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>54 000</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>Feb-15</b>
Islas Salomón (las) - Eliminación de HCFC	110 250	28 250	82 000	0	82 000	0		Feb-15
<i>Jamaica - Eliminación de HCFC</i>	<i>20 000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>20 000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>20 000</i>	<i>0</i>		<i>Jul-13</i>
Kirguistán - Eliminación de CFC	233 000	233 000	0	0	0	0	Jul-08	

Acuerdo	Fondos aprobados más ajustes (\$EUA)	Fondos desembolsados (\$EUA)	Saldo (\$EUA)	Fondos comprometidos (\$EUA)	Desembolso estimado en 2011 (\$EUA)	Dif. por desembolsar después de 2010 (\$EUA)	Fecha de terminación	Fecha de terminación proyectada
Kirguistán - Eliminación de HCFC	31 680	15 000	16 680	16 680	16 680	0		Dic-14
Kiribati - Eliminación de HCFC	53 250	15 250	38 000	0	38 000	0		Feb-15
<b>Kuwait - Eliminación de SAO</b>	<b>240 000</b>	<b>1 757</b>	<b>238 243</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>238 243</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>Dic-12</b>
Liberia - Eliminación de CFC	213 000	208 000	5 000	0	5 000	0	Mar-09	
Madagascar - Eliminación de HCFC	70 000	31 362	38 638	25 000	38 638	0		Dic-13
Madagascar - Eliminación de SAO	220 000	220 000	0	0	0	0	Jul-09	
Malawi - Eliminación de CFC	172 000	172 000	0	0	0	0	Mar-09	
Malawi - Eliminación de HCFC	60 000	45 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	0		Dic-13
Maldivas - Eliminación de CFC	95 000	95 000	0	0	0	0	Jul-10	
Maldivas - Eliminación de HCFC	355 940	114 085	241 855	0	241 855	0		Dic-19
Malí - Eliminación de CFC	192 412	192 412	0	0	0	0	Dic-10	
Malí - Eliminación de HCFC	65 000	36 000	29 000	25 000	29 000	0		Mar-13
Mauritania - Eliminación de CFC	155 000	96 000	59 000	0	59 000	0	Mar-11	
<b>Micronesia (Estados Federados de) - Eliminación de HCFC</b>	<b>53 875</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>53 875</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>53 875</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>Feb-15</b>
Mongolia - Eliminación de HCFC	65 000	45 000	20 000	0	20 000	0		Mar-13
Mozambique - Eliminación de CFC	126 450	107 450	19 000	19 000	19 000	0	Nov-09	
Nauru - Eliminación de HCFC	45 625	16 000	29 625	0	29 625	0		Feb-15
Nepal - Eliminación de CFC	70 000	70 000	0	0	0	0	Mar-10	
Nicaragua - Eliminación de CFC	200 000	157 579	42 421	29 684	42 421	0		Jun-12
Níger (el) - Eliminación de CFC	148 000	147 000	1 000	0	1 000	0	Dic-10	
Niue - Eliminación de HCFC	45 625	18 625	27 000	0	27 000	0		Feb-15
<i>Omán - Eliminación de HCFC</i>	<i>65 000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>65 000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>65 000</i>	<i>0</i>		<i>Nov-15</i>
Pakistán (el) - Eliminación de HCFC	200 000	50 000	150 000	90 000	150 000	0		Dic-13
<b>Palau - Eliminación de HCFC</b>	<b>62 375</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>62 375</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>62 375</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>Feb-15</b>
Panamá - Eliminación de CFC	50 000	50 000	0	0	0	0	Dic-09	
<i>Panamá - Eliminación de HCFC</i>	<i>35 000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>35 000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>35 000</i>	<i>0</i>		<i>Jan-14</i>
Paraguay (el) - Eliminación de CFC	194 000	194 000	0	0	0	0	Dic-10	
<b>Paraguay (el) - Eliminación de HCFC</b>	<b>146 500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>146 500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>146 500</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>Dic-13</b>
<b>Perú (el) - Eliminación de CFC</b>	<b>77 500</b>	<b>6 950</b>	<b>70 550</b>	<b>70 550</b>	<b>70 550</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>Dic-12</b>
Qatar - Eliminación de CFC	120 000	15 000	105 000	0	105 000	0		Dic-12
<i>Qatar - Eliminación de HCFC</i>	<i>105 000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>105 000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>105 000</i>	<i>0</i>		<i>Nov-13</i>
Región: Países Insulares del Pacífico - Eliminación de HCFC	134 000	125 000	9 000	0	9 000	0		Feb-15
<i>República Centroafricana (la) - Eliminación de HCFC</i>	<i>75 000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>75 000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>75 000</i>	<i>0</i>		<i>Jul-13</i>
República Centroafricana (la) - Eliminación de CFC	105 000	93 677	11 323	11 323	11 323	0	Jan-11	
República de Moldova (la) - Eliminación de CFC	215 000	215 000	0	0	0	0	Jun-10	
República Democrática del Congo (la) - Eliminación de CFC	287 500	287 500	0	0	0	0	Jul-09	
República Democrática del Congo (la) - Eliminación de HCFC	95 000	14 920	80 080	55 557	80 080	0		Mar-13
<b>República Democrática Popular Lao (la) - Eliminación de HCFC</b>	<b>113 625</b>	<b>1 062</b>	<b>112 563</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>112 563</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>Mar-15</b>
<i>República Dominicana (la) - Eliminación de HCFC</i>	<i>25 000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>25 000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>25 000</i>	<i>0</i>		<i>Nov-13</i>
República Popular Democrática de Corea (la) - Eliminación de CFC	501 468	464 945	36 523	36 523	36 523	0	Jul-08	
República Unida de Tanzania (la) - Eliminación de SAO	209 000	181 000	28 000	0	28 000	0	Mar-10	
Rwanda - Eliminación de CFC	177 000	160 013	16 987	0	16 987	0	Mar-09	
<i>Rwanda - Eliminación de HCFC</i>	<i>42 000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>42 000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>42 000</i>	<i>0</i>		<i>Jul-13</i>
Saint Kitts y Nevis - Eliminación de CFC	130 000	104 842	25 158	0	25 158	0	Jun-10	

Acuerdo	Fondos aprobados más ajustes (\$EUA)	Fondos desembolsados (\$EUA)	Saldo (\$EUA)	Fondos comprometidos (\$EUA)	Desembolso estimado en 2011 (\$EUA)	Dif. por desembolsar después de 2010 (\$EUA)	Fecha de terminación	Fecha de terminación proyectada
<i>Saint Kitts y Nevis - Eliminación de HCFC</i>	58 400	0	58 400	0	58 400	0		<i>Jun-15</i>
Samoa - Eliminación de CFC	75 000	75 000	0	0	0	0	Dic-10	
<b>Samoa - Eliminación de HCFC</b>	<b>76 250</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>76 250</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>76 250</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>Feb-15</b>
San Vicente y las Granadinas - Eliminación de SAO	109 000	109 000	0	0	0	0	Dic-10	
<i>San Vicente y las Granadinas - Eliminación de HCFC</i>	55 809	0	55 809	0	55 809	0		<i>Dic-14</i>
<i>Santa Lucía - Eliminación de HCFC</i>	13 000	0	13 000	0	13 000	0		<i>Jul-13</i>
Santo Tomé y Príncipe - Eliminación de CFC	75 000	75 000	0	0	0	0	Dic-10	
<b>Santo Tomé y Príncipe - Eliminación de HCFC</b>	<b>44 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44 000</b>	<b>44 000</b>	<b>44 000</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>Mar-13</b>
Senegal (el) - Eliminación de CFC	209 000	209 000	0	0	0	0	Dic-10	
<i>Senegal (el) - Eliminación de HCFC</i>	100 000	1 000	99 000	0	99 000	0		<i>Nov-14</i>
<b>Serbia - Eliminación de HCFC</b>	<b>26 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26 000</b>	<b>3 583</b>	<b>26 000</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>Dic-12</b>
<i>Sierra Leona - Eliminación de HCFC</i>	25 000	0	25 000	0	25 000	0		<i>Nov-13</i>
Sierra Leona - Eliminación de SAO	150 000	75 000	75 000	2 545	75 000	0		Dic-12
Sri Lanka - Eliminación de HCFC	125 000	50 975	74 025	24 525	74 025	0		Dic-14
Suriname - Eliminación de CFC	100 000	81 753	18 247	0	18 247	0		Dic-12
<i>Suriname - Eliminación de HCFC</i>	27 000	0	27 000	0	27 000	0		<i>Nov-13</i>
Swazilandia - Eliminación de CFC	132 000	90 017	41 983	16 999	41 983	0		Jun-12
<b>Swazilandia - Eliminación de HCFC</b>	<b>75 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>75 000</b>	<b>75 000</b>	<b>75 000</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>Mar-13</b>
<b>Timor-Leste - Eliminación de HCFC</b>	<b>93 500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>93 500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>93 500</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>Mar-13</b>
Togo (el) - Eliminación de CFC	159 000	158 712	288	0	0	288	Dic-10	
Togo (el) - Eliminación de HCFC	70 000	45 000	25 000	20 000	25 000	0		Dic-13
Tonga - Eliminación de HCFC	64 750	12 750	52 000	0	52 000	0		Feb-15
Tuvalu - Eliminación de HCFC	47 875	35 875	12 000	0	12 000	0		Feb-15
Vanuatu - Eliminación de HCFC	76 250	10 250	66 000	0	66 000	0		Feb-15
<b>Venezuela (República Bolivariana de) - Eliminación de HCFC</b>	<b>50 646</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>48 646</b>	<b>2 675</b>	<b>48 646</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>Mar-12</b>
Yemen (el) - Eliminación de SAO	455 000	227 600	227 400	19 500	227 400	0		Apr-12
Zambia - Eliminación de CFC	136 000	131 000	5 000	0	5 000	0	Mar-09	
<i>Zambia - Eliminación de HCFC</i>	40 000	0	40 000	0	40 000	0		<i>Jul-13</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 015 295</b>	<b>11 188 647</b>	<b>9 826 648</b>	<b>2 400 915</b>	<b>9 823 867</b>	<b>2 781</b>		

Nota: Las partidas en negrita corresponden a proyectos aprobados hace más de un año con un desembolso inferior al 10 por ciento. Las partidas en bastardilla corresponden a proyectos aprobados hace menos de un año con desembolsos inferiores al 10 por ciento.

7. A finales de 2011, de 21 015 295 \$EUA de fondos aprobados para los tramos anuales de los APA, el PNUMA había desembolsado 11 188 647 \$EUA (53 por ciento), lo que deja un saldo de 9 826 648 \$EUA. De este saldo, se prevé que se desembolsen 9 823 867 \$EUA en 2012.

8. El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno tomar nota de que siguen existiendo saldos considerables para diversas actividades de proyectos de eliminación de CFC, como se recoge en el Cuadro 1.

#### *Acuerdos APA excluyendo los planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC*

9. El PNUMA terminó 50 acuerdos APA destinados a actividades ajenas a la eliminación de HCFC a fechas de diciembre de 2011. El organismo prevé terminar 16 APA para la eliminación de CFC u otros proyectos de eliminación de SAO en 2012 y uno en 2013. Se prevé la terminación de un proyecto de eliminación del consumo de metilbromuro en Chile en 2014 y otro en Guatemala en 2013.

10. Existen cuatro APA que se aprobaron hace un año que han venido desembolsado menos del 10 por ciento (véase los datos en negritas en el Cuadro 1). Estos datos incluyen: eliminación de SAO o de CFC en el Ecuador (1 por ciento de los fondos desembolsados); Kuwait (1 por ciento); Perú (9 por ciento); y un proyecto de eliminación del consumo de metilbromuro en Guatemala (0 por ciento).

11. En el caso del plan de gestión de eliminación definitiva en el Ecuador (ECU/PHA/61/TAS/48, ECU/PHA/61/TAS/50, ECU/PHA/61/TAS/52), el PNUMA indicó que se había alcanzado un consumo cero de CFC desde el 1 de diciembre de 2010. Se ha culminado también una auditoria independiente sobre el consumo de 2009 y 2010 CFC. El país dio prioridad a los proyectos de inversión y no a la asistencia técnica para poder cumplir con sus obligaciones contraídas en virtud del Protocolo Montreal, al tiempo que reducía a un mínimo las repercusiones en la economía local. Se han vuelto a redactar proyectos de actividades y se han comprometido de nuevo plenamente recursos para mantener el momento alcanzado. Tales actividades y recursos se han redirigido, no solo para mantener el nivel de consumo cero de CFC sino principalmente para mantener la vigilancia del consumo de HCFC e impedir una nueva demanda de los mismos, introduciendo para ello una tecnología alternativa a los HCFC. El plan anual de explotación para 2012 y el plan de abastecimiento han sido elaborados por la Dependencia Nacional de Ozono con ayuda de las orientaciones del equipo del Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento. El examen del consumo de 2011 por parte de un auditor independiente está en curso. El PNUMA recordó también que el plan de gestión de eliminación de HCFC en el Ecuador fue aprobado en la 65ª Reunión, lo que alentó el empleo del resto de los fondos para el plan de gestión de eliminación definitiva a fin de simplificar la eliminación del consumo de HCFC, así como para mantener el consumo de CFC a cero. El PNUMA explicó también que el desembolso de los fondos va en función de las prescripciones de los gobiernos. No obstante, y como consecuencia de los cambios en el seno de los gobiernos, el régimen de desembolso no pudo mejorarse. El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno solicitar a la 68ª reunión un informe adicional sobre la situación para vigilar los regímenes altos/bajos de desembolso para los APA en el Ecuador.

12. Solo 1 757 EUA de los 240 000 EUA aprobados han sido desembolsados para el plan de gestión de eliminación definitiva en Kuwait (KUW/PHA/52/TAS/10). El PNUMA y la Dependencia Nacional de Ozono han acordado incorporar el resto de los fondos remanentes sin desembolsar del plan de gestión de eliminación definitiva y trasvasarlo al plan de gestión de eliminación de HCFC, en especial para atajar las actividades relacionadas con las actualizaciones de políticas y el sector de servicio y mantenimiento.

13. En lo tocante al plan de eliminación de CFC en el Perú (PER/PHA/55/TAS/42), el PNUMA indicó que él mismo y el PNUD habían negociado con el país en cuestión al respecto de reanudar la ejecución del plan de gestión de eliminación definitiva. El acuerdo relativo al plan de gestión de eliminación definitiva se había alcanzado entre el PNUMA, la oficina del PNUD del Perú y el Ministerio de Producción. Ello posibilitó que la administración del fondo, y la de todos los fondos, pudieran efectuar desembolsos al país sirviéndose de la oficina del PNUD del Perú. El PNUMA llevó a cabo la capacitación del nuevo equipo de la Dependencia Nacional de Ozono, a lo que asistieron tanto el PNUD como la ONUDI. Se sigue manteniendo el cumplimiento de eliminación del consumo de CFC y el PNUMA continúa facilitando una estrecha vigilancia para asegurar la gestión del cumplimiento y la coordinación con la ONUDI a guisa de organización cooperante. En lo que respecta al plan de gestión de eliminación definitiva, y en especial en lo relativo al componente del PNUMA, todos los fondos se han desembolsado al país. Estos se transfirieron desde el PNUD y la compensación de la cuenta está en curso. Habrá de tenerse en cuenta que hubo un cambio de Gobierno en junio de 2011.

14. No se ha producido ningún desembolso para el plan de eliminación de Guatemala (GUA/FUM/59/TAS/39). El PNUMA indicó que la Dependencia Nacional de Ozono era la responsable de autorizar las importaciones de metilbromuro, así como de las cuotas internas, entre los cultivadores de melones para alcanzar los objetivos especificados en el acuerdo entre el país y el Fondo Multilateral. Se

celebraron reuniones de coordinación entre la Universidad y la Dependencia Nacional de Ozono para planificar las medidas a tomar al respecto de las alternativas al metilbromuro. El plan anual de explotación para 2012 y el plan de abastecimiento fueron preparados por dicha Dependencia bajo las orientaciones del equipo del Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento. El PNUMA explicó además que todo desembolso se efectúa por petición del gobierno y que el volumen del desembolso va en función de la naturaleza y del bajo nivel de intensidad de las actividades del proyecto. No obstante, se ha redactado un plan de acción para terminar el proyecto. El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno solicitar a la 68ª Reunión un informe adicional sobre la situación para vigilar el avance/bajos regímenes de nivel de desembolso con destino al APA de Guatemala.

#### *Acuerdos APA conexos a los HCFC*

15. El PNUMA se encuentra ejecutando 76 actividades correspondientes a planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC en 76 países. 29 de estos proyectos se aprobaron hace menos de un año. De todos estos, se han desembolsado fondos para 33 países.

16. Hace algo más de un año se aprobaron quince acuerdos respecto de los que no se ha registrado desembolso alguno, incluidos planes de eliminación de HCFC para Chile, Colombia, Dominica, Gabón (el), Guyana, Honduras, las Islas Marshall, los Estados Federados de Micronesia, Palau, Paraguay (el), Samoa, Santo Tomé y Príncipe, Swazilandia, y Timor-Leste. Las dificultades que han motivado el retraso del inicio o de los desembolsos para el proyecto y/o reducido la ejecución de los APA destinados a los planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC incluyen:

- Acuerdo sin firmar para Samoa.
- Demora en la firma del acuerdo para la Federación de Estados de Micronesia, las Islas Marshall) y Palau.
- Prescripciones gubernamentales al respecto de los desembolsos; casos de Chile y Colombia.
- Demora de la firma del acuerdo para el Paraguay, tras quedar programado el plan de gestión de eliminación de HCFC para 2012 a 2014.
- Demora de la firma del acuerdo y cambio de la composición de la plantilla de personal de la Dependencia Nacional del Ozono; caso de Timor-Leste.
- Racionalización de los recursos; caso de Honduras and Dominica.
- Cambios gubernamentales y falta de un oficial nacional responsable de la oficina de la Dependencia Nacional del Ozono; casos de Gabón (el), Guayana, y Santo Tomé y Príncipe.
- Demora del pago de fondos de la oficina local del PNUD a la Dependencia Nacional del Ozono a pesar de la autorización del PNUMA; caso de Swazilandia.

17. El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno solicitar a la 68ª Reunión más informes de la situación respecto de los 15 APA, con miras a los planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC de hace más de un año y para los que no se ha registrado desembolso alguno, y vigilar asimismo la firma del acuerdo de proyecto para uno de estos planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC, a saber: caso de Samoa.



**Proyectos de preparación, demostración y asistencia técnica para bancos de halones, fortalecimiento institucional y planes de gestión de refrigerantes,**

18. Los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional, los proyectos para planes de gestión de refrigerantes, bancos de halones y asistencia técnica, así como los proyectos de preparación y demostración no quedan sujetos a vigilancia alguna por la ausencia de informes de demoras en la implementación y, por lo tanto, no se ven sujetos a los procedimientos para la cancelación de proyectos. La Secretaría examinó la información que presentaron los organismos sobre la base de datos al respecto de los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades a fin de determinar si se necesitan más informes de situación.

Fortalecimiento institucional

19. El PNUMA se encuentra ejecutando 107 proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional en 100 países.

20. En lo tocante a Argelia (ALG/SEV/57/INS/69), se produjeron algunas demoras en 2011 como consecuencia de los cambios acaecidos en la Dependencia Nacional del Ozono. El oficial jefe de dicha dependencia fue suspendido de sus funciones a finales de 2010, estándose a la espera de nombrar uno nuevo. Sin embargo, el resto de los miembros integrantes de la Dependencia Nacional del Ozono reiniciaron la comunicación en septiembre de 2011 y el Gobierno de Argelia se encontraba en condiciones de cumplir con sus obligaciones básicas, tales como la recolección y notificación de los datos pertinentes al artículo 7 para 2010, así como la presentación del informe del programa de país. No se efectuó desembolso alguno durante 2011. Se prevé realizar una misión conjunta con la ONUDI. El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno solicitar un informe de situación adicional a la 68ª Reunión con objeto de vigilar la marcha de las actividades de ejecución dirigidas al proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional de Argelia (ALG/SEV/57/INS/69).

21. El acuerdo para Benin (BEN/SEV/62/INS/24) se envió en enero de 2012 para su firma. Con arreglo al PNUMA, la demora emana, a su vez, de la demora en la culminación de la fase anterior, lo que produce confusión en la redacción del informe sobre desembolsos. Se preveía que el primer desembolso se produjera en abril de 2012. El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno solicitar a la 68ª Reunión un informe adicional de situación con objeto de vigilar la firma del acuerdo con Benin para el proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (BEN/SEV/62/INS/24).

22. En lo tocante a Ecuador (ECU/SEV/59/INS/43), se está elaborando un plan de acción para que el proyecto culmine a finales de 2012. Se prevé que el Parlamento apruebe en 2012 la Enmienda de Beijing. El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno solicitar a la 68ª Reunión un informe adicional de situación al respecto de la entrega del instrumento de ratificación de la Enmienda de Beijing por parte del Gobierno del Ecuador.

23. En el caso de Etiopia (ETH/SEV/59/INS/20), el primer desembolso para la fase V del fortalecimiento institucional tuvo lugar en mayo de 2011. La Dependencia Nacional del Ozono ejecutó varios programas de concienciación en 2011, sirviéndose para ello de las emisoras de radio de Addis Abeba. Se dieron varias explicaciones públicas al respecto de la eliminación total del consumo de CFC. La Jornada Mundial del Ozono se celebró el 16 de septiembre de 2011 en los locales de la Oficina Nacional de Meteorología. Se difundieron las presentaciones conexas al Ozono y los productos químicos y tecnologías alternativos. La Dependencia Nacional del Ozono se encuentra supervisando la publicación oficial del reglamento y del sistema de concesión de licencias de SAO.

24. En el caso de Haití (HAI/SEV/59/INS/16), el PNUMA indicó que se mantiene la situación de cumplimiento de las prescripciones estipuladas en el Protocolo de Montreal. Indicó también que se

habían efectuado las correspondientes presentaciones de los datos atinentes a SAO ante las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo Multilateral. Se había notificado además un bajo régimen de ejecución como consecuencia de haberse sufrido cambios institucionales en el plano nacional, cambios gubernamentales y de haberse cambiado también el Oficial responsable de la Dependencia Nacional del Ozono. El país había asistido a todas las reuniones regionales de 2011. Las oficinas regionales del PNUMA para América Latina y el Caribe llevaron a cabo una misión de campo en enero de 2012 con objeto de conocer al nuevo Ministro y al Oficial responsable de la Dependencia Nacional del Ozono, y revisaron las actividades planificadas. El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno solicitar a la 68ª Reunión un informe adicional de situación al respecto del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional de Haití (HAI/SEV/59/INS/16) con objeto de supervisar la ejecución de las actividades del plan revisado.

25. El proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Mauritania (MAU/SEV/57/INS/23) ha estado paralizado desde 2009 y se encuentra a la espera de sufrir una auditoría de las actividades acometidas por el PNUMA en el país. La oficina regional del PNUMA visitó el país a finales de mayo de 2011 para debatir las cuestiones con la oficina regional del PNUD y el Gobierno. Dado que la situación de parálisis administrativa no se ha resuelto, no se ha ejecutado actividad alguna para este proyecto a lo largo de 2011. El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno instar al PNUMA y al Gobierno de Mauritania a ultimar los arreglos dirigidos a posibilitar la liberación de fondos de financiación destinados al fortalecimiento institucional en Mauritania (MAU/SEV/57/INS/23).

26. La ejecución de las actividades en Marruecos (MOR/SEV/59/INS/63) sufrió demoras como consecuencia de los atascos en el proceso de culminación de la fase anterior. Además, la Dependencia Nacional del Ozono no ha presentado un informe sobre la marcha de las actividades ni un informe de los desembolsos a pesar de los diversos recordatorios enviados por el PNUMA. El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno instar al Gobierno de Marruecos (MOR/SEV/59/INS/63) a que facilite los necesarios informes sobre la marcha de las actividades y de los desembolsos a fin de hacer posible la liberación de los fondos de financiación destinados al proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional.

27. En lo tocante al Perú (PER/SEV/37/INS/31), el PNUMA acordó con el Gobierno reiniciar la ejecución del fortalecimiento institucional. El PNUMA, la oficina del PNUD del Perú y el Ministerio de Producción firmaron un acuerdo destinado a ejecutar el proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional. Según el PNUMA, desde el 31 de diciembre de 2011 se han desembolsado todos los fondos al país por mediación de la oficina de país del PNUD. El PNUMA ha capacitado al nuevo equipo de la Dependencia Nacional del Ozono, y se han presentado los datos atinentes a las SAO ante las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo Multilateral. El instrumento de ratificación de la Enmienda de Beijing fue presentado ante el Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores. Se prevé la renovación del plan de fortalecimiento institucional en la 68ª Reunión. El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno solicitar a la 68ª Reunión un informe adicional de la situación al respecto de la entrega del instrumento de ratificación de la Enmienda de Beijing por parte del Gobierno del Perú.

28. El acuerdo para la ejecución del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Santo Tomé y Príncipe (STP/SEV/63/INS/20) se envió al país en marzo de 2012 para ser firmado. El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno solicitar a la 68ª Reunión un informe adicional sobre la situación en que se encuentra la firma del acuerdo para el proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional de Santo Tomé Príncipe (STP/SEV/63/INS/20).

29. En lo tocante al Yemen (YEM/SEV/59/INS/34), la Dependencia Nacional del Ozono no ha podido trabajar normalmente desde principios de 2011. Las actividades no pudieron ejecutarse en el campo como consecuencia de la situación conexas a la seguridad y a los disturbios. Dada esta situación, el país ha solicitado posponer la fecha de culminación de la fase VI hasta finales de 2012. El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno solicitar a la 68ª Reunión un informe adicional de la situación al respecto

de los progresos en el proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional en el Yemen (YEM/SEV/59/INS/34) habida cuenta de la situación de inseguridad del país.

#### Planes de gestión de refrigerantes

30. El PNUMA es el organismo de ejecución de uno de los planes de gestión de refrigerantes aprobados a finales de 2011 con objeto de supervisar las actividades en el Yemen (YEM/REF/37/TAS/19). El PNUMA indicó que el informe financiero definitivo seguía sin recibirse. El retraso se debe a la inestabilidad política y a los disturbios en el país, y el PNUMA efectúa el seguimiento del país para culminar el proyecto. El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno solicitar a la 68ª Reunión un informe adicional sobre la situación en que se encuentra el plan de gestión de refrigerantes en el Yemen (YEM/REF/37/TAS/19) con el fin de supervisar estrechamente el proyecto.

#### Asistencia técnica para los bancos de halones

31. El PNUMA tiene en curso una actividad en el plano mundial al respecto de los bancos de halones, denominada “estudio sobre los retos asociados con los bancos de halones en los países desarrollados” (GLO/HAL/52/TAS/281) que fue aprobada en julio de 2007. El PNUMA indicó que un asesor había elaborado un proyecto de documento. El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno instar al PNUMA a publicar el estudio en las fechas de la 68ª Reunión a fin de no tener que examinar el posible reembolso de los fondos del proyecto.

#### Preparación de proyecto del plan de gestión de eliminación definitiva

32. El PNUMA se encuentra actualmente ejecutando un proyecto de preparación del plan de gestión de eliminación definitiva en Angola (ANG/PHA/51/PRP/06) que fue aprobado en marzo de 2007. El PNUMA indicó que el the plan de gestión de eliminación definitiva se preparó pero no se presentó debido a las demoras en la ratificación de las enmiendas del Protocolo de Montreal y a la falta de reglamentos reguladores del consumo de las sustancias SAO. El Gobierno ya ha ratificado todas las enmiendas y ha aprobado todos los reglamentos relativos al consumo de SAO. Las actividades relativas al plan de gestión de eliminación definitiva se incluirán en el plan de gestión de eliminación de HCFC que está preparando el PNUMA. Se prevé completar el proyecto en abril de 2012.

#### Preparación de proyectos para planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC/relativos a los HCFC

33. El PNUMA tiene en curso 27 proyectos de preparación de planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC en 26 países. En el plano mundial, se aprobaron las actividades de 61 proyectos de preparación en 2008, 13 en 2009, 3 en 2010 y uno en 2011. Se han desembolsado los fondos para todos los proyectos de preparación.

34. Se han aprobado 16 planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC de los 27 proyectos de preparación de proyectos. Se están preparando o se encuentran en fase de culminación siete planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC para su presentación ante la 68ª Reunión para, a saber : Barbados, República Popular Democrática de Corea (la), Etiopía, Haití, Arabia Saudita (la), Uganda, y el Yemen. Se encuentra en curso la presentación de dos planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC presentados a la 67ª Reunión con destino a Eritrea y a la República Unida de Tanzania. Está en curso el plan de gestión de eliminación de HCFC en Mauritania para su presentación a la 68ª Reunión, si bien el estudio sobre el consumo de HCFC no se ha terminado aún. El plan de gestión de eliminación de HCFC para Bahrein se presentará a la 68ª Reunión.

35. En lo tocante a las actividades de preparación del proyecto en Bahrein (BAH/PHA/55/PRP/19), el PNUMA y la ONUDI siguen manteniendo consultas con la Dependencia Nacional del Ozono y con la empresa de equipos de acondicionamiento de aire del país para revisar el plan de gestión de eliminación de HCFC basándose en las observaciones de la 65ª Reunión. El PNUMA tiene previsto investigar de nuevo las tecnologías HC en cooperación con GIZ y volver a presentar el plan de gestión de eliminación de HCFC ante la 68ª Reunión.

36. En lo tocante a las actividades de preparación del proyecto para Barbados (BAR/PHA/55/PRP/18), el PNUMA informó que el Oficial de la Dependencia Nacional del Ozono había asistido a la reunión de la red en el mes de marzo de 2012 y había presentado un documento sobre los retos con los que se enfrenta el país para efectuar la preparación del plan de gestión de eliminación de HCFC. Dicho oficial realzó sin embargo que los datos han sido recolectados y que las partes interesadas son conscientes del calendario de eliminación estipulado por el Protocolo de Montreal. Se prevé presentar a la 68ª Reunión el plan de gestión de eliminación de HCFC.

37. En el caso de Etiopía (ETH/PHA/56/PRP/19), se ha culminado el sondeo nacional sobre el consumo de HCFC y se ha redactado el proyecto del plan de gestión de eliminación de HCFC. El taller para las partes interesadas dirigido a la validación del proyecto se impartió en noviembre de 2011. El país se encuentra culminando el documento del proyecto para su presentación al PNUMA.

38. En lo tocante a la preparación del proyecto para Haití (HAI/PHA/57/PRP/13), el PNUMA indicó que el país había sufrido un cambio de Gobierno en marzo de 2011; en noviembre de 2011 se nombró un nuevo oficial de la Dependencia Nacional de Ozono, y en diciembre de 2011 se estableció una nueva estructura administrativa para el Protocolo de Montreal. Según el PNUMA, el Gobierno informó de que la ratificación de la Enmienda de Beijing se culminaría en 2012. El instrumento de ratificación lo preparó el Ministerio del Medio Ambiente y se envió al Parlamento en enero de 2012 para que el mismo lo aprobara antes de transmitirlo a la Sede Central de las Naciones Unidas. El documento del plan de gestión de eliminación de HCFC ya se ha redactado y se prevé que se presente a la 68ª Reunión. Habrá de observarse que en los casos en los que las Partes no hayan ratificado las Enmiendas de Beijing, el Comité Ejecutivo ha instado a los países en cuestión a que lo hagan. El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno solicitar a la 68ª Reunión un informe adicional de la situación tras la entrega del instrumento de ratificación de la Enmienda de Beijing por parte del Gobierno de Haití si el plan de gestión de eliminación de HCFC no llegara a presentarse.

39. En lo tocante a las actividades para la preparación del proyecto destinado a Mauritania (MAU/PHA/55/PRP/20), el PNUMA notificó, como se indicó *supra*, que el punto muerto administrativo sigue sin resolverse. El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno instar al PNUMA y al Gobierno de Mauritania a que finalicen los arreglos necesarios para habilitar la preparación del proyecto del plan de gestión de eliminación de HCFC.

40. En lo tocante a las actividades de preparación del proyecto para la Arabia Saudita (SAU/PHA/55/PRP/06), el PNUMA informó de que la culminación de la propuesta para el plan de gestión de eliminación de HCFC queda a la espera de recibir la aportación de la ONUDI sobre los componentes específicos del proyecto. Se prevé que el plan de gestión de eliminación de HCFC se presente a la 68ª Reunión.

41. En el caso de Uganda (UGA/PHA/56/PRP/14), ya se ha terminado el estudio sobre el consumo de HCFC. La Dependencia Nacional del Ozono organizó el taller de las partes interesadas para validar el plan de gestión de eliminación de HCFC. El primer proyecto del mismo se elaboró ya y lo están examinando las partes interesadas antes de proceder a su presentación al PNUMA.

42. En lo concerniente a las actividades de preparación del proyecto para el Yemen (YEM/PHA/55/PRP/30), se prevé que la situación de inseguridad mejore a lo largo de 2012 y permita al personal y a los peritos de la PNUMA/UNIDO desplazarse al país para finalizar la propuesta del plan de gestión de eliminación de HCFC. Está previsto que el plan de gestión de eliminación de HCFC se presente a la 68ª Reunión.

43. El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno solicitar a la 68ª Reunión los informes adicionales de estado sobre las actividades de preparación del proyecto de plan de gestión de eliminación de HCFC en Barbados, la República Popular Democrática de Corea, Etiopía, Haití, Mauritania, Arabia Saudita (Ia), Uganda y Yemen si estos proyectos se presentan ante la 68ª Reunión y nuevamente en Bahrein si así no ocurriera.

### **Otros proyectos individuales**

44. La presente sección aborda las demoras de ejecución y observaciones sobre proyectos específicos que aún no han sido clasificados con tales demoras, si bien parecen sufrir de dificultades de ejecución.

#### Demoras en la ejecución

45. Son cuatro los proyectos con demoras de ejecución sometidos a la vigilancia del Comité Ejecutivo, a saber: (EUR/SEV/57/TAS/08, EUR/SEV/60/TAS/09, GLO/REF/48/TAS/275 y KUW/PHA/57/TAS/15). Uno de estos proyectos fue también clasificado con demoras en la ejecución en 2010. En 2011 el PNUMA presentaron menos proyectos clasificados como con demoras en su ejecución que en 2010, fechas en las que fueron cinco los proyectos clasificados como tal.

46. El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno tomar nota de que el PNUMA tiene cuatro proyectos clasificados como con demoras en la ejecución, incluido uno que estaba clasificado como tal en el pasado año, y que un informe sobre estos proyectos debería presentarse a la 68ª Reunión.

#### Proyectos de enfriadores

47. El PNUMA se encuentra ejecutando un proyecto en el plano mundial sobre enfriadores, a saber “Programa de asistencia mundial en el sector de enfriadores” (GLO/REF/48/TAS/275). Este proyecto se aprobó en abril de 2006 y el 50 por ciento de los fondos aprobados ya se ha desembolsado. El PNUMA indicó que la recolección de información técnica, comercial y sobre políticas y criterios para el sitio Web y demás productos de información se encontraba en curso. Se están explorando las opciones con ASHRAE en lo tocante a los planteamientos para finalizar los restantes componentes del proyecto. La ejecución del proyecto se culminará a fechas de julio de 2012.

#### Proyectos relativos a inhaladores de dosis medidas

48. El PNUMA se encuentra ejecutando un proyecto sobre la estrategia de transición de los inhaladores de dosis medidas en India (IND/ARS/56/TAS/425). Dicho proyecto se aprobó en noviembre de 2008 y el 39 por ciento de los fondos ya se han difundido. El PNUMA señaló que había organizado una visita de la delegación china sobre inhaladores de dosis medidas a la India para que tuviera lugar del 23 al 25 de mayo de 2011. La delegación celebró una amplia gama de conversaciones con los responsables indios de la toma de decisiones y con el sector de inhaladores de dosis medidas para aprender de las estrategias de agilización de la eliminación de los CFC empleadas en el sector de dichos inhaladores. El país planifica otro programa de concienciación enmarcado en este proyecto que se ejecutará en abril/mayo de 2012. La culminación de este proyecto está planificada para noviembre de 2013.

#### Proyecto de asistencia técnica para HCFC

49. El PNUMA se encuentra ejecutando dos proyectos de asistencia técnica para la eliminación del consumo de metilbromuro en el Ecuador (ECU/FUM/65/TAS/56), así como en Trinidad y Tobago (TRI/FUM/65/TAS/28). Estos proyectos se aprobaron en noviembre de 2011. El PNUMA señaló que el plan anual de explotación para 2012 y el plan de abastecimiento habían sido preparados por la Dependencia Nacional del Ozono bajo las orientaciones del equipo del programa de asistencia al cumplimiento.

#### Red relativa a legislaciones/reglamentos reguladores/ejecución

50. El PNUMA se encuentra ejecutando dos actividades regionales conexas a la red relativa a legislaciones/reglamentos reguladores/ejecución en la región de Europa y el Asia Central (EUR/SEV/57/TAS/08 and EUR/SEV/60/TAS/09). Estas actividades se culminarán en diciembre de 2012.

#### Proyecto de demostración y destrucción de SAO

51. El PNUMA se encuentra ejecutando una actividad en el sector de destrucción de SAO para Nepal (NEP/DES/59/TAS/27). Se han desembolsado 113 901 \$EUA de los 157 200 \$EUA aprobados. El organismo aconsejó que la licitación había culminado y que el proceso de la entrega del equipo ya se había tramitado. El PNUMA se encuentra trabajando en la finalización del proyecto.

#### Proyectos de verificación de planes de gestión de eliminación definitiva

52. El PNUMA se encuentra ejecutando dos proyectos de verificación de planes de gestión de eliminación definitiva que fueron aprobados en abril de 2009. No se ha desembolsado fondo alguno para el proyecto de Kuwait (KUW/PHA/57/TAS/15). El PNUMA indicó que los fondos para el informe de verificación se emplearán en el marco del plan de gestión de eliminación de HCFC de Kuwait junto con otros saldos remanentes procedentes del plan de gestión de eliminación definitiva tal y como se aprobó en la 66ª Reunión. La Secretaría informó al PNUMA de que estos fondos sólo pueden utilizarse para la verificación del plan de gestión de eliminación definitiva y no pueden transferirse para actividades conexas al plan de gestión de eliminación de HCFC.

53. En lo tocante al proyecto de verificación del plan de gestión de eliminación definitiva de Zambia (ZAM/PHA/57/TAS/25), el 70 por ciento de los fondos aprobados ya han sido desembolsados. El PNUMA informó de que el país redactó un proyecto de informe de verificación y efectuó un taller de un día de duración para que las partes interesadas lo examinaran. El informe de verificación se ha presentado ante el PNUMA para su examen y la toma de medias ulteriores. Se prevé que este proyecto culmine en diciembre de 2012.

54. El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno instar al PNUMA a presentar los informes de verificación de los planes de gestión de eliminación definitiva pendientes para Kuwait y Zambia a la mayor brevedad posible.

#### Movilización de recursos para la financiación

55. El PNUMA se encuentra ejecutando un proyecto de movilización de recursos que fue aprobado en abril de 2011 (GLO/SEV/63/TAS/308). Este organismo indicó que estaba planificando llevar a cabo las actividades de movilización de recursos partiendo a un plan de gestión de eliminación de HCFC ya en

curso, una vez se hubieran culminado las actividades del primer tramo. Se prevé que el proyecto culmine en marzo de 2013.

### Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento

56. El PNUMA facilitó un análisis pormenorizado de la marcha de las actividades de su programa de asistencia al cumplimiento mundial y región a región. El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno recordar que la Decisión 66/16 sobre sistematización y racionalización de la presentación de informes sobre la marcha de las actividades pidió al PNUMA que presentara su informe anual detallado sobre la marcha de las actividades relativo a las actividades del Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento ante la tercera reunión anual, en el marco de la aprobación anual de dicho programa de asistencia, y que identificara cualquier impedimento a la ejecución de los proyectos del Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento en su Informe anual sobre la marcha de las actividades y financiero.

57. En lo tocante a la 67ª Reunión, el PNUMA facilitó un informe sobre gastos con arreglo al presupuesto del Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento en su informe sobre la marcha de las actividades del 1 de mayo de 2011. El Cuadro 2 que se recoge *infra* recoge los gastos (desembolsos más obligaciones) para París y sus regiones clasificándolo por categorías de mayor costo.

Cuadro 2

#### GASTOS DEL PROGRAMA DE ASISTENCIA AL CUMPLIMIENTO DE 2011 PARA PARIS Y SUS REGIONES (\$EUA)

Categorías	Lugares	PAC 2011 aprobado por el Comité Ejecutivo en la 62ª Reunión	Desembolso	Obligaciones	Gasto	Porcentaje del total
Plantilla de personal	París	1 940 000	1 546 578	19 168	1 565 745	66,1
	Región:	4 189 000	4 153 822	59 807	4 213 629	
	<b>Total parcial</b>	<b>6 129 000</b>	<b>5 700 399</b>	<b>78 975</b>	<b>5 779 374</b>	
Total parcial	París	382 000	167 149	105 930	273 079	10,7
	Región:	456 000	416 077	244 500	660 577	
	<b>Total parcial</b>	<b>838 000</b>	<b>583 226</b>	<b>350 430</b>	<b>933 656</b>	
Capacitación	París	32 000	1 376	684	2 061	13,3
	Región:	1 058 000	1 042 290	118 216	1 160 506	
	<b>Total parcial</b>	<b>1 090 000</b>	<b>1 043 666</b>	<b>118 900</b>	<b>1 162 567</b>	
Partida de equipo y locales	París	0	0	0	0	5,9
	Región:	606 000	457 950	57 110	515 061	
	<b>Total parcial</b>	<b>606 000</b>	<b>457 950</b>	<b>57 110</b>	<b>515 061</b>	
Varios	París	33 000	37 535	6 208	43 743	4,0
	Región:	311 000	234 123	71 263	305 386	
	<b>Total parcial</b>	<b>344 000</b>	<b>271 658</b>	<b>77 471</b>	<b>349 130</b>	
<b>Total parcial París</b>		<b>2 387 000</b>	<b>1 752 638</b>	<b>131 990</b>	<b>1 884 628</b>	<b>21,6</b>
<b>Total parcial Regiones</b>		<b>6 620 000</b>	<b>6 304 262</b>	<b>550 896</b>	<b>6 855 158</b>	<b>78,4</b>

Categorías	Lugares	PAC 2011 aprobado por el Comité Ejecutivo en la 62ª Reunión	Desembolso	Obligaciones	Gasto	Porcentaje del total
<b>Total de gastos directos de los proyectos</b>		<b>9 007 000</b>	<b>8 056 900</b>	<b>682 886</b>	<b>8 739 786</b>	n.c.
<b>Gastos de apoyo a los programas (8%)</b>		<b>720 560</b>	<b>644 552</b>	<b>54 631</b>	<b>699 183</b>	n.c.
<b>Suma total</b>		<b>9 727 560</b>	<b>8 701 452</b>	<b>737 517</b>	<b>9 438 969</b>	n.c.

58. El Cuadro 2 muestra que el 78,4 por ciento de los gastos del Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento se atribuye a las regiones. La oficina de París tiene una plantilla formada por ocho profesionales y siete auxiliares. Las oficinas regionales tienen una plantilla formada por 19 profesionales y 15 auxiliares financiados por el Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento. El Cuadro recoge además la distribución entre las actividades programáticas y la plantilla de personal y los costos de apoyo al mismo. El 68 por ciento del presupuesto del Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento está destinado al personal y al apoyo al mismo.

59. Los fondos que se aprueben anualmente para el Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento pero que no se hayan gastado se reembolsarán al Fondo Multilateral para su reprogramación durante la segunda reunión del Comité Ejecutivo en el año siguiente al año para el que fueron aprobados (Decisión 35/36 d)). De los 9 007 000 \$EUA aprobados para el presupuesto del Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento de 2011, el informe recogió gastos por un valor total de 8 739 786 \$EUA, incluidos 8 056 900 \$EUA en desembolsos y 682 886 \$EUA en obligaciones. Todo ello deja un saldo de 267 214 \$EUA más 21 377 \$EUA en concepto de honorarios para los organismos. El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno tomar nota del informe de gastos para el presupuesto del Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento y devolución de fondos de conformidad con la Decisión 35/36 d);

## RECOMENDACIONES

60. El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno:

- a) Tomar nota de:
  - i) El informe sobre la marcha de las actividades del PNUMA que figura en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/13;
  - ii) Que siguen existiendo cuantiosos saldos correspondientes a diversos proyectos dedicados a actividades de eliminación de CFC, como se recoge en el Cuadro 1 del documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/13;
  - iii) Que el PNUMA tiene cuatro proyectos clasificados como con demoras en la ejecución, incluido uno que estaba clasificado como tal el pasado año, y que un informe sobre estos proyectos debería presentarse a la 68ª Reunión;
  - iv) El informe de gastos para el presupuesto del Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento de 2011 y la devolución de fondos conforme a la Decisión 35/36 d);



- b) Instar:
- i) Al PNUMA y al Gobierno de Mauritania a que finalicen los arreglos para posibilitar la liberación de fondos para el proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional en Mauritania (MAU/SEV/57/INS/23);
  - ii) Al Gobierno de Marruecos a que facilite los informes pertinentes sobre gastos y sobre la marcha de las actividades a fin de habilitar la liberación de fondos para su proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (MOR/SEV/59/INS/63);
  - iii) Al PNUMA y al Gobierno de Mauritania para posibilitar la finalización de la preparación del proyecto del plan de gestión de eliminación de HCFC en el país (MAU/PHA/55/PRP/20);
  - iv) Al PNUMA a que publique el “estudio sobre los retos asociados con los bancos de halones en los países desarrollados” en el plano mundial (GLO/HAL/52/TAS/281) para las fechas de celebración de la 68ª Reunión a fin de no tener que sopesar la posible devolución de los fondos del proyecto;
  - v) Al PNUMA a que presente los informes de verificación de planes de gestión de eliminación definitiva que tiene pendientes de entrega para Kuwait (KUW/PHA/57/TAS/15) y Zambia (ZAM/PHA/57/TAS/25) a la mayor brevedad posible;
- c) Pedir la presentación ante la 68ª Reunión de informes de situación adicionales para vigilar:
- i) La marcha de las actividades de los proyectos de los planes de eliminación de SAO o de CFC del Ecuador y del plan de eliminación del consumo de metilbromuro en Guatemala habida cuenta del hecho de que fueron aprobado hace más de un año y para los que se han desembolsado niveles de financiación inferiores al 10 por ciento;
  - ii) La firma del acuerdo para el proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional en Benin (BEN/SEV/62/INS/24) y en Santo Tomé y Príncipe (STP/SEV/63/INS/20);
  - iii) La entrega del instrumento de ratificación de la Enmienda de Beijing por parte de los Gobiernos del Ecuador, Haití y el Perú;
  - iv) La ejecución de las actividades del plan revisado par el proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional en Haití (HAI/SEV/59/INS/16);
  - v) La marcha de las actividades para el proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional en el Yemen (YEM/SEV/59/INS/34) habida cuenta de la situación de inseguridad en el país, y en Argelia (ALG/SEV/57/INS/69) dado que no se ha producido ningún desembolso en 2011;
  - vi) El cierre del plan de gestión de refrigerantes para el Yemen (YEM/REF/37/TAS/19);

- vii) Las actividades de preparación de proyecto para el plan de gestión de eliminación de HCFC en Barbados (BAR/PHA/55/PRP/18), Etiopía (ETH/PHA/56/PRP/19), Haití (HAI/PHA/57/PRP/13), Mauritania (MAU/PHA/55/PRP/20), Arabia Saudita (la) (SAU/PHA/55/PRP/06), Uganda (UGA/PHA/56/PRP/14) y el Yemen (YEM/PHA/55/PRP/30) si dichos proyectos no se presentan ante la 68ª Reunión ni en Bahrein (BAH/PHA/55/PRP/19) si el proyecto se vuelve a presentar ante la 68ª Reunión;
- viii) Los planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC con cuestiones conexas a:
  - a. El acuerdo sin firmar para Samoa;
  - b. La demora de la firma del acuerdo para el Estado Federado de Micronesia, las Islas Marshall y Palau;
  - c. Las prescripciones del Gobierno para efectuar los desembolsos en los casos de Chile y Colombia;
  - d. La demora de la firma del acuerdo para el Paraguay, teniendo en cuenta los fondos de financiación del plan de gestión de eliminación de HCFC programados para 2012 a 2014;
  - e. La demora de la firma del acuerdo y el cambio de la composición de los componentes integrantes de la plantilla de la Oficina Nacional del Ozono (Dependencia Nacional del Ozono) en el caso de Timor-Leste;
  - f. La racionalización de los recursos para Honduras y Dominica;
  - g. Los cambios en el Gobierno y/o la falta de un Oficial Nacional del Ozono para Gabón (el), Guayana, y Santo Tomé y Príncipe; y
  - h. La demora en el pago de los fondos por parte de la oficina local del PNUD a la Dependencia Nacional del Ozono a pesar de la autorización del PNUMA en fechas tempranas para el caso de Swazilandia.

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Annex I

UNEP PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION BY COUNTRY

Country	Estimated Funds Disbursed in 2011 (US\$)	Funds Disbursed in 2011 (US\$)	Percentage of Funds Disbursed over Estimation in 2011	Percentage of Planned Projects Completed in 2011
Afghanistan	74,982	158,750	212%	100%
Albania	129,624	81,002	62%	100%
Algeria	205,050	0	0%	0%
Angola	5,000	37,725	755%	0%
Antigua and Barbuda	87,158	27,419	31%	0%
Argentina	0	0		
Armenia	31,515	13,000	41%	0%
Bahamas (the)	132,036	20,332	15%	0%
Bahrain	362,087	63,671	18%	0%
Bangladesh	213,170	213,170	100%	100%
Barbados	195,204	88,252	45%	100%
Belize	134,906	44,500	33%	50%
Benin	146,334	114,334	78%	100%
Bhutan	58,229	41,485	71%	100%
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	39,434	39,434	100%	0%
Botswana	111,346	24,044	22%	0%
Brunei Darussalam	138,237	92,237	67%	100%
Burkina Faso	204,228	139,728	68%	
Burundi	174,042	90,589	52%	50%
Cambodia	122,181	113,167	93%	100%
Cameroon	111,523	69,766	63%	0%
Cape Verde	100,033	13,036	13%	67%
Central African Republic (the)	189,130	77,807	41%	50%
Chad	112,213	61,460	55%	0%
Chile	69,719	21,066	30%	
China	239,437	64,877	27%	100%
Colombia	50,000	0	0%	
Comoros (the)	70,347	42,156	60%	100%
Congo (the)	82,051	53,069	65%	67%
Cook Islands	95,000	71,750	76%	100%
Costa Rica	0	0		
Cote d'Ivoire	173,071	36,940	21%	0%
Croatia	52,707	35,000	66%	100%
Cyprus	0	0		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the)	194,878	143,273	74%	100%
Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)	248,597	219,806	88%	100%
Djibouti	126,655	34,514	27%	20%
Dominica	223,681	30,962	14%	75%
Dominican Republic (the)	164,333	99,000	60%	100%
Ecuador	443,422	58,998	13%	0%
El Salvador	50,394	22,029	44%	50%
Equatorial Guinea	208,564	137,286	66%	33%
Eritrea	144,103	89,103	62%	0%
Ethiopia	124,661	39,500	32%	0%
Fiji	60,000	24,000	40%	
Gabon	191,583	46,159	24%	100%
Gambia (the)	54,092	13,592	25%	100%

Country	Estimated Funds Disbursed in 2011 (US\$)	Funds Disbursed in 2011 (US\$)	Percentage of Funds Disbursed over Estimation in 2011	Percentage of Planned Projects Completed in 2011
Georgia	0	0		
Ghana	0	0		
Global	10,504,763	9,219,915	88%	33%
Grenada	203,946	38,154	19%	0%
Guatemala	294,094	46,572	16%	33%
Guinea	1,000	19,500	1950%	100%
Guinea-Bissau	90,895	46,264	51%	75%
Guyana	120,030	36,746	31%	100%
Haiti	301,544	86,819	29%	0%
Honduras	158,677	78,541	49%	50%
India	24,320	-65,678	-270%	100%
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	12,944	16,237	125%	100%
Iraq	1,137,173	176,189	15%	50%
Jamaica	60,000	24,000	40%	
Kenya	151,667	37,800	25%	
Kiribati	13,000	28,250	217%	100%
Kuwait	477,154	70,291	15%	40%
Kyrgyzstan	156,133	97,003	62%	100%
Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	40,630	2,146	5%	100%
Lebanon	0	0		
Lesotho	79,419	51,500	65%	0%
Liberia	5,000	26,713	534%	100%
Madagascar	130,793	78,480	60%	67%
Malawi	83,437	58,096	70%	50%
Malaysia	0	0		
Maldives	333,394	59,633	18%	
Mali	17,694	57,177	323%	0%
Malta	0	0		
Marshall Islands (the)	13,000	30,000	231%	100%
Mauritania	248,853	9,130	4%	20%
Mauritius	60,000	0	0%	0%
Micronesia (Federated States of)	18,000	0	0%	100%
Mongolia	37,801	89,096	236%	100%
Morocco	194,202	0	0%	0%
Mozambique	61,522	18,985	31%	50%
Myanmar	136,866	123,981	91%	100%
Namibia	46,811	19,811	42%	0%
Nauru	21,000	16,000	76%	0%
Nepal	174,282	112,012	64%	50%
Nicaragua	221,987	125,579	57%	25%
Niger (the)	26,757	24,212	90%	100%
Nigeria	0	0		
Niue	24,000	42,625	178%	100%
Oman	30,000	19,000	63%	100%
Pakistan	211,494	47,578	22%	100%
Palau	24,000	24,000	100%	100%
Panama	81,453	89,916	110%	100%
Papua New Guinea	0	0		
Paraguay	189,395	113,875	60%	100%
Peru	249,129	79,848	32%	33%
Philippines (the)	0	54,340		
Qatar	135,000	29,000	21%	33%

Country	Estimated Funds Disbursed in 2011 (US\$)	Funds Disbursed in 2011 (US\$)	Percentage of Funds Disbursed over Estimation in 2011	Percentage of Planned Projects Completed in 2011
Region: AFR	23,360	14,000	60%	100%
Region: ASP	357,599	334,829	94%	100%
Region: EUR	43,971	3,000	7%	0%
Region: LAC	44,872	0	0%	100%
Republic of Moldova (the)	106,616	43,194	41%	100%
Rwanda	171,126	60,617	35%	67%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	149,412	54,675	37%	0%
Saint Lucia	109,059	61,642	57%	0%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	123,929	69,039	56%	80%
Samoa	14,000	14,000	100%	100%
Sao Tome and Principe	73,321	16,120	22%	100%
Saudi Arabia	618,543	376,657	61%	0%
Senegal	86,170	87,170	101%	100%
Serbia	26,000	0	0%	
Seychelles	15,000	34,500	230%	100%
Sierra Leone	268,053	68,986	26%	50%
Solomon Islands	13,000	41,250	317%	100%
Somalia	84,902	42,595	50%	100%
Sri Lanka	131,531	50,975	39%	
Sudan (the)	240,102	76,102	32%	100%
Suriname	169,190	79,401	47%	50%
Swaziland	192,538	63,055	33%	67%
Syrian Arab Republic	117,437	0	0%	
Thailand	0	0		
Timor-Leste	85,000	78,226	92%	100%
Togo	208,932	95,335	46%	100%
Tonga	48,000	60,750	127%	100%
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0		
Turkmenistan	77,000	60,000	78%	
Tuvalu	86,256	110,131	128%	100%
Uganda	43,762	773	2%	0%
United Republic of Tanzania (the)	123,000	71,000	58%	0%
Uruguay	0	0		
Vanuatu	91,000	65,250	72%	100%
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	44,500	5,881	13%	
Vietnam	0	59,488		100%
Yemen	491,998	78,988	16%	20%
Zambia	128,196	48,650	38%	0%
Zimbabwe	180,952	82,729	46%	100%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>27,536,543</b>	<b>16,676,332</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>58%</b>

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**UNEP  
PROGRESS AND FINANCIAL  
REPORT**

**1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2011**

**Presented to the  
67<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee  
of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation  
Of the Montreal Protocol**



**United Nations Environment Programme**

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## INTRODUCTION

1. This document, as submitted for the consideration of the 67<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, represents a Progress and Financial Report on the Montreal Protocol related operations of the United Nations Environment Programme during the year 2011.
2. It reports on services that UNEP provided to Article 5 countries during the period in accordance with UNEP's 2011-2014 Business Plan, which was endorsed by the 63<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the Executive Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/10), and in line with UNEP's vision and approach for CAP for 2011, which was endorsed by the Executive Committee through its approval of UNEP's Work Programme/CAP Budget in Decision 62/24. The former document identified the three parallel tracks of assistance UNEP followed for delivering assistance to Article 5 countries in 2011:
  - Track 1: Enhance the capacity for implementing new responsibilities related to the HCFC phase out by taking other environmental advantages including climate change into account.
  - Track 2: Ensure that countries are prepared for achieving compliance with the 2013 and 2015 control measures for HCFCs and methyl bromide.
  - Track 3: Strengthen the institutional capacity of Article 5 countries to ensure sustainable compliance of phase out targets already met (including CFCs, halons and CTC).
3. The focus and orientation of UNEP's work in 2011 continued to be defined by the evolving needs of Article 5 countries as they progress in their implementation of the Montreal Protocol, and as they meet and sustain compliance with specific obligations.
4. As laid out in the Business Plan, UNEP's specific objectives for 2011 were to:

### Track 1

*Objective 1*: Help Article 5 countries make a quick start on the HCFC phase out.

*Objective 2*: 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.

*Objective 3*: Promote and enhance inter-regional and intra-region information exchange and cooperation in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

### Track 2

*Objective 4*: Assist countries to incorporate HCFCs into their national import/export licensing systems and to lay the foundations for quota systems.

*Objective 5*: Support Article 5 countries in progressively reducing their methyl bromide and TCA (1,1,1-trichloroethane) consumption towards the full phase out by 2015.

### Track 3

*Objective 6*: Assist specific Article 5 countries to address actual or potential non-compliance with the past 2010 control measures.

*Objective 7*: Ensure that the phase out already achieved in Article 5 countries will sustain after 2010 (CFCs in remaining refrigeration and air conditioning and MDI applications, and halon and CTC consumption).



*Objective 8:* Support the development of regional/sub-regional approaches to address problems of common concern related to refrigeration, illegal ODS trade, ODS destruction and other topics of concern to Article\_5 countries.

*Objective 9:* Pursue universal ratification of the Montreal Protocol Amendments, and comprehensive national ODS control policies. \

5. In 2011, UNEP continued to use the following compliance-oriented approach for its operations:
  - Provide prioritized assistance to those countries declared in non-compliance as well as those countries formulating and implementing their national action plans to return to compliance;
  - Organise and participate in joint missions with other Implementing Agencies, Secretariats and other high level officials to targeted countries in non-compliance to address specific compliance issues;
  - Consult countries that according to their reported Article 7 data are at risk of non-compliance to identify problems and appropriate solutions, and to deliver required urgent assistance;
  - Conduct analyses of the trends in reported data and use them as an early warning tool to help detect potential difficulties well in advance and to offer necessary advice;
  - Provide continuous support to those countries that have recently returned to compliance to help maintain the achieved status;
  - Offer technical and policy assistance to countries in good standing to help maintain a steady pace of phase-out;
  - Offer support to countries with zero consumption levels and/or zero baselines to help prevent growth in consumption where relevant;
  - Coordinate and collaborate closely with the other Implementing Agencies and bilateral agencies and the Ozone Secretariat to maximize the impact of assistance provided and avoid duplication.
6. Applying the above approach, UNEP offered assistance to a majority of Article 5 countries to achieve sustained compliance. UNEP prioritize and delivered assistance on the basis of countries' differentiated needs and priorities. In conformity with its mandate, UNEP dedicated most of its resources to addressing specific problems of low volume consuming countries (LVCs) and very low volume consuming countries (VLVCs). UNEP complemented, supported and backstopped 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.
7. In 2011, the objectives of the three-year Business Plan were accomplished through the combination of activities and projects at the national, regional and global levels as described below.
8. The following means were used in 2011 to achieve the above objectives:
  - Regional Networking of National Ozone Officers;
  - Information Clearinghouse;
  - Policy, technical and capacity building compliance services delivered through UNEP's Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP);
  - Implementation of non-investment projects for individual countries/regions.
9. In 2011, UNEP in cooperation with the other Implementing and Bilateral Agencies provided significant advisory and project implementation support to Article 5 countries that resulted in an overall high note of compliance with the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments by those countries.

## I. PROJECT APPROVALS AND EXPENDITURES

### A. ANNUAL SUMMARY DATA

10. From its inception in June 1991 until the end of December 2011, the Executive Committee of has approved 1,546 projects<sup>1</sup> for implementation by UNEP. The total funding approved plus adjustments (excluding PSC) for UNEP during the same period was US\$ 200,983,940 representing about 9% of the total funding allocations approved by the Multilateral Fund for the four Implementing Agencies.
11. During 2011, the Executive Committee approved 99 projects<sup>2</sup> for UNEP to implement. The total value of UNEP's approvals in 2011 was US\$ 18,016,302 plus programme support costs of US\$ 1,507,125. See Annex 1: Annual Summary provides details.

### B. INTEREST

12. The interest accrued from 1991-2011 was US\$ 9,123,614 as follows:

Year	Interest (US\$)
1991-2010	8,844,256
2011	279,358
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,123,614</b>

### C. SUMMARY DATA BY TYPE

13. Of the 1,546 projects<sup>3</sup> approved for UNEP from June 1991 until December 2011, 535 are time-sensitive Institutional Strengthening (IS) projects and 1,011 are objective-sensitive activities, including 546 technical assistance projects (TAS), 196 training projects (TRA), 94 Country Programmes (CPG) and 174 project preparations (PRP), including Refrigerant Management Plans (RMPs), Terminal Phase-out Management Plans (TPMPs), and HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) preparation.
14. The above data include 99 projects that the Executive Committee approved in 2011 to be implemented by UNEP. Of those, 32 are time-sensitive IS projects and 67 are objective-sensitive activities comprising 66 technical assistance projects, 1 project preparations and 0 training projects. See Annex 1: Summary Data by Projects Type.

## II. PROJECT COMPLETIONS SINCE LAST REPORT

### A. ODP PHASED OUT SINCE LAST REPORT

15. UNEP only implements non-investment projects (i.e. capacity building and technical assistance). Due to the nature of these projects, the directly-associated ODP phase out is either zero or small according to the approved projects. The cumulative ODP phase-out achieved as a result of all

<sup>1</sup> Figure does not include transferred or closed projects.

<sup>2</sup> Including the CAP budget for 2010

<sup>3</sup> Figure does not include transferred or closed projects.

completed UNEP projects to date is 1,537 ODP tonnes.

## **B. NON-INVESTMENT PROJECT COMPLETIONS SINCE LAST REPORT**

16. During 2011, UNEP completed 139 projects as follows:

- Institutional strengthening projects – 52
- Training projects - 4
- Technical assistance projects – 42
- Project preparation – 41
- Country Programme – 0.

17. The completion of projects by region was as follows:

- Africa - 52 projects;
- Asia and the Pacific - 48 projects;
- Latin America and the Caribbean - 27 projects;
- Europe and Central Asia - 5 projects project;
- West Asia - 6 projects;
- Global - 1 projects.

See Annex VII, Completed Non-Investment Projects for details.

## **III. GLOBAL AND REGIONAL ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS**

### **A. GLOBAL ACTIVITIES**

18. UNEP implemented the Montreal Protocol activities in Article 5 countries in 2011 through the Compliance Assistance Programme. The CAP staff implemented individual projects approved by the Executive Committee, and also provided Article 5 countries with compliance-related services such as Regional Networking, technical and policy advice, and information and capacity building services, which were funded from the annual CAP budget.
19. The CAP budget for the year 2011 was approved by the 62<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the Executive Committee (Executive Committee decision 62/24) at the amount of US\$ 9,007,000 plus programme support costs.
20. The 2011 CAP budget was used for salaries of CAP staff members, country-specific compliance services, operation of Regional/Sub-regional Networks, South-South cooperation, and the Information Clearinghouse as described below, as well as in Annex II Country-by-country CAP services and Annex VIII Report on expenditures under the CAP budget for 2011.

### **Staffing of the CAP**

- CAP Paris team: 6 full-time Professional staff, and 8 General Service staff (1 Professional and 1 General Service staff funded from Agency Fees);
- CAP Regional Network for Europe and Central Asia: 1 full time professional and 1 General Service staff coordinating the Regional Ozone Network for Europe & Central Asia;
- CAP Regional Office for Africa team: 4 Professional staff and 2 General Service staff;

- CAP Regional Office for Asia and Pacific team: 6 Professional staff and 4 General Service staff. (1 Professional staff member and 1 General Service staff funded through a bilateral contribution from the Government of Sweden);
- CAP Regional Office for West Asia team: 3 Professional staff and 2 General Service staff;
- CAP Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean team: 4 Professional staff and 3 General Service staff.

### **CAP Paris Coordination Team**

21. The CAP staff in Paris performed the following tasks in 2011:
- Overall management and guidance of the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP);
  - Representation of UNEP as an Implementing Agency in a number of key fora including the Executive Committee, Inter-Agency Coordination meetings, Meeting of the Parties, Open-ended Working Group, Implementation Committee, and main Regional Network meetings.
  - Coordination of the development, review and submission of annual Business Plan, Work Programme and Work Programme Amendments;
  - Development, submission, and monitoring of the CAP budget;
  - Coordination of the development, review and submission of individual project proposals submitted for funding.
  - Coordination of training/capacity building activities, ensuring consistent methodologies;
  - Development, management and reporting on the Information Clearinghouse function as part of UNEP's mandate under Article 11 of the Montreal Protocol;
  - Coordination of the relationships with the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, Ozone Secretariat, other Implementing Agencies and bilateral partners;
  - Provision of main link to the Executive Committee;
  - Provision of main link to other UNEP offices and headquarters.
  - Coordination and/or preparation of reports and information for submission to the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, meetings of the Open-Ended Working Group and the Implementation Committee as required;
  - Monitoring of all projects and activities of the programme, including those in the regions;
  - Maintenance and updating of the OzonAction Management Information System (oMIS) as a main monitoring tool of the programme;
  - Development of regular CAP Management Briefs;
  - Financial and progress reporting to the Executive Committee on all projects and activities of the programme, including those implemented in the regions;
  - Identification and facilitation of the exchange of information, ideas, practices, and outputs between the Regional CAP teams.
  - Recruitment of vacant CAP posts including review of job descriptions, interview processes and final selection in coordination with the respective CAP regional teams.
22. During 2011, UNEP developed and submitted its:
- 2011 - 2014 Business Plan
  - 2010 Progress and Financial Report
  - 2012 Work Programme/CAP budget
  - Work Programme Amendments to UNEP's 2011 Work Programme.
  - Various project submissions for funding

### **Monitoring of CAP operations**

23. The monitoring of implementation of UNEP's projects funded by the Multilateral Fund was performed using the programme-wide OzonAction Management Information System (oMIS). The system is web-based and is accessible to all regional CAP staff on a 24/7 basis. In oMIS, each approved project is assigned to a professional staff member (Activity Leader), who regularly reports on achieved milestones of the project through inputs to the system. oMIS helped improve the quality of monitoring and reporting of all projects under the CAP.
24. An annual meeting of the Regional Network Coordinators and three coordination conference calls per regional office were held to share progress and challenges as well as experiences and best practices. In addition to this attendance to Executive Committee meetings is rotated amongst Regional Coordinators providing an opportunity of the Paris CAP team to have consultations with the regions. In addition there was regular review and reporting of the financial expenditures of the different CAP regional teams.

### **Information Clearinghouse and public awareness activities**

25. UNEP provided an Information Clearinghouse service to National Ozone Units and other key stakeholders in Article 5 countries as per Article 11 of the Montreal Protocol. The emphasis of this service was on delivering or supporting information, communication and education (ICE) services that create action-oriented support to national compliance objectives related to the Montreal Protocol. UNEP delivered this service within the framework of the Communication Strategy for Global Compliance with the Montreal Protocol developed by UNEP. This strategy serves as a blue print - a basis for action – for the next ten years, primarily for OzonAction staff and CAP teams, but also for UNEP's regional information officers who play a very important role in promoting and acting in different regions for ICE efforts. All activities were linked to the blue print.
26. The Clearinghouse helped promote the overall visibility of the Montreal Protocol and Multilateral Fund implementation achievements through its core services (OzonAction Special Issue, websites and outreach activities) and it played a major supporting role for national and regional celebrations of the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer (16 September). The Clearinghouse services were performed by the Paris-based CAP team consisting of an Information Manager and a Documentation assistant. Their work was conducted in close cooperation with the other CAP teams (particularly the regional networks) as well as with UNEP's Division of Communication and Public Information (DCPI).

Further details of information activities and regional awareness initiatives are summarised in ANNEX V:

### **Capacity building activities**

#### ***Programme management support***

27. Programme management support was as follows: The Paris-based Capacity Building team was funded from the CAP budget contained in the approved 2011 UNEP Work Programme. In 2011, this team provided two types of 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 achievements in 2011 included:

**Capacity building services**

28. Capacity Building Publications for the HCFC Phase out: Completed, launched and distributed key HCFC-related publications:
- *Risk Assessment on Illegal Trade in HCFCs*; This report provides a summary of recent cases of illegal trade and the policy measures in place to combat HCFC smuggling. By considering market conditions for HCFCs and drawing parallels with the context and methods used by smugglers which led to chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) smuggling, the report provides an analysis of the risks of HCFC smuggling becoming entrenched and makes recommendations on how this illegal trade can be prevented.
  - *Barriers to the Use of Low GWP refrigerants in Developing Countries & Opportunities to Overcome These*; this report aims to identify and examine the barriers to the adoption of low global warming potential alternatives to HCFCs in developing countries, and to consider the various ways of overcoming these barriers.
  - *Guidance for NOUs for establishing HCFC quota systems and licensing systems* – this guidebook was researched and written by an expert consultant in consultation with NOUs and other stakeholders.
29. In addition the following are in preparation:
- *Update of existing Guide for National Ozone Officers* - this guide is being updated in consultation with other stakeholders to reflect new developments related to HCFCs, data reporting, and available in an online e-learning platform. Experts are retained and work is ongoing.
  - *Guidance for NOUs on successful enforcement strategies related to HCFC policies* – this guide is based on developed and developing country experiences. Experts are retained and work is ongoing.
30. *HCFC Help Centre*. Following the Parties' Decision XIX/6, UNEP launched the HCFC Help Centre (<http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction/topics/hcfc.asp>) in November 2007 with support from the Government of Sweden to serve as a core information source for Article 5 countries on issues concerning the accelerated phase out of HCFCs. This website gathers relevant information and guidance on policies, available technologies, partnerships and awareness activities and materials that could help countries and other relevant actors in the sector in their efforts to phase out the said substance. During 2011, the website's contents were updated on a regular basis.
31. *Information for NOUs about policies and technologies (particularly low- and zero-GWP energy efficient alternatives) to avoid or replace HCFCs through the web-based HCFC Help Centre*- The existing UNEP OzonAction HCFC Help Centre is being improved to develop this into a one-stop-gateway where relevant information and knowledge resources on HCFC phase-out can be easily accessed and shared by stakeholders using the latest Web 2.0 technologies and concepts allowing quick and easy access to information and knowledge on topics related to non-HCFC technologies, policies, lessons learned and case studies from countries during HCFC phase-out implementation, global directory of experts / consultants on HCFC phase-out implementation, and co-financing of the climate benefits, etc. Experts are retained and work is ongoing.
32. *Online secure platform for the Informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC) mechanism*.- The online system was designed and developed by UNEP in an effort to further facilitate and enhance the well accepted iPIC mechanism and provides iPIC participating countries with real-time 24-hour, 7-days a week, quick, easy, global and personalized access; centralized, one-stop, standardized and secured

repository of iPIC information sheet data. The iPIC-online system database has a repository of iPIC information sheets from 58 countries with more than 950 companies registered. More sheets are expected to be available and more companies registered as more countries participate in the iPIC procedure. Available at <http://www.unep.org/ozonaction/ipic>

33. *Facilitate programmatic activities for global partnerships to promote co-financing and engaging the private sector* - A proposal was developed for co-financing which the Executive Committee has approved.
34. *Online Customs Officers' Training Module*. UNEP and World Customs Organisation (WCO) have an ongoing cooperation agreement on capacity building of customs officers on the Montreal Protocol. As part of that agreement, UNEP and WCO had developed an e-learning module for training of customs officers. In 2011, this module has been created in finalised produced French, Spanish, and Russian versions of the e-learning module. The e-learning module is hosted in the WCO e-learning platform and is now available to customs officers in all WCO member countries. It has been outreach and marketed during 2011.
35. *Green Customs Initiative (GCI)*. The Green Customs Initiative, secured co-funding from Green Customs Partners and bilateral support outside the Multilateral Fund of approximately US\$ 670 000 for activities in 2010-12 (funding provided by the UN Development Account). This initiative was developed by UNEP (DTIE OzonAction and Chemicals and Division of Environmental Law and Conventions) in close collaboration with the Secretariats of the participating Multilateral Environmental Agreements (Basel, Montreal, Stockholm, Rotterdam, CITES, Cartagena) as well as Interpol, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the World Customs Organization and the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC). The Initiative is a partnership of international organisations cooperating to 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 relevant conventions and multilateral MEAs. Green Customs is designed to complement and enhance existing customs training efforts under the respective agreements (see <http://www.greencustoms.org> for more details). Through the GCI, capacity building on Montreal Protocol for customs officers was delivered in 2011 through eight sub-regional and national training workshops held around the world for officers from customs and enforcement administrations in 42 countries

#### ***Support to programme management***

36. Programme management support was as follows:
  - Provided core support for the overall development of Business Planning, Work Programme and Work Programme Amendments, CAP Budget, Progress Reporting and Implementation Delays.
  - Collected, monitored, reviewed and submitted on behalf of management project proposals and other inputs from the Regional CAP teams related to Executive Committee submissions.
  - Monitored and reported on all IS projects and Multi-Year Agreements implemented by UNEP.
  - Coordinated CAP's inputs to the Implementation Committee and participated in the 2011 Implementation Committee meetings.
  - Monitored and reported on CAP actions to support countries in actual or potential non-compliance.

- Provided support for monitoring, troubleshooting and supporting the HPMP preparation process across CAP to ensure steady speed of implementation and consistency across CAP teams.
- Provided internal review and coordinate external expert review as required for HPMP proposals to help ensure overall quality control of UNEP HPMP submissions.
- Updated internal guidelines for HCFC Management Plans and other HCFC-related issues.

## B. REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

37. In 2011, UNEP facilitated the operation of 10 Regional/Sub-regional Networks involving 147 members from developing countries, four countries with economies in transition, as well as 12 developed countries and the European Commission. These comprise:
- Europe and Central Asia (12 Article 5 countries with participation 7 GEF-funded CEIT countries in selected network activities and support from bilateral partners (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, European Union) as well as WCO, RILOs, EIA, SECI, OSCE, UNCTAD, IIR, AREA, ASHRAE and other industry partners.
  - English-speaking Africa (27 countries, with participation of Germany);
  - French-speaking Africa (26 countries, with participation of Canada, France and Switzerland);
  - Caribbean (14 countries, with participation of USA and Canada);
  - Latin America-South (10 countries, with participation of USA and Canada);
  - Latin America-Central (9 countries, with participation of USA and Canada);
  - South Asia (13 countries, with participation of Japan);
  - Southeast Asia (12 countries, with participation of Australia and Sweden);
  - West Asia (11 countries, with participation of France and Germany);
  - Pacific Island Countries (13 countries, with participation of Australia and Sweden).
38. Throughout 2011, the Paris Network team provided a monthly email update “Schedule of Network/Thematic Meetings” to improve the awareness of bilateral agencies, Implementing Agencies, and Secretariats about additions/modifications to dates and venues of upcoming Regional Network meetings, to facilitate their travel planning and participation in UNEP’s Networking activities. This information was also accessible via the OzonAction events webpage.
39. Major activities and achievements of the Regional Networks and the regional CAP teams are highlighted below. The completed list of services provided to Article 5 countries in 2011 is contained in Annex II.

### **Africa (ROA)**

40. In the framework of networking activities, the Africa CAP team guided countries in reporting data to both Secretariats following the latest reporting formats. Presentations on the latest reporting formats were made at all thematic meetings and joint meeting of the Regional Networks. Specific guidance was given during bilateral discussions with National Ozone Units that required specific assistance. The Multilateral Fund Secretariat and Ozone Secretariat were invited to the 2011 network meetings and were requested to make presentations on data reporting and other issues. The Ozone Secretariat attended all meetings and the MLF Secretariat sent presentations that were delivered by the CAP team. CAP teams prepared and circulated an update on each country’s compliance status and the benchmarks for subsequent compliance requirement.



41. During thematic meetings in 2011, the focus was on assessing countries compliance with the 2010 total phase out deadline. In addition countries were allowed to assess the status of preparation of approval of their HPMP and discussed the options for ensure countries meet the freeze in HCFC consumption in 2013.

***Compliance assistance – achieving ODS phase-out targets, and special assistance to countries in actual or potential non-compliance***

42. Throughout the year 2011, the ROA CAP team was involved in HPMP preparation and submission for approval. As of December 2011, the team had completed the preparation of 22 HPMPs out of the 31 HPMP for which UNEP received preparation funds as lead agency. The team continued monitoring the data submitted by countries in the region to check their compliance with 2010 phase out. CAP has been liaising with the OS on cases of countries where feedback was required. Network meetings throughout the year 2011 were used as forums to discuss separately with countries at risk of non-compliance. Bilateral discussions were also held with several countries, on this issue. Follow-ups carried out by the team led to the majority of countries reporting their 2010 data. No African country was found in non-compliance with regards to level of consumption of any ODS in 2010. Those subject to action plans have complied with the phase out schedule set by such action plans. Some countries from the region have requested a change in the data reported to the Ozone Secretariat and the CAP team is guiding them on the process to provide justifications to the Implementation Committee.

***Data reporting***

43. The Africa CAP team guided countries in reporting data to both Secretariats following the latest reporting formats. Presentations on the latest reporting formats were made at all thematic meetings and joint meeting of the Regional Networks throughout the year 2011. Specific guidance was given during bilateral discussions with National Ozone Units that required specific assistance. The Multilateral Fund Secretariat and Ozone Secretariat were invited to the 2011 network meetings and were requested to make presentations on data reporting and other issues. Ozone Secretariat attended all meetings and the MLF Secretariat sent presentations that were delivered by the CAP team. All African countries have reported their 2010 Article 7 data before the end of the year 2011 and were all in compliance with the total phase out CFC consumption.

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

44. The team liaised with the Ozone Secretariat and the concerned countries to ensure updates are provided in line with the recommendations of the Implementation Committee. Special assistance was provided in preparation for the 45rd and 46th Implementation Committee meetings and thereafter. After the last MOP the CAP conveyed the recommendations of the Implementation Committee and the MOP to the countries and advised them on the way forward. Most cases were related to requests for review HCFC consumption for past year and baseline years.

***Ratification***

45. The CAP has been guiding NOUs on the process for preparing ratification documents for the pending amendments and the procedures of sending the documents to the depositary. In 2011 ratification of various amendments to the Montreal Protocol was recorded for Angola, Cape Verde and Mozambique. More countries have reported completion of the process and are awaiting the deposit of ratification documents. As a result of the support given in 2011 the Republic of Guinea completed the process for ratification of all the pending amendments in January 2012. The Government of Cote d'Ivoire also approved the ratification of all pending amendments in April 2012.

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

46. In 2011 the Africa CAP team made further progress in the review and finalization of harmonized ODS regulations for the ECOWAS sub-region. The draft regulations are still awaiting formal endorsement by the council of Ministers. The CAP team has been providing ECOWAS with all necessary details related to the substances and equipment controlled by regulations.
47. ECOWAS member countries are Benin, Burkina Faso, Cap Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea (Conakry), Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Senegal and Togo.
48. UNEP regional Director for Africa and other senior Officers from the Regional office held bilateral consultations during several meetings organized by UNEP in 2011 to discuss with representatives of Angola, Cote d'Ivoire Ethiopia Guinea-Conakry the ratification of the amendments to the Montreal protocol and adoption of ODS regulations.
49. Several individual countries have also reported having reviewed their ODS regulations in 2011 to include the new phase-out schedule of HCFC.

***Network meetings and other regional consultations***

<b>Meeting date</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Theme</b>
13-15 April 2011	Nairobi, Kenya	Regional Consultative Meeting for Methyl Bromide Experts
20-23 June 2011	Mahé, Seychelles	Main Meeting of the Ozone Officers Network for English-speaking Africa (Assessment of Compliance status and HPMP Implementation)
27-30 June 2011	Bamako, Mali	Thematic workshop for French-speaking Northern and Western Africa (Assessment of Compliance status and HPMP Implementation)
13-16 July 2011	Border Point with Burkina Faso and Togo	Border Management and Customs Enforcement Meeting. Burkina Faso, Benin and Togo who share a common border
24-27 October 2011	Harare, Zimbabwe	Joint Meeting of the Ozone Officers Network of English-Speaking and French-Speaking Africa
13-16 December 2011	Bangui Central African Republic	Thematic workshop for French speaking Central Africa (Assessment of Compliance status and HPMP Implementation)

***Status of HPMP Preparation:*****UNEP as Lead Agency**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Planned Submission</b>	<b>ExCom</b>	<b>Status</b>
Eritrea	67		Submitted to MFS in April 2012

Tanzania	67	Submitted to MFS in April 2012
Uganda	68	First draft received from Country, Country visit planned in June 2012 to review data
Ethiopia	68	Still awaiting approval of ODS regulations. 1 <sup>st</sup> draft expected soon
Mauritania	68	Discussions underway to address administrative obstacles

#### UNEP as Cooperating Agency

Country	Planned Submission	ExCom	Status
None			

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

50. The CAP team facilitated South/South cooperation between several countries in the region. This resulted in exchanges of information between Ozone Officers and between several types of stakeholders such as refrigeration technicians, Customs Officers or journalist who are usually involved in Montreal Protocol related activities.
51. In 2011 the ROA CAP team had organized three sub-regional thematic meetings and the annual joint network meeting. The team also held one technical meeting for methyl bromide experts on available methyl bromide alternatives in the region and another one on technical options for replacement of HCFC based equipment for refrigeration experts. The team also promoted south-south cooperation by facilitating the participation of experts from countries advanced in their HPMP preparation and TPMP implementation. Specific cases of south/south cooperation are listed in Annex II.

#### *Support to new Parties*

52. South-Sudan became party to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol in January 2012. During the latter half of 2011, the CAP team encouraged this process and is currently assisting the new government of South-Sudan with the process of ratification of the various amendments, before assisting them to development a country programme for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

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

53. Special attention is being provided to newly appointed ODS Officers in Angola, Burundi, Chad, Sierra Leone, including country visits by CAP staff to those countries. Besides the aforementioned NOUs, the CAP continues to facilitate sharing of experiences among several NOUs across the region.

#### *Additional CAP capacity-building activities*

54. The Regional CAP team was involved in SAICM workshops held during the year 2011 in cooperation with the ROA focal point for Chemicals MEAs, in view of ensure good cooperation between the NOUs from the region and other Chemicals MEAs focal points at country level, and for encouraging cross-fertilisation between Montreal Protocol and SAICM.

***Combating illegal trade in ODS***

55. No incidences of illegal trade of ODS were formally reported in 2011 but several NOU reported situations where contaminated refrigerants were imported and put on the local market. Refrigeration identifiers were then used to check the qualities and the refrigerants found unfit to use. The Africa CAP team continues to cooperate with the RILO Regional Office and the WCO Regional Capacities Building Centres in Nairobi as well as Interpol Regional office in West Africa in view of monitoring activities of the enforcement officers in the region on the control of ODS and ODS-based equipment.

***Awareness Activities:***

56. The Africa CAP team with the support of the ROA information team developed web-based material on the implementation of the Montreal Protocol in the Africa region, with the main target being the decision makers, as well as experts looking for specific material such as ODS regional and activities implemented and specific African countries.

([http://www.unep.org/roa/Projects\\_Programmes/ozone](http://www.unep.org/roa/Projects_Programmes/ozone)).

57. In 2011 the ROA CAP team continued its cooperation with the African Environmental Journalist Network. The French-speaking Africa Network meeting was held in June 2011 in Bamako with participation of 17 Journalist from Northern and Southern Africa and 15 other African journalists were invited to the 2011 Joint network meeting held in October in Zimbabwe.

58. Following the Network meeting in Bamako and Harare several news articles were published in the local media in several West African and North African Countries including news broadcasts in TV and Radios. The African Network of Environmental Journalist produced a compilation of Ozone Related news articles to be released on the Ozone Day 2011.

59. The Africa CAP team with the support of ROA information team initiated a media competition awarding African journalists in 5 categories in print and electronic media with stories related to the Ozone Layer. The competition initiated in 2010 attracted a lot of attention from journalist and is planned to be held annually. Two journalists from Benin and Cameroon were awarded in the 2011 competition for the production of radio documentaries.

***Institutionalizing CAP activities & Cooperation with other organisations***

60. CAP has been in discussions with the Interpol regional office for West Africa to include monitoring of illegal trade of ODS in the ECOWAS sub-region. Similar arrangements will be considered with RILO and Interpol in other sub-regions in Africa.

61. The CAP team has been providing the Secretariats of CEMAC, COMESA, UEMOA and ECOWAS with all necessary details related to the substances and equipment controlled by regulations and giving guidance on options for enforcement of the regional regulations.

**Asia and Pacific (ROAP)*****Compliance assistance – achieving ODS phase-out targets, and special assistance to countries in actual or potential non-compliance***

62. Assistance was provided to the following countries for compliance with their Action Plans: Bangladesh (Dec XXI/17) on CFC Phase out, Maldives (Dec XV/37) on CFC Phase Out, Nepal (Dec XVI/27) on CFC Phase out (release of seized CFCs) and Pakistan (Dec XXI/17) on Halon and CFC Phase out.

CFC MDI phase-out projects

63. Bangladesh, Iran, India and Pakistan have been organizing regularly awareness programmes in 2011 in collaboration with ministries and national stakeholders. These countries distributed MDI awareness package during the workshops. Iran and India have completely phased out CFCs from the manufacturing of MDI products in their country and has requested to withdraw the country's essential use nomination for the year 2011 from consideration by the upcoming Meeting of the Parties.
64. The quantities of CFCs requested by countries for 2012 and the details of EUN 2010 and 2011 are given below:

Country	EUN Approved 2010 (MT)	EUN Approved 2011 (MT)	EUN consumed 2010 (MT)	EUN Application 2012 (MT)
Bangladesh	156	57	44.6	40.4
China	972	741.1	528	574
India	343	Withdrew	N.A	0
Iran	105	Withdrew	20.96	0
Pakistan	35	39.6	30.6	24

**Data reporting**

65. UNEP provided assistance to all network countries in the region to enable them to submit CP data and A7 data as required. This included assistance to the countries in doing online reporting, facilitating information exchange with the Ozone Secretariat on problems encountered by the countries and consolidating the common issues and suggestions and informing the OS. All the countries have been able to submit A7 data for 2010.

**Facilitation of communication with the Implementation Committee**

66. Update on compliance issues of various countries in the region were provided to the Implementation Committee. The countries that were covered were Bangladesh, Nepal, Lao, Pakistan, Vanuatu and Maldives. The information provided included details of the issues leading to non-compliance, corrective measures taken by the countries facilitated by UNEP, and steps taken to ensure sustenance of these measures to prevent future non-compliance.

**Ratification**

67. UNEP strongly supports the call of Ozone Secretariat for Universal Ratification. With CAP assistance, Vanuatu officially ratified the Montreal and Beijing Amendments on 21 July 2011; Solomon Islands ratified the Beijing Amendment on 22 September 2011.
68. UNEP organized a high-level mission to Nepal in March 2011 on urgent need for Nepal to ratify Copenhagen Amendment, Montreal Amendment and Beijing Amendment. The mission was represented by the Executive Secretary of the Ozone Secretariat, Chief Officer of the MLFS, Representatives of UNEP and UNDP.

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

69. UNEP worked closely with A5 countries in preparation of HPMP policy component as Lead or Cooperating Agency. Strengthening of policy and legislative frameworks, with particular emphasis on licensing and quota systems, was given special attention in all network meetings in 2011. UNEP also provided tailor-made information on policy to countries without MLF funding for HPMP i.e.

Singapore and ROK. As result, ROK launched a new national levy system that is linked to ODS licensing.

70. The strong partnership between World Customs Organization Regional Office for Capacity Building for Asia and the Pacific (ROCB A/P) and UNEP produced capacity-building material (e.g. information on Harmonized Codes of Customs [HS 2012]) and opportunities that would enable countries to strengthen linkages between ODS Rules/Regulations and Customs Act/ Regulations.

***Network meetings and other regional consultations***

Meeting date	Location	Theme
16-19 January 2011	Bangkok, Thailand	EUN Consultative Meeting
10 – 12 May 2011	Male, Maldives	Joint meeting of the regional ozone networks for West Asia and South Asia
23-25 May, 2011	Coral Coast, Fiji	PICs Network Meeting of ODS Officer
26-27 May, 2011	Coral Coast, Fiji	The joint meeting of the ozone officers and customs officers from PIC countries
14 – 17 June 2011	Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam	SEAP Network Meeting of ODS Officer
13-15 October 2011	Kathmandu, Nepal	Training for New Ozone Officers
17-19 October 2011	Pokhara, Nepal	Joint Network Meeting of Ozone Officers of South Asia and Southeast Asia and the Pacific

***Status of TPMP implementation and HPMP Preparation:***

NPP and TPMP Implementation projects

71. UNEP is implementing activities to sustain the ODS phase-out which involves prioritizing country level activities and expeditiously creating institutional structures and processes for managing HCFC phase-out. All activities under NPP and TPMP has been completed that led to all the Asia and Pacific countries achieving control measures of 1 January 2010.

HPMPS

**UNEP as Lead Agency**

Country	Planned Submission	ExCom	Status
Afghanistan	63rd		Approved
Bhutan	63rd		Approved
Brunei Darussalam	66th		Approved
Cambodia	61st		Approved
Lao PDR	63rd		Approved
Maldives	60th		Approved
Mongolia	63rd		Approved
Myanmar	67th		Submitted to the 67th ExCom for consideration
Nepal	62nd		Approved – Awaiting the

		advice on the release of funding
Timor Leste	63rd	Approved
Cook Islands	63rd	Approved
Kiribati	63rd	Approved
Marshall Islands	63rd	Approved
Micronesia	63rd	Approved
Nauru	63rd	Approved
Niue	63rd	Approved
Palau	63rd	Approved
Samoa	63rd	Approved
Solomon Islands	63rd	Approved
Tonga	63rd	Approved
Tuvalu	63rd	Approved
Vanuatu	63rd	Approved

#### UNEP as Cooperating Agency

Country	Planned Submission	ExCom	Status
Bangladesh	65 <sup>th</sup>		Approved
China	64 <sup>th</sup>		Approved
DPR Korea	68 <sup>th</sup>		To be submitted
Fiji	65 <sup>th</sup>		Approved
India	66 <sup>th</sup>		Approved
Iran	63 <sup>rd</sup>		Approved
Pakistan	62 <sup>nd</sup>		Approved
Sri Lanka	62 <sup>nd</sup>		Approved

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

72. China and CAP-ROAP disseminated information on China's online ODS licensing system in the Network Meetings in 2010. The existing Chinese system was developed under one of UNEP supported MLF projects for CFC phase-out (original development cost: US\$60,000). The system is currently upgraded with some remaining funds from a project of the World Bank. During the Regional Ozone Networks for West Asia and South Asia on 10 – 12 May 2011, China offered technical assistance to build similar system in other network countries. Taking up the offer, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) and China have since entered into a cooperation agreement to build an on-line system for KSA. CAP-ROAP helped with the translation of the manual on Chinese licensing system into English. KSA's field visit to China was facilitated by CAP-ROAP and CAP-ROWA on 27-30 November 2011, in Beijing. A demo site of KSA system will be available to test by mid 2012.

#### *Support to new Parties*

73. There are no new Parties in the region

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

74. Facilitated by CAP-ROAP, Capacity Building Program was organized for new Ozone Officers and Assistants for Ozone Officers in the Asia and the Pacific Region on 13-15 October 2011, Kathmandu, Nepal.
75. Facilitated by CAP-ROAP, Fiji NOU organized training for the new ozone officers from Cook Islands and Samoa during 16-20 May 2011 in Fiji to build their capacity, back-to-back with PIC network meeting.

***Additional CAP capacity-building activities***

76. UNEP organised a visit of China MDI delegation to India on 23-25 May 2011. The delegation held wide ranging talks with India policy makers and MDI industry to learn from the strategies for expediting phase-out of CFC use in MDI sector.
77. In order to support the countries to implement the Climate and Energy Use (CEU) components of HPMP, UNEP in collaboration with BEE, organised a CEU workshop in Kathmandu on 20-21 October, 2011. More than 40 participants from 6 countries attended, including NOOs and energy focal points.

***Combating illegal trade in ODS***

78. UNEP organized the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) Dialogue on Controlling and Monitoring of Trade in ODS in 4 - 5 April 2011, Bangkok, Thailand. Now, Project PATROL (Partnership Against Transnational Crime Through Organized Law Enforcement - funded outside of the MLF) – being executed by UNDOC, UNEP, TRAFFIC and Freeland Foundation – has initiated a more comprehensive set of activities to detect and deter illegal trade in ODS at land-crossings in GMS, building on previous dialogues facilitated by UNEP.
79. UNEP organized a summit with the Private Sector on Trade in Ozone Depleting Substances (Ulaanbaatar 2.0) on 15-17 June 2011 in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. Cooperation with WIPO initiated.
80. Swedish funded Multilateral Environment Agreements Regional Enforcement Network (MEA-REN) was concluded successfully in May 2011. Then, in December 2011, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) agreed to support the three-year project Regional Enforcement Network for Chemicals and Waste (REN), which will be implemented by UNEP CAP-ROAP in cooperation with 25 countries in the region starting January 2012. Project REN aims to reduce unwanted transboundary movement of harmful substances and hazardous waste (HSHW) in Asia by preventing illegal trade and encouraging authorized trade.
81. To increase the sustainability of the initiative and the ownership among regional enforcement partners, UNEP has been negotiating with partners for chairmanship of the Asia Regional Partners' Forum on Combating Environmental Crime (ARPEC) to be on rotational basis. As result, the 11th ARPEC meeting was held, led by UNODC in 13-14 July 2011, Bangkok, Thailand.

***Awareness Activities:***

82. UNEP collaborated with the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development (AIBD) for the conduct of the 2011 World TV Awards with a category focusing on ozone protection. The winner was awarded at the Asia Media Summit in July in Hanoi, where Head of OzonAction addressed the main forum on recent ozone issues and a pre-summit workshop on ozone and climate linkages was also addressed.
83. The support of UNEP Goodwill Ambassador and world-famous Chinese actress Miss Li Bingbing was also received in 2011. In collaboration with UNEP DCPI, OzonAction is in the final stages of



the production of the PSA featuring Li Bingbing (initially showcased at the HPMP Launch of China in December 2011). A poster featuring Li Bingbing was also launched during the HPMP Launch.

84. UNEP also began to collaborate with Prof. Yuan Xikun, UNEP Patron for Arts and Environment, in outreaching ozone protection and HCFC phase-out initiatives through his artwork. In October 2011, he announced his plan to create a giant sculpture of Goddess Nuwa (ancient Chinese goddess that protects the sky – a brand proposed for use under the China Communication Strategy). As a side event to the Meeting of the Parties in Bali in November, a number of parties to the Protocol formally handed over rocks from all continents and water from the polar regions. These initiatives to promote ozone layer protection and climate change mitigation are being done by Ms. Li Bingbing and Prof. Yuan on a pro-bono basis.
85. UNEP organized the first Ozone2Climate Technology Roadshow back to back with Industry Roundtable on Zero and Low GWP HCFC Alternatives on 8-12 May 2011 in Maldives to assist the efforts of the Government of the Maldives which had announced an ambitious climate protection target to become carbon neutral by 2020 and to provide useful source of information towards the adoption of the many technologies showcased for other countries. The Virtual Exhibition and PSA featuring Miss Universe 2005 Natalie Glebova were also launched.

#### ***Institutionalizing CAP activities & Cooperation with other organisations***

86. Through the Green Customs Initiative, awareness among customs officers on the Montreal Protocol as well as other MEAs was strengthened. The Green Customs Workshop was organized in May 2011 in Fiji for Pacific Island Countries (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papa New Guinea, Tonga, Tuvalu, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu). An Indonesia GCI Workshop and China Workshop were organized on 21-23 June 2011 and on 19-22 September 2011 respectively, UNEP CAP was represented at both meetings.

#### **Europe and Central Asia (ECA)**

87. The Regional Ozone Network for Europe & Central Asia (ECA network) provides technical and policy assistances to 12 member countries (Article 5) and regularly invites the 7 Countries with Economies in Transition (Article 2) as self-funded participants.
88. The current focus of National Ozone Units is on HPMP implementation and the challenge of adopting non-HCFC and low GWP technologies by identifying the obstacles to technology transfer and new technology developments. Providing access to policy-related and technical information in sub-regional or local languages is a priority to sustain the phase-out in ECA network countries and allow them to develop their relevant economic sectors in a sustainable and competitive manner.
89. Prevention of illegal trade of ODS including HCFC and dumping of second hand equipment relying on HCFCs is becoming more of a priority. The awareness of Customs & Enforcement Officers is crucial as well as the participation in the informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC), the designation of Customs focal points for Montreal Protocol and analysis of discrepancies of trade data.
90. Enhanced inter- and intra-regional information exchange and cooperation with partner agencies and regional stakeholders is further supporting the effective implementation of the Montreal Protocol in the region. This also includes overcoming language barriers between countries and providing language versions of key documents.

***Compliance assistance – achieving ODS phase-out targets, and special assistance to countries in actual or potential non-compliance***

91. ECA conducted a detailed assessment of the individual situation of the Article 5 countries regarding compliance with the Montreal Protocol provisions and clarification of data reporting e.g. whether uses are exempted (laboratory use, QPS, CTC etc.).
92. According to the Article 7 data for 2010, all ECA network countries are in compliance with their phase-out obligations. The reported trends in HCFC consumption are on the decline which might be an indication that countries are on track to meet the HCFC consumption freeze in 2013.
93. All ECA network countries have ODS import / export licensing systems related to HCFCs and are in the process to implement additional policy measures as part of HPMP implementation.
94. Some Central Asian countries are facing the risk of illegal trade since ODS is widely and cheaply available on the local market in China. There have been a number of ODS seizures in recent years.
95. Few countries face challenges in terms of increasing methyl bromide imports for QPS, small amounts of CTC imports for analysis of oil in water, ban of HCFC exports from Parties to Article 2 non-Parties to the Beijing Amendment

***Data reporting***

96. Follow-up on timely reporting of Article 7 and Country Programme implementation data – 10 out of 12 countries reported Article 7 data in advance of the deadline. Follow-up was also done with the associated CEIT countries and currently all 19 ECA and associated CEIT countries reported data.
97. In particular, countries have been encouraged to use the online reporting facility for Country Programme implementation data of the Fund Secretariat including trouble shooting, verification of passwords. Following the ECA network meeting in 2011 in Belgrade, a set of recommendations was provided on how to improve the online reporting system as part of the meeting recommendations.

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

98. In 2011, the Implementation Committee did not consider cases related to ECA network countries which would have required the assistance by UNEP.

***Ratification***

99. ECA network countries show a high level of ratification of the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and its amendments – ECA followed-up on the ratification status of Montreal Protocol amendments in Bosnia & Herzegovina and the country recently ratified the Beijing Amendment. Thus the ECA network reports full ratification of all Montreal Protocol amendments.
100. Two CEIT countries are working towards ratification of the Beijing Amendment. Azerbaijan informed that the amendment is currently considered by the with the Cabinet of Ministers for the Premier Minister's signature and should be forwarded shortly to the Parliament. Kazakhstan informed the amendment is currently considered by the Expert Committee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a decision is expected in April 2012. The issue with Kazakhstan is that the country imports far higher amounts of HCFCs that would normally be allowed for a Party to the Beijing Amendment.

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

101. Since 2008, the ECA network has organized a series of thematic meetings on HCFC policy measures and developed 20 fact sheets on policy measures in support of HCFC phase-out which

were used to produce a global policy guide on HCFC policy measures. The policy guide was also translated into Russian.

102. Based on this global policy guide, ECA is reviewing the policies and legislation of all ECA network countries on an annual basis and analysing which of the mandatory or recommended measures are already in place or planned to be put in place.

103. ECA has organised specific thematic meeting for Balkan countries on certification of personnel and companies as required under European F-Gas Regulation for EU and accession countries. A similar workshop is scheduled for Central Asian countries in 2012 as well as specific contract group meetings in Albania, Armenia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Turkey and Turkmenistan.

***Network meetings and other regional consultations***

<b>NAME OF MEETING/WORKSHOP</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>DATES</b>
Roundtable on Climate and Ozone-Friendly Technologies in Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning	Belgrade, Serbia	10-11 May 2011
Eastern Europe and Central Asia Network Meeting	Belgrade, Serbia	10-13 May 2011
Thematic Meeting on HPMP certification and Log-books for Accession Countries	Budapest, Hungary	19-21 October 2011
Europe and Central Asia Network Meeting	Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan	27-30 March 2012
15th Annual Meeting of RILO ECE National Contact Points	Sofia, Bulgaria	5-6 April 2011
14th European Conference on the Latest Technology in Refrigeration & Air-Conditioning in Politecnico de Milano and Heat Pump Seminar in Casale Monferrato	Casale Monferrato, Politecnico de Milano, Italy	9-10 June 2011
7th ministerial conference Environment for Europe (side event on Montreal Protocol contribution to Green Economy)	Palace of Independence, Astana, Kazakhstan	21-23 September 2011
Atmosphere Europe 2011 Conference	Sofitel Brussels, Belgium	10-11 October 2011
42nd International Congress & Exhibition on Heating, Refrigeration & Air-Conditioning organized by Serbian HVAC&R Association (side event and exhibition on alternative technologies as part of Serbia HPMP)	Sava Congress Center, Belgrade, Serbia	30 November – 2 December 2011

Meeting with UNDP in Bratislava on 23 Jan 2012 Meetings in OSCE, UNIDO, UNEP, UNODC in Vienna on 24 Jan 2012 Meeting with UNCTAC in Geneva on 25 Jan 2012 Meetings with ROE, CITES, GEN, EnvSec, Basel/Rotterdam/Stockholm Conventions, Chemicals, SAICM, One UN in Geneva on 26 Jan 2012	UNDP Bratislava, Slovak Republic Vienna International Centre, Austria Palais de Nations Geneva, Switzerland International Environment House Geneva, Switzerland	23-26 January 2011
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**Status of HPMP Preparation:**

**UNEP as Cooperating Agency**

Country	Planned ExCom Submission	Status
Albania (with UNIDO as lead agency)	Approved by ExCom 64	The implementation of the HCFC Phase out Management Plan has begun by the end of the year 2011. The SSFA is signed and the first payment is released. The quota system to control HCFCs is introduced. Extension of the licensing system to include HCFCs containing mixtures was done. Mandatory reports on HCFCs by importers were introduced. The country has initiated a development of training materials and the preparation of technical base for theoretical and practical training programme in the refrigeration sector.
Kyrgyzstan (with UNDP as lead agency)	Approved by ExCom 63	The implementation has been started in the second half of the year 2011. The SSFA has been signed and the first payment is released. The quota system to control HCFCs is introduced according to the agreement between the ExCom and the Government. In the framework of the implementation of HPMP in accordance with the terms of reference there were held six training workshops - 2 for customs officers (the northern and southern regions) and 4 for the specialists of the refrigeration sector.
Armenia (with UNDP as lead agency)	Approved by ExCom 62	The implementation has been started in the second half of the year 2011. Import Quotas on HCFCs are introduced. The Legislation Manual "Guide on ODS Import/Export National Procedures" has been developed. NOU has completed the translation of UNEP's Training Manual for refrigeration technicians (E-book) into Armenian language
Serbia (with UNIDO as lead agency)	Approved by ExCom 62	The implementation has been started. The quota system for HCFCs is introduced. The exhibition booth and 1-

		day forum were organized in Belgrade (December 2011) and covered introduction of environmentally friendly modern refrigeration technologies. UNEP Manual for the Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Technicians and Engineers: Post phase-out period of CFCs and beginning of phase-out of HCFCs translated into Serbian language.
Turkey (with UNIDO as lead agency)	Scheduled for 68 <sup>th</sup> ExCom	Ozone Officer has changed and there is issue of eligibility of servicing sector

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

104. Network countries in Europe & Central Asia prefer the term country-to-country or bilateral assistance rather than South-South-cooperation. Country-to-country or bilateral cooperation took place on an informal basis as well as being part of network and thematic meetings organized in Serbia and Hungary in 2011.

***Support to new Parties***

105. Although recognised by the EU and many other countries, Kosovo is considered as a UN administered territory and thus is not in a position to ratify UN conventions.

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

106. Upon request of NOUs, new NOUs staff and assistants are invited to attend network and thematic meetings in addition to the designated Ozone Officer. Special training has been offered to the new Ozone Officer in Turkey, jointly with UNIDO.

***Additional CAP capacity-building activities***

107. CAP involved managers of national refrigeration & air-conditioning associations in the ECA network meetings in Armenia, Turkey, Serbia and Kyrgyzstan in order to promote networking between these national associations and to facilitate HPMP implementation.

108. Approval of the ECA enforcement network and involvement of Customs Officers in ECA enforcement network meetings and regional Green Customs workshops in Hungary and Turkmenistan in order to promote regional Customs cooperation. A similar workshop is planned in Turkey in 2012.

109. Staff of the National Ozone Units and Environment Ministries from Armenia, Georgia and Croatia were hired under short-term assignments and supported OzonAction in Paris which could also be considered a development assignment.

110. If requested, UNEP invites additional NOU staff e.g. Assistants to ECA network meetings to build their capacity.

111. Joint UNIDO / UNEP training for the new Ozone Office of Turkey was offered to the country and included in the ECA work programme 2012 / 2013.

***Combating illegal trade in ODS***

112. The ECA enforcement network with participation of Ozone & Customs Officers resulted in the designation of Customs focal points, enhanced the participation of ECA network countries in the informal Prior Informed Consent initiative, promoted the analysis of discrepancies between reported exports and reported imports and close cooperation between Russian and Chinese authorities to prevent illegal trade in CFCs

113. In 2011, it was agreed to organise the third and probably final ECA enforcement meeting in 2012 since the subsequent project on Regional Customs Cooperation was not approved.
114. Thus, the follow-up on cases of illegal trade, designation of Customs focal points for Montreal Protocol, iPIC participation and analysis of discrepancies of trade data with reported consumption data were dealt with as part of the ECA network activities and the ECA network meetings.
115. Jointly with UNIDO, the China – Russia Dialog has been prepared in Saint Petersburg to establish efficient communication channels within Customs Services of both countries. The meeting was postponed and took recently place in Saint Petersburg.
116. Some Green Customs type of training organised for the new environment chapter of the South-East-Cooperation Initiative (SECI) in Hungary and selected participants from ECA network countries participated in the OSCE-led Green Customs training in Ukraine.
117. Cooperation with enforcement relevant stakeholders in the ECA regions continued throughout 2011 including WCO and its RILOs, EIA, SECI, UNCTAC, UNODC as well as awareness raising on the issue of illegal trade during MOP in Bali (side event).
118. The ECA network also facilitated the translation and review of the WCO e-learning module for Customs Officers related to the Montreal Protocol into Russian. The English and Russian versions are now available from WCO e-learning platform.

***Awareness Activities:***

119. Side event and exhibition on Montreal Protocol contribution to Green Economy during Ministerial Meeting Environment for Europe in Astana completed in September 2011 in cooperation with host country Kazakhstan, Ozone Secretariat, Director DTIE, Czech Republic, Georgia, Armenia, Montreal Protocol related exhibition and posters at shared UNDP, UNEP, EEA booth as well as launch of Green Economy quiz in English and Russian language
120. ECA Ozone Protection Award for Customs & Enforcement Officers is ongoing and ECA followed-up on cases of prevented illegal trade and seizures and collection of relevant information during 2011 including cases in China, Russian Federation, European Union, Macedonia FYR, Kyrgyzstan, Finland. The award ceremony is planned during ECA Customs Cooperation meeting in October 2012 in Istanbul, Turkey.
121. Following the HVAC&R conference in Belgrade, Serbia, the first article on alternative technologies was published in the official journal of the HVAC&R association (in Serbia and English) and widely disseminated. Subsequent articles are in preparation e.g. focusing on the outcome of the ECA network meeting and the new cooperation with architects and commercial providers of e-learning programmes for RAC technicians.
122. The virtual globe / map was reconfirmed by the ECA network meeting in 2012 as the regional contribution to the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Montreal Protocol and will be implemented in 2012, possibly in cooperation with OS.
123. ECAcool website for RAC associations has been maintained by NOU Armenia in 2011 and provided numerous articles in Russian and English as a source of information for RAC associations in the region. The ECA network meeting agreed to continue this activity in 2012 led by NOU Armenia.

124. As part of the ECA enforcement network, China and Kyrgyzstan cooperated in producing awareness posters and leaflets to combat the illegal trade of ODS between both countries. The posters and leaflets in Chinese and Russian language were widely disseminated in train stations and border checkpoints.

***Institutionalizing CAP activities & Cooperation with other organisations***

125. Managers of national refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) associations met for the fourth consecutive year to share their experiences on HCFC phase-out, certification, training, etc. and the ECAcool.org website was maintained as a bilingual communication platform between these associations. Strengthening national RAC associations contributes to facilitating HPMP implementation, providing access to technology information and removing barriers to technology transfer - achieved by initiating regional cooperation between these organizations and linking them up with regional and international organizations like AREA, ASHREA, Centro Galileo, IIR, Shekko as well as technology providers.
126. ECA initiated the designation of Montreal Protocol focal points within national Customs Administrations to facilitate communication. These focal points were also used by other MEAs.
127. The virtual exhibition on ozone- and climate-friendly technologies was launched during the ECA Technology Roundtable in Serbia as part of the ECA network meeting and the roundtable was attended by self-funded private companies presenting their innovative products. Such a private sector partnership will help inform Article 5 countries on the available alternatives and trigger further innovation.
128. IS projects assist the NOUs in collection and processing of information on ODSs consumption which is submitted on the annual bases to the Ozone Secretariat and MLF Secretariat. The International Ozone Day celebrations are carried out in NOU through assistance from IS projects which has a great impact on stakeholders/general public awareness and helps acquiring stakeholders/public support on phase out activities.

**Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC)**

129. The regional CAP team continued providing services aiming at various stakeholders across the region, in particular to National Ozone Officers, Customs and Enforcement Officers, and refrigeration technicians. Network meetings were carried out as planned and were attended by the Ozone Secretariat and Multilateral Fund Secretariat. Facilitation of communications with the Implementation Committee, and the Ozone Secretariat was conducted as required.
130. Due to the complex scenario posed by ODS blends and the relevance of a reliable ODS consumption figure, the regional team organized data reporting training workshops for each network of the region. Furthermore, the team enhanced the capacity of government officers regarding ODS illegal trade prevention, including review and enforcement of ODS licensing systems. It highlighted the information outreach on ODS alternative technology as well as refrigerant handling, particularly for ODS banks inventory.
131. Besides the activities at the regional and sub-regional levels, the team provided support to HPMP preparation, ISP and TPMP implementation. Most of HPMPs from LAC were approved by the Multilateral Fund in 2010 and 2011. Three HPMPs from LVCs, where UNEP is the sole Implementing Agency, had submission pending by December 2011 (Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados and Haiti).

***Compliance assistance – achieving ODS phase-out targets, and special assistance to countries in actual or potential non-compliance***

132. For the current year countries of the region reported compliance with targets of agreements. However some difficulties were experienced in few countries, which have been addressed by the regional team:

- In the implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Haiti, UNEP worked in accordance with current UN policies and rules for Haiti and in the context of a country in post-disaster management including ensuring transparency and accountability. As part of the special assistance, it should be noted that day to day support is provided, (for data monitoring, reporting, and training), under the current situation in order to ensure that the Montreal Protocol implementation will have the maximum effect possible in the country. A special detailed report on activities in Haiti was submitted to the 64<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting. In addition a preparatory meeting for the HPMP for Haiti - including various stakeholders - was conducted from 28-31 August, 2011.
- In spite of St. Kitts and Nevis being in compliance with the Montreal Protocol for the phase-out of ozone depleting substances, the state of implementation of all projects in the country are delayed. This was considered by the team as a potential risk of country not meeting HCFC phase-out targets. For that reason, an official mission was conducted to the country in February, 2011 to meet the Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Sustainable Development of Saint Kitts and Nevis; the implementation of the approved projects and addressing delays were the agenda items. The Permanent Secretary agreed that the NOO has to be restructured to resolve the status of delays in project implementation.
- Because El Salvador has not been attending Network Meetings or regional training activities, an official mission was conducted to better understand current institutional situation, and in particular the place of the National Ozone Unit inside the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. It was understood that the Chemical Agreements Focal Point of El Salvador has been addressing the Montreal Protocol agenda on an *ad-hoc* basis, after the retirement of the National Ozone Officer in December 2010. He has been supported by the TPMP coordinator, though that consultancy contract has expired. Despite of the above, the ODS licensing system is working properly with a special Unit of the Ministry of Environment - responsible for import authorizations to all environmental sensitive goods and chemical substances - being in charge of the ODS permits. Consequently, some internal coordination links needed improvement. In this particular case, the reinforcement of the Montreal Protocol implementation at national level has been addressed by means of the inclusion of the ISP as part of the HPMP. A meeting with the Vice Minister and other Government Officers were held to discuss challenges faced by the Ministry and the barriers to contract new personnel. The Vice Minister agreed to designate a full time National Ozone Officer to enable UNEP to be in a position to build capacity of new officer and to provide all necessary assistance under the ISP.

***Data reporting***

133. The CAP/ROLAC team has kept its usual practice to communicate with the 33 countries of the LAC region with reminders on the deadline to report to the MLF and OS. These communications are done during the meeting of NOOs, emails, phone calls and on the e-forums and during sub-regional network meetings. In the communications to countries, reminders are given on the latest formats, including the on line data CP reporting introduced by the Multilateral Fund Secretariat. This activity has been considered very useful, because some NOOs did not perceive changes clearly or faced some challenges about necessary requirements. Some countries also sent draft reports to the



CAP/ROLAC for review before final submission to the respective secretariats. A detailed list of activities follows:

- A half day session has been allocated to data reporting in three workshops conducted in 2011 per each Network (Central America, South America and The Caribbean) for providing extra support to all NOOs on new challenges on ODS data reporting for refrigerant blends and pre-blended polyols. Also, training and sensitization was given on possible common mistakes that lead to errors in ODS data reporting such as miss-declarations at the point of issuing licenses or the identification and correct reporting under the Harmonized Customs Codes of World Customs Organization.
- Close follow-up on the mandatory dates of reporting: the CAP liaises regularly with the MLF and OS Secretariats on countries that have not submitted data. The CAP then works with such countries in getting the data submitted to the respective Secretariat.
- Follow-up on submissions: the CAP team coordinated on queries from the respective Secretariats. For example, when the OS receives data, an email is sent to the NOO (with copy to the CAP) for accuracy verification. There were cases of discrepancies before data was officially posted. The team assists in the coordination and quality review on these requests.
- CAP team assisted countries with specific needs for preparation and reporting of data. Details of this service included country missions from CAP members, Consultants or National Ozone Officers to work with the NOO, customs, importers and distributors on the analysis for raw data, preparation of data in the formats required by the OS and MLF, and cross checking. This process also entailed training and retraining of the NOO and Customs in the process of data management and reporting. Based on special requirement needs, particular data management and reporting assistance was provided to Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bolivia, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, St. Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis for the reporting of 2010 ODS data
- With the increased number of refrigerant blends in the market, an excel sheet to provide further information on refrigerant blend import data to identify the constituent chemicals was developed by the CAP team in 2009 and it was re-distributed through network meetings and email. Additionally, a list of HS Customs codes where ODS import declaration erroneously may appear was prepared and distributed. Both tools were explained to National Ozone Officers during workshops organized in 2011. Experts from Argentina, Colombia, Uruguay, and Paraguay have provided their expertise to elaborate such list in order to help NOUs to increase the quality of reporting on HCFCs and blends containing ODS.

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

134. The team liaised with the Ozone Secretariat and the concerned countries to ensure updates are provided in line with the recommendations of the Implementation Committee, as well as for decisions of the MOP XXII.

#### ***Ratification***

135. In order to provide support to governments, regular presentations during network meetings and during the network meeting compliance sessions when reviewing the status of ratification, have been carried out. Also, through official missions the CAP staff use this opportunity to sensitize Ministers or Vice ministers of the importance of full ratification of Montreal Protocol Amendments. In current year, the completion of the ratification of the Beijing amendment in Peru is with the

Ministry of Foreign Affairs for onward submission to UN Office in New York. Ratifications of amendments by Bolivia, Ecuador, Nicaragua and Haiti are also in progress.

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

136. A working file on the status of the licensing system for each country of the LAC is maintained. This file is updated annually through bilateral meetings with NOOs during main network meetings and on country missions. This enforcement support service is linked and joined to the support countries received from individual projects such as TPMP and HPMP preparation.
137. In general, HCFC trade controls were included in license systems in the LAC countries. However, CAP team members recommended governments to establish an HCFC quota system as a policy tool to comply with the 2013 HCFCs control measure. CAP team members have been given advice on this regard to 24 out of 33 NOOs (Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Venezuela).

***Network meetings and other regional consultations***

138. The Multilateral Fund Secretariat and Ozone Secretariat were invited to the 2011 network meetings and were requested to make presentations on data reporting, compliance status and relevant decisions/issues being considered at the Montreal Protocol international agenda. Furthermore, such meetings were focused on ODS phase-out, including unwanted ODS management as well as low GWP new-technology. In the Main Joint Network meeting, one day presentation and a half day discussion sessions on synergies between HCFC phase-out and energy efficiency, and resource mobilization have been organized.

<b>Meeting date</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Themes</b>
Follow-up Meeting of the English Speaking Caribbean Network.	Antigua and Barbuda 1-4 March, 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Issues from the Montreal Protocol international Agenda.</li> <li>- Compliance and Project Management.</li> <li>- Private sector role in the Montreal Protocol implementation.</li> <li>- Follow up to HPMP preparation and implementation, ODS data reporting and amendment ratifications.</li> <li>- Unwanted ODS disposals strategies.</li> <li>- Capacity Building, Communication, networking, outreach and Public Awareness.</li> </ul>
Follow-Up Meeting of Central America, South America, Mexico and the Spanish-Speaking Caribbean Networks.	Paraguay 22-24 June 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Issues from the Montreal Protocol international Agenda.</li> <li>- Follow up to HPMP preparation and implementation, ODS data reporting and amendment ratifications.</li> <li>- Private sector role in the refrigerant management, including recovery, reuse and reclaiming.</li> <li>- Unwanted ODS disposals strategies including technical guidance to develop inventory of ODS banks.</li> <li>- Capacity Building, Communication, networking, outreach and Public Awareness.</li> </ul>

Meeting date	Location	Themes
Joint Meeting of the Latin American and The Caribbean Networks.	Trinidad and Tobago 4-7 October 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Montreal Protocol Compliance Status of Countries of LAC countries.</li> <li>- Preparatory discussions for the XXIII Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.</li> <li>- Relevant decisions of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund.</li> <li>- Proposal of an amendment to the Montreal Protocol to include HFC as a controlled substance.</li> <li>- Addressing technology options for HCFC Phase Out Management, including market trends and availability.</li> <li>- Co-financing opportunities and HCFC Phase out management.</li> </ul>

***Status of TPMP implementation and HPMP Preparation:***

139. In the current state of sustaining and completing the total CFC phase-out, the CAP team has provided support to governments to complete TPMP or NPP as a key factor to maintain zero consumption level of CFC. This involved prioritizing country level activities to address the CFC completion by means of promoting the adoption of longer term alternatives, as far as possible, in order to positively contribute to the phase-out of HCFC.

140. Additionally, expertise was created at national level on refrigerant alternatives, ODS survey and policy making as an added value for the HCFC phase-out preparation. Advantages of those national capacities were taken in the country driven approach and the ownership encouraged by the regional team and in cooperation with UNIDO and UNDP. A summary of current year achievements is as follows:

- Bahamas, Guyana, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Suriname HPMP proposals were completed by December 2011. In those countries, UNEP was the sole IA in charge of the project preparation.
- Developing Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras and Paraguay HPMPs received support of the CAP team. These proposals were drafted by UNEP as Lead Agency and UNIDO or UNDP as Cooperating Agency.
- HPMP policy components in Colombia, Chile, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Jamaica, Panama and Venezuela were developed with the support of the CAP team. This was carried out taking into consideration that UNEP was chosen by these countries as the Cooperating Agency in the implementation phase. UNDP or UNIDO were alternatively the Agencies designated for the HPMP preparation.
- Status of submissions pending by December 2011 is presented below:

**UNEP as Lead Agency**

Country	Planned Submission	ExCom	Status
Antigua and Barbuda	66		Submitted. Negotiations with the Fund Secretariat completed.
Barbados	67		Draft HPMP prepared and being reviewed by Government
Haiti	67		Draft HPMP prepared and being reviewed by Government

**UNEP as Cooperating Agency**

Country	Planned Submission	ExCom Status
Nicaragua	66	Submitted. Negotiations with the Fund Secretariat completed.

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

141. Through the south-south cooperation budget line funds, NOOs from LAC benefited from one workshop organized by sub-region to build the capacity of new Officers and Assistants.

***Support to new Parties***

142. There are no new Parties to Montreal Protocol in Latin America and the Caribbean.

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

143. The regional team uses a variety of tools for the training and capacity building of NOUs, depending on country-specific needs. Some are as follows:

- Use of the e-forum in two languages to provide updates on the developments of the Montreal Protocol and other information from the OzonAction Information Clearinghouse, intelligence information on potential illegal trade of ODS, etc.
- Mentoring: The CAP facilitates the mentoring of new NOOs by more senior NOOs. This allows for more rapid integration of the new NOOs into the sub-regional and regional networks. Examples of this activity are related to the HCFC data collection, and to policy measures to meet HCFC phase-out compliance as follows:
  - NOOs from Saint Lucia and Grenada assisting Haiti
  - NOOs from Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines assisting Saint Kitts and Nevis
  - NOOs from Paraguay and Venezuela assisting Peru
- In 2011, new NOO assistants from Dominica, The Bahamas and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines participated in a mission to Panama to meet the ROLAC/CAP team. They received information on the Montreal Protocol as well as on issues and challenges faced by Article 5 countries such as data management, project reporting and implementation, addressing decisions of the Executive Committee and of the Meeting of Parties, etc.
- Two capacity building workshops for new National Ozone Officers (NOOs) and Assistants from Central and South America respectively, were conducted. UNEP and UNDP Programme Officers, government officers and consultants attended the three day workshop. Agenda items included themes such as:
  - the ozone layer depletion and environmental effects,
  - ODS uses in the refrigeration and insulating,
  - environmental sound technology and cost/effective alternatives,
  - the Montreal Protocol and main decisions of Parties,
  - ODS data reporting,
  - role of governments, NGOs, private sector, implementing agencies, and
  - requirements, rules and procedures to managing grants by Governments and Implementing Agencies
  - project management tools such as road map, Gantt vs. Pert charts, budget sheets

***Additional CAP capacity-building activities***

144. Gathering of national consultants with international consultants during the Caribbean sub-regional network meeting held in Antigua and Barbuda, (1-4 March 2011), in order to facilitate a common understanding of the HPMP implementation processes. Cooperation was promoted amongst countries with different levels of developmental needs and approaches, and technological adaptation.
145. The Ministry of Agriculture of Guyana hosted a Caribbean Regional workshop for air-conditioning and refrigeration in March 30-31, 2011. The workshop organized with the support of CAP team focused on encouraging the air-conditioning and refrigeration sector to take a pro-active role in addressing technological advances to both sustain its economic viability, and to ensure compliance with the Montreal Protocol for the phase out of ozone depleting substances as a national responsibility. During the workshop participants were engaged in information sharing and on capacity building and technological awareness at national and regional levels.
146. Following changes at the Ministerial and Permanent Secretary of the Ministry in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, an official mission was requested by National Ozone Officer to assist in sustaining high level support to the implementation on the Montreal Protocol. Agenda items of this high level meeting included:
- The compliance status and the need for more rapid implementation of approved projects,
  - Inclusion of Montreal Protocol into the national developmental policies and processes,
  - Training of technicians be stream-line into the standardization of skills under the Caribbean Single Market and Economy,
  - Long term ODS alternatives taking into consideration energy and climate as well as ozone layer impacts.
147. The National Ozone Unit of Cuba organized a Workshop on energy efficient and low global warming potential alternatives to HCFC, La Habana July 5-7, 2011 with the support of all Implementing Agencies, including UNEP. Particularly, the ROLAC/CAP team contributed to the definition of the Agenda, to identify experts, to promote the activity and to facilitate travel arrangements of some participant countries. The objective of the workshop was to keep promoting the climate-ozone inter institutional cooperation and debate needed around decision XIX/6 at the regional and level.
148. Sensitization of Customs Officers and other stakeholders of Peru in trade monitoring and control of ODS and ODS containing technologies: One day training was conducted for senior customs officials as part of re-launching of the Montreal Protocol activities conducted in July 2011. Attending officers expressed high interest in the work on the Montreal Protocol and committed to work towards the achievement of this objective. UNEP will continue delivering this training and sensitization through the TPMP implementation.
149. A National Customs Training Workshop to update the ODS trade controls manual was carried out in El Salvador, from 23 to 26 August 2011 as part of the TPMP activities. The workshop was delivered by ROLAC/CAP team in coordination with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. It focused on defining the structure and contents of the manual as a key tool for keeping Custom Officers in the front-line updated. A methodology was adopted where customs representatives and the NOU were tasked to provide the necessary contents into the manual. The workshop also benefitted representatives of Panama, who will soon start the development of their own updated manual.

***Combating illegal trade in ODS***

150. Regional team carried out following activities:

- The CAP team worked very closely with countries for the completion of the iPIC forms, and made revisions and updates for 2011. Followed-up on queries on ODS trade for countries using the iPIC tool. Assisted countries with following-up of ODS export queries from the EU and Asia to LAC.
- The CAP team assisted in the coordination of queries to confirm permission for exports. During the 1<sup>st</sup> January to 15<sup>th</sup> September 2011 period, queries were received from Belize, Brazil, Barbados, Uruguay, Colombia, Costa Rica, Trinidad and Tobago, Ecuador, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, The Bahamas, Paraguay and Panama. These processes allowed the NOO to make decisions and give permission for imports before the shipment left the country of export.
- Coordination with the USEPA and National Ozone Offices of the region on cases of published illegal trade of R22, to encourage bi-lateral discussions and enhanced control mechanisms, since the US EPA indicated that a particular shipment was from one of the Caribbean countries, where the import and export of HCFC is still legal.
- Included the trade controls of ODS as an agenda item for training of Customs and other enforcement officers at the national and regional levels. Assisted in the delivery of sub-regional meetings for border control on ODS and ODS containing technologies. Managed the e-forum established under the Customs Enforcement Network for information exchange on trade, for customs officers ([protocolo-montreal-latinoamerica@yahoogroups.com](mailto:protocolo-montreal-latinoamerica@yahoogroups.com)).
- Participated in the workshop of the English Speaking Caribbean, Haiti and the Dominican Republic on adoption at the national level of GCI methodology, held in Antigua and Barbuda, March 2011.
- Assisted Brazil in the organization of sub-regional workshop on trade control of ODS and other chemicals controlled under the MEAs, completed by the end 2011.

***Awareness Activities:***

151. The CAP/ROLAC team regional public awareness activities were focused on enhanced interaction with and amongst the National Ozone Units as follows:

- Development of “OzonO” E-news bulletins in Spanish language, for dissemination throughout the Spanish speaking countries. OzonO includes press clippings related to ozone and climate protection and the Montreal Protocol as well as articles prepared by National Ozone Units from the region - stimulating information exchange and overcoming the language barriers. Positive comments were received from the NOUs on the usefulness of this new information tool.
- Guided NOUs and interacted with them in the development of innovative communication tools, including regional web site and social media (*Facebook and Twitter*) for LAC, being updated by Belize and Paraguay.
- Relations between regional and global information and outreach activities improved:
  - ROLAC Regional Director delivered a message on OzonAction 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary celebration and produced a video-shoot.
  - Inputs and materials from LAC for the OzonAction Special Issue were prepared, to be distributed at the XXIII MOP.
  - ROLAC web site updated with information and press releases on the International Ozone Day Celebration.
- Drafted concept note, Agenda, various communication tools, and call for proposals of facilitation developed in order to carry-on a Sub-Regional Workshops for Journalists in the Caribbean Region and in Haiti.

- Support provided to the Caribbean Network counting with the leadership of Barbados National Ozone Unit. Development of pocket sized quick tool Customs fact sheet in English and French for the Caribbean Region. Development of ozone layer protection messages via UV measuring meters and on umbrellas.

#### ***Institutionalizing CAP activities & Cooperation with other organisations***

152. Cooperation with FAIAR (Federation of Ibero-American Associations of Refrigeration) explored in order to facilitate HCFC alternative technology transference and capacity building.
153. Cooperation agreement reached with the university of West Indies in the training and capacity building in new and emerging technologies, encouraging research, syllabus reviews and development to technologies that are suitable to regional and national conditions such as developmental and other socio-economic challenges for technology adaptation.

#### **West Asia (ROWA)**

154. An overall outlook of Montreal Protocol implementation in West Asia during 2011 can't be assessed separately from the unprecedented political moves in many countries in the Middle East and the impact of such moves on setting local/regional focus and priorities at short, medium and long terms. Three of West Asian members were directly involved with such moves i.e. Bahrain, Syria and Yemen which resulted in significant delays in terms of projects implementation, preparation and reporting. The other members were indirectly affected by the overall political atmosphere and priorities that arise with such moves while Iraq remains facing political and security difficulties which continue adding barriers to smooth implementation and compliance. The operation of CAP/ROWA was also affected for sometime due to local instability at its duty station i.e. Bahrain for few months early 2011 where UNEP/ROWA office was not functioning normally.
155. With this in mind, CAP/ROWA adjusted its focus to ensure sustained compliance, complete, as possible, preparation of HPMPs to meet 2013 forthcoming targets and preserve the regional momentum of key emerging issues related to Montreal Protocol particularly policies, legislations and technological concerns as well as ensure continuation of the regional ODS network to address countries and regional needs through thematic meetings/sessions and south-south cooperation.

#### ***Compliance assistance – achieving ODS phase-out targets, and special assistance to countries in actual or potential non-compliance***

156. In 2011, Yemen has the only non-compliance case in West Asia which is non-compliance with data reporting requirements. CAP continued to closely follow-up with the country to fulfil its obligations and report missing HCFC data for 2009 and full A7 data of 2010, but instability and security situation on ground made NOU not functioning for long period during 2011 hence couldn't verify the compiled data and report the missing information. Security situation didn't also allow missions to Yemen, till today, therefore CAP only managed to provide remote support through different means of communication and during network meetings. CAP also provided the necessary support and advice to Saudi Arabia and Syria to respond to the queries from the OS regarding their use and reporting of process agents. Assistance continued to be provided to UAE to ensure its compliance with the control measures of the MP including support to the country to meet with its reporting obligations.

#### ***Data reporting***

157. Except the case of Yemen, CAP/ROWA helped countries in timely report their A7 and Country program reports to both secretariats correctly and comprehensively. CAP also provided in depth

support to several countries, like Bahrain, Oman, Kuwait & Qatar, to correctly differentiate between pure HCFC-141b and pre-blended Polyol when reporting

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

158. CAP provided support and assistance to Iraq in preparing, reviewing and submitting its special report to the 46th & 47th ImpCom pursuant to decision XX/15. CAP also provided sufficient background and information to the 47th ImpCom concerning recommendation 46/9 about Yemen delay in reporting 2009 HCFC data within its annual A7 reporting requirements. Assistance was also provided to Saudi Arabia and Syria to respond on their process agents use.

#### ***Ratification***

159. Completing ratification of remaining amendments continued to be in focus of CAP/ROWA particularly for Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and Syria. CAP/ROWA, in cooperation with NOUs, are working since early 2011 in raising the level of communication with decision-makers in order to expedite the lengthy ratification process and complete it before end of 2012. The political instability in Syria and partially in Bahrain delayed the process in 2011 while the long legal process in Saudi Arabia is the main factor for delay. CAP provided the three countries with the necessary policy advice and supporting notes and materials to support their ratification request. Saudi Arabia and Syria confirmed that the ratification process has been completed and only final step is awaited and expected before this summer. CAP is currently arranging for considering high-level meetings in Bahrain and is planning high-level missions with the Executive Secretary of Ozone Secretariat in 2012 to at least Bahrain and Saudi Arabia if need be.

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

160. During 2011, CAP/ROWA provided distinguished support to West Asian members in reviewing and updating their national and regional policies and regulations concerning ODS. The support provided by CAP/ROWA in that direction can be summarized as follows:

- a) Assistance to GCC group in reviewing and updating the unified GCC ODS regulation where CAP organized 2 special meetings for GCC ODS Officers to finalize the update in cooperation with GCC Secretariat.
- b) Assistance provided to Iraq to review several drafts and finalize the first ODS national Legislation which is currently in front of the Iraqi Cabinet of Ministers for endorsement.
- c) Assistance provided to Saudi Arabia in drafting a national guidelines for dealing and managing the remaining uses of halons. Also assistance was provided to enhance the monitoring system and preparations made for establishing E-licensing system.
- d) Guidance and assistance provided to Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Syria during preparation of HPMPs to review their local ODS regulations and policies through special consultation sessions with key authorities, decision makers and stakeholders

#### ***Network meetings and other regional consultations***

Meeting date	Location	Theme
5-6 January 2011	Manama, Bahrain	Meeting of the GCC Ozone Team in Bahrain
8-9 January 2011	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	Stakeholders Meeting on the development of HCFC Phaseout Management Plan (HPMP) of Saudi Arabia
10-11 January 2011	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	Meeting of the NOU & survey Team on HCFC survey & Meeting of the Refrigeration Team on Training & Curricula update
16-18 January	Doha, Qatar	Stakeholders Meeting on the development of HCFC Phaseout



Meeting date	Location	Theme
2011		Management Plan (HPMP) of Qatar + Meetings of the National Legislation Committee + Meeting of NOU on Qatar HPMP Data collection
24-28 January 2011	Vienna, Austria	UNEP, UNIDO & West Asia joint meeting on HPMP at UNIDO HQ
14-17 February 2011	Amman, Jordan	Iraq National Phaseout Plan (NPP) 2nd Tranche meeting + MAC Retrofitting Training for Iraqi & Yemen Engineers/Technicians
20-24 February 2011	Doha, Qatar	Sub-Regional Workshop on Green Customs Initiative (GCI) + back-to-back with the Sub-Regional Workshop on Global Harmonized System (GHS)
19-20 March 2011	Muscat, Oman	UNEP & Oman, High-level Meeting to present and finalize HPMP strategy for Oman
21-22 March 2011	Doha, Qatar	UNEP & Qatar, High-level Meeting to present and finalize HPMP strategy for Qatar
23-24 March 2012	Kuwait	UNEP & Kuwait High-level Meeting to present and finalize HPMP strategy for Kuwait
3-6 April 2011	Abu Dhabi, UAE	Meeting of the GCC Green Initiative (GI) Committee & GCC Coordination Meeting of National Focal Points (NFPs)
11-12 April 2011	Beirut, Lebanon	UNEP/UNIDO Coordination Meeting for Iraq NPP and HPMP
19-21 April 2011	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	National Meeting with NOU of Saudi Arabia and related stakeholders on ISP
8-9 May 2011	Male, Maldives	Industry Roundtable Meeting on alternative technologies for HCFC applications
16-17 May 2011	Kuwait	UNEP & ASHRAE Regional Symposium on Future of Refrigerants
23-24 May 2011	Leverkusen, Germany	UNEP_SBCI 2011 Annual General Meeting & Symposium
20-22 June 2011	Dubai, UAE	National Green Customs Workshop
27-30 June 2011	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	National Customs Training Workshop + National Seminar on Combating Illegal Trade in ODS
3-4 July 2011	Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic	Meeting with Arab Union of Engineering Industries & NOU on HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) of Syria
4-5 July 2011	Cairo, Egypt	Workshop to summarize results of the pilot project on low costs HC options in the manufacture of PU foams which was approved at the 58th meeting of the Executive Committee.
5-8 July 2011	Vienna, Austria	UNEP/UNIDO Coordination Meeting with Iraqi Officials and Final HPMPs Review meeting for submissions to 65th ExCom
19-21 July 2011	Kuwait	Consultation meeting of Stakeholders & Policy-makers on HPMP
17-21 September	Abu Dhabi,	2011 Follow-up Meeting of ODS Officers Network &

Meeting date	Location	Theme
2011	UAE	Regional Workshop on Standards (in cooperation with ASHRAE)
18-22 September 2011	Abu Dhabi, UAE	Regional Meeting for Standardization Authorities & ASHRAE Annual Conference of Region-at-Large Chapters
1-3 October 2011	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	Green Customs Initiative (GCI) Training Workshop
15-19 October 2011	Al Khobar & Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	Joint consultations with UNIDO on HCFCs phase-out management plan (HPMP) & follow-up the implementation of the remaining activities under the NPP
20-21 October 2011	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	Sub-regional meeting on emerging issues relating to development and implementation of HPMPs
24-25 October 2011	Muscat, Oman	Meeting with NOU to discuss and agree on the plan of action for implementation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) as well as all Policy Enforcement relating activities.
28-29 October 2011	Amman, Jordan	National workshop for update of the HCFCs regulatory framework and licensing system under HPMP
13-19 November 2011	Bali, Indonesia	65th Meeting of the Executive Committee (ExCom) of the Multilateral Fund & 47th Meeting of the Implementing Committee (ImpCom)
27-30 November 2011	Beijing, China	Field visit to China with the NOU of Saudi Arabia under SS cooperation to establish E-licensing system in KSA
12-15 December 2011	Kuwait	Final Stakeholders and Policy-Makers HPMP Consultation Meetings
12-16 December 2012	Vienna, Austria	UNEP/UNIDO Coordination Meeting to discuss and agree on the plan of implementation of the HPMPs for Saudi Arabia and Syria, and review the progress of implementation of the ongoing activities.
13 December. 2012	Abu Dhabi, UAE	Meeting of the GCC Environmental Focal Points (GCC Coordination meeting)

**Status of HPMP Preparation:**

**UNEP as Lead Agency**

Country	Planned ExCom Submission	Status
Bahrain	68	Project submitted and discussed at 65 <sup>th</sup> ExCom but not approved as not-achieving compliance in 2013. UNEP/UNIDO and country are examining technological issues related to A/C manufacturing sector and plan to resubmit to 68 <sup>th</sup> ExCom

Yemen	68	Project preparation not yet completed due to political and security situation in country that prevent UN staff/experts to visit the country for finalizing preparation of investment components. UNEP/UNIDO are examining possibilities of remotely prepare the project for submission to the 68 <sup>th</sup> ExCom otherwise it will be deferred to 2013
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#### UNEP as Cooperating Agency

Country	Planned ExCom Submission	Status
Saudi Arabia	68	Project submitted to the 65 <sup>th</sup> ExCom but was withdrawn due to the lack of sufficient data about the foam sector. UNEP is providing the necessary support to UNIDO and the country to secure the missing data and revise the project document to be resubmitted to 68 <sup>th</sup> ExCom
Syria	67	HPMP was prepared and submitted for consideration at the 64 <sup>th</sup> ExCom. However, and due to the insufficient data about the foam sector, the project was withdrawn. Enormous efforts made UNEP/UNIDO to secure the missing due to political and security situation in country that prevent UN staff/experts to visit the country for finalizing preparation of investment components.. A revised HPMP was resubmitted to the 66 <sup>th</sup> ExCom. The meeting took note of the submission and the project to be considered at the 67 <sup>th</sup> ExCom after agreeing with the MFS on all items

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

161. CAP/ROWA organized and joined the visit of the delegation of Saudi Arabia National Ozone Unit to Beijing to negotiate a bilateral collaboration between China and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for development of on-line licensing system for trade in ODSs. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) is the country with the highest HCFCs consumption in the ROWA region, with big manufacturing in the foam and RAC sectors. The NOU/KSA receives around 10,000 permit applications/ year.
162. The mission was a result of the technical cooperation offer by China to develop online licensing system in Low-volume Consumption Countries (LVCs). The offer was made during the Joint Meeting of the Regional Ozone Networks for West Asia and South Asia (10 – 12 May 2011), and since then CAP Teams in both regions worked with China and KSA governments to facilitate a start of the collaboration between them. With support of CAP-ROAP, the manual of Chinese licensing system has been translated into English. Draft agreement including action plan was signed between the two governments and arrangements are being finalized for implementation.
163. CAP continue benefiting of most experienced countries to support Iraq, Jordan & Lebanon accordingly hosted training activities and meetings for Iraqi officers and specialists within the implementation of the NPP of Iraq during 2011. Specialized Training on MAC retrofitting for local specialists from Iraq and Yemen was hosted by Jordan Technical Training Institute in Feb, 2011. Lebanon also hosted coordination meeting, April 2011, for Iraqi Officials concerning the implementation of NPP of Iraq where field visits facilitated to exchange experience about establishment and operation of national reclamation centre of Lebanon.

***Support to new Parties***

There are no new Parties in the region

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

164. NOUs of Qatar and Syria witnessed new ODS Officers in 2011 while NOUs of Bahrain, Kuwait, and Oman included new Assistants. CAP included in its work for 2011/2012 capacity building activities for new ODS Officers and NOU Assistants in order to ensure smooth operation of day-to-day work at NOUs. Close technical assistance during missions and through direct communication was always offered by CAP/ROWA and special support to actively participate in network meetings was also facilitated. Plans were made to organize special training workshop for new ODS Officers and Assistants during 2011 but couldn't take place due to logistical and date finalization consideration, the workshop is foreseen in CAP 2012 plan of work.

***Additional CAP capacity-building activities***

165. CAP/ROWA focussed its technical support at the regional level during 2011 to key important compliance related concerns for all West Asian members; the update of national/regional standards/codes of foam/insulating materials to meet MP phase-out targets AND the promotion of long-term alternatives to air-conditioning industry for high ambient countries. Special thematic events and consultation process were carried out by CAP/ROWA to ensure participation of all relevant authorities, industry representative and stakeholders in the relevant events and consultation process.

166. A specialize symposium about Alternatives to air-conditioning industry in high ambient countries was organized in Kuwait with attendance of representation of all international and regional chemicals and equipment industry. The event created a forum to discuss the high-ambient concern where follow-up consultation events will continue in 2012 and UNEP used its outcomes to prepare and include in its business plan a regional project proposal that will be submitted to MLF during 2012.

167. The first special meeting for reviewing national and regional foam/insulation materials standards/codes in related with MP phase-out obligations was also organized by CAP/ROWA in Abu Dhabi, UAE in 2011. The event was attended by representatives of all standardization authorities and ODS Officers in West Asia as well industry representatives and international/regional experts. The event created a motion to review and update national standards/codes to be in line with countries' commitment and availability of alternatives. A follow-up work is planned to discuss the draft reviews is planned for 2012 as well.

***Combating illegal trade in ODS***

168. Combating illegal trade in ODS was on the top of CAP/ROWA agenda during 2011. And therefore, CAP continued its efforts to build regional capacities through partnership with WCO and RILO where 3 different regional and national GCI training events were organized in Qatar, Dubai and Riyadh with participation of regional customs and chemicals management officials from west Asian countries. CAP is looking for materializing the cooperation with RILO, in 2012, through robust cooperation agreements which is under discussion. It is worth mentioning that, during 2011, no cases of illegal trade have been reported in the region.

***Awareness Activities:***

169. CAP/ROWA continued supporting regional and national activities to disseminate the most recent information and specialized materials. CAP/ROWA completed the translation of UNEP Refrigeration Training Manual into Arabic using regional expertise; the manual will be electronically finalized and disseminated to all countries and stakeholders in 2012. Unfortunately, regional awareness project for West Asia couldn't be implemented during 2011 due to contractual

difficulties and CAP will re-discuss the project with West Asia network. CAP celebrated the International Ozone Day during the organization of the 2011 Network Meeting in Abu Dhabi, UAE on 16th Sept through a big celebratory event in cooperation with Ministry of Environment of UAE and ASHRAE and in margins of ASHRAE 2011 annual conference. The celebration attended by more than 200 refrigeration specialists plus country representatives where Minister of Environment of UAE honoured West Asian NOUs Officers for their achievements, a special petition was arranged by CAP/ROWA in this occasion and signed by all attendees reaffirming commitments to save the ozone layer and the mitigate impact on climate.

***Institutionalizing CAP activities & Cooperation with other organisations***

170. CAP continued maintaining Montreal Protocol at agenda of high-level and Ministerial fora of League of Arab States and GCC ensuring that relevant emerging concerns and challenges are adequately addressed during those meetings. CAP also worked very closely with GCC Secretariat to update the GCC unified ODS regulation which successfully completed in 2011 and will be enacted by end of 2012. The work with WCO and RILO was fostered during 2011 where 3 different regional and national GCI training events were organized in Qatar, Dubai and Riyadh with participation of regional customs and chemicals management officials from west Asian countries. CAP is looking for materializing the cooperation with RILO, in 2012, through robust cooperation agreements which is under discussion.

171. The cooperation with ASHRAE regional chapters also witnessed continue to demonstrate its high value where 2 big events were jointly organized with ASHRAE-Kuwait about alternatives for air-conditioning in high ambient countries AND 2-parallel functions with ASHRAE-UAE about Future of Refrigerants & Regional Codes/Standards of foam and insulating materials in relation to MP obligations.

**IV. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**

**A. AGENCY'S BUSINESS PLAN PERFORMANCE GOALS**

*As per decision 61/8, UNEP used the following performance indicators in 2011:*

**Performance Indicators for UNEP**

Item	2011 Target	UNEP Assessment
Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved versus those planned	65 (i.e. 80% of 82 tranches and new MYAs planned for 2011)	94% of Target met : 61 MYAs approved during the year.
Number of individual projects/activities (investment projects, RMPs, halon banks, TAS, institutional strengthening) approved versus those planned	70 (i.e. 80% of 88 projects planned for submission in 2011)	55% of Target met: 38 projects approved during the year.
Milestone activities completed/ODS levels achieved for approved multiyear annual tranches versus those planned	23	Target Met: 37 ODP tonnes
ODS phased-out for individual projects versus those planned per progress reports	0	Target met. Zero ODS phased out by individual projects completed in 2011.

Item	2011 Target	UNEP Assessment
Project completion (pursuant to decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects versus those planned in progress reports	33	Target exceeded by 400%. 138 projects completed
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	Target met (106 countries)
Speed of financial completion versus that required per progress report completion dates	On time	Target met: on time
Timely submission of project completion reports versus those agreed	On time	42% Of Target met. 72 PCRs planned to be submitted in the year - 30 actually submitted
Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time	Target met: on time

**Performance Indicators for UNEP's Compliance assistance Programme (CAP)**

Performance Indicator	Data	Assessment	Target	UNEP Assessment
Efficient follow-up to regional network/ thematic meetings	List of recommendations emanating from 2010 regional network/thematic meetings	Implementation rate of those meeting recommendations that are to be implemented in 2011	90 % implementation rate	Target met. Major recommendations followed up.
Effective support to NOUs in their work, particularly guidance to new NOUs	List of innovative ways/ means/ products/ services for supporting NOUs in their work, with specification of those destined for new NOUs	Number of innovative ways/ means/ products/ services for supporting NOUs in their work, with specification of those destined for new NOUs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7 such ways/means/ products/ services;</li> <li>• All new NOUs receive capacity building support.</li> <li>• 10 additional countries submit CP reports using the Multilateral Fund Secretariat's</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target met. More than seven ways/means to support new NOUs used;</li> <li>• CAP provided capacity building services to 21 new Ozone Officers and assistants</li> <li>• Online reporting by countries increasing.</li> </ul>

Performance Indicator	Data	Assessment	Target	UNEP Assessment
			online data reporting system	
Assistance to countries in actual or potential non-compliance (as per MOP decisions and/or as per reported Article 7 data and trend analysis)	List of countries in actual or potential non-compliance 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	Target met – all countries received assistance. CAP assisted 24 countries in actual non-compliance or in potential non-compliance. (as reported in MOP 23)
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	Target met. More than 7 products and services delivered.
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	Target met. At least 5 joint missions /joint undertakings conducted with other IAs/BAs in each region.

#### B. CUMULATIVE COMPLETED INVESTMENT PROJECTS

*Not applicable to UNEP.*

#### C. CUMULATIVE COMPLETED NON INVESTMENT PROJECTS

See Annex 1: Cumulative Completed Non-Investment Projects for details.

#### D. CUMULATIVE ONGOING INVESTMENT PROJECTS

*Not applicable to UNEP.*

## E. CUMULATIVE ONGOING NON-INVESTMENT PROJECTS

See Annex 1: Cumulative Ongoing Non-Investment Projects for details.

## V. STATUS OF AGREEMENTS AND PROJECT PREPARATION (WHERE APPLICABLE), BY COUNTRY

### A. AGREEMENTS TO BE SIGNED/EXECUTED/FINALIZED AND WHEN THEY WILL BE READY FOR DISBURSING

As of December 2011, UNEP implemented IS projects in 106 countries. During 2011, the Executive Committee approved IS projects for 43. The breakdown of countries supported by UNEP through IS projects is as follows:

Region	Number of Countries Supported by UNEP	Number of New IS Projects Approved in 2011	Number of IS Renewals Approved in 2011
Africa	47	0	18
Asia Pacific	26	1	10
West Asia	5	0	0
Europe & Central Asia	5	0	5
Latin America & Caribbean	23	0	10
<i>Total</i>	<b>106</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>42</b>

## VI. ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES (OPERATIONAL, POLICY, FINANCIAL AND OTHER ISSUES)

### A. MEETINGS ATTENDED

172. UNEP organised 148 Regional Network meetings, thematic workshops, small group meetings and national thematic workshops in all regions. The complete list of the meetings organised in 2011 is contained in Annex V.

173. The following meetings of the CAP staff were held in 2011:

- Annual meeting of the Regional Network Coordinators, Paris, France, 27 – 28 September 2011
- HPMP Officers Meeting - Paris, 29th–30th September 2011

174. The purpose of the above meetings was to enhance the internal coordination and information sharing between the respective groups of CAP Officers as well as brainstorm on future activities and approaches to be taken in assisting Article 5 countries.

### B. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY AND OTHER CO-OPERATION

175. The other Implementing Agencies, bilateral agencies, Multilateral Fund Secretariat and Ozone Secretariat cooperate closely with UNEP through, inter alia, regular participation in Regional



Network meetings and other national/regional workshops organized by UNEP. In addition to their participation in those fora in 2011, they also cooperated with UNEP through the following:

Agency	Project or activity
<b>ROA</b>	
UNDP	HPMP preparation and implementation for Mali and D R Congo, Swaziland
UNIDO	HPMP preparation and Implementation for, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, The Gambia, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo and Zambia TPMP implementation for Burundi, Cote d'Ivoire, Eritrea.
<b>ROAP</b>	
UNDP	Implementation of RMP/TPMP/NPP; preparation of HPMP for Cambodia, China, Fiji, Maldives, India, Iran, Nepal, Sri Lanka; compliance assistance; cooperation concerning Network activities; assistance to countries with CFC MDI manufacturing
UNIDO, World Bank	Implementation of RMP/TPMP/NPP, preparation of HPMP for DPR Korea and Myanmar, assistance to countries with CFC MDI manufacturing
Ozone Secretariat	Submission of A7 data, analysis of discrepancies of reported exports and imports, cooperation on compliance issues
Sweden	Implementation of the MEA-REN Regional Enforcement Network
Japan	Implementation of HPMP in China and Mongolia; technical cooperation in ODS destruction
GTZ	Implementation of HPMP in Afghanistan
Australia	Implementation of regional activities in PIC Network
South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)	Implementation of regional activities in PIC Network
Oceania Customs Organisation (OCO)	Customs Capacity Building in PIC Network
Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), Ministry of Power, Government of India/ Energy Efficiency Services Ltd (EESL)	Technical support towards Energy Efficiency aspects of HPMP preparation

Agency	Project or activity
World Customs Organization (WCO),  Regional Intelligence Liaison Office for Asia and the Pacific (RILO A/P)	Assistance towards networking for enforcement, including meetings of ozone focal points and the customs counterparts, and the delivery of national/ local Green Customs Initiatives; regional coordination of WCO-UNEP joint operation on illegal ODS trade (Sky-Hole Patching); preparation of awareness-raising material concerning intelligence for enforcement (e.g. factsheets, news flash); regular exchange of information on illegal trade report
Interpol	Technical assistance towards enforcement capacity-building and networking; preparation of awareness-raising material concerning intelligence for enforcement (e.g. factsheets, news flash).
Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA)	Production of material on illegal ODS trade and environmental crimes for awareness-raising; investigations on illegal ODS trade
Secretariats of the Basel, the Rotterdam, and the Stockholm Conventions	Implementation of the MEA-REN Regional Enforcement Network
National Academy of Customs Excise and Narcotics (NACEN)	Horizontal (South-South) cooperation to build enforcement capacity; delivery of border dialogues; production of capacity-building tools
WCO/ RILO A/P, Interpol, UNODC, EIA, WWF, the FREELAND Foundation for Human Rights and Wildlife, IUCN, TRAFFIC, the Wildlife Conservation Society, the Wildlife Enforcement Network of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Office of the Inspector-General of the Netherlands, IMPEL-TFS, TVE/Earth Report, the CITES Secretariat, the Customs Department of Thailand, the Royal Thai Police; the Ministry of Industry of Thailand, and the National Academy of Customs, Excise and Narcotics of India	Cooperation on the Asian Regional Partners Forum on Combating Environmental Crime (ARPEC)

Agency	Project or activity
<b>ECA</b>	
UNDP	Coordination meeting in Bratislava in January 2012
UNIDO	Coordination meeting in Vienna in January 2012
UNIDO	Joint China – Russia Dialog on prevention of illegal trade in ODS in Saint Petersburg initially scheduled in 2011 but actually implemented in 2012
UNIDO	UNEP as cooperating agency for HPMP in Albania, Serbia, Turkey
UNDP	UNEP as cooperating agency for HPMP in Armenia, Kyrgyzstan
UNIDO, Czech Republic	Joint implementation of preparatory ECA destruction project in Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Turkmenistan
MFS	Follow-up on reporting Country Programme implementation date and trouble-shooting in using the online reporting facility
OS	Follow-up on reporting Article 7 data as well other reporting requirements, status of licensing system and ratification of Beijing Amendment in Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan
OS, Armenia, Czech Republic, Georgia, Kazakhstan	Side event on Montreal Protocol contribution to Green Economy during the ministerial conference Environment for Europe
Czech Republic	Joint implementation of ECA enforcement network activities
GIZ	Joint preparation of workshop on HCFC alternatives in the foam sector
12 ECA network and CEIT countries	iPIC implementation in ECA region
UNIDO	Preparation of the ECA Customs Coordination meeting in Istanbul in 2012 has been jointly initiated and the local UNIDO representative in Turkey agreed to assist with the logistical arrangements
UNIDO	Joint training has been offered to the new Ozone Officer in Turkey and included in the ECA work programme.
<b>ROLAC</b>	
UNDP and UNIDO	HPMP preparation and implementation
UNIDO	MB phase-out joint projects
Switzerland	HPMP preparation and implementation
Germany	HPMP implementation
<b>ROWA</b>	
UNIDO	Preparation and submission of HPMP projects in Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen. Including joint missions and organization of national stakeholders workshops and consultation sessions
UNIDO	Continue implementation of TPMP/NPP of Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Yemen as well as assistance to facilitate the implementation of the ongoing NPP in Syria
UNDP	Continue implementation of TPMP of Bahrain
Jordan/UNIDO	MAC Retrofitting Training Workshop for Iraqi and Yemeni

Agency	Project or activity
	specialists
ASHRAE-Kuwait/AHRI	Symposium about Alternatives to air-conditioning industry in high ambient countries
UNEP-ROAP	Joint WA & SA Networks Meeting AND Industry Roundtable Meeting on alternative technologies for HCFC applications
GCC Secretariat	Organizing 2 meeting of the GCC Ozone Team in Bahrain & UAE
WCO/RILO	3 different regional and national GCI training events were organized in Qatar, Dubai and Riyadh
ASHRAE-UAE	Organizing ASHRAE-UAE the celebration of the International Ozone Day in margins of 2011 follow-up meeting of WA network and organization of 2-parallel functions with about Future of Refrigerants & Regional Codes/Standards of foam and insulating materials in relation to MP obligations.

**ANNEX I: Tables**

Available upon request

**ANNEX II: Country-specific UNEP CAP services in 2011**

Available upon request

**ANNEX III: Assistance to countries in non-compliance - 2011**

Available upon request

**ANNEX IV: Meetings and missions in 2011**

**ANNEX V: Status of Regional Awareness activities as of 31 December 2011**

**ANNEX VI: Completed non-investment projects - 2011**

Available upon request

**ANNEX VII: Report on expenditures under the CAP Budget - 2011**

## Annex IV: Meetings and missions in 2011

### Meetings organised and attended by the CAP

	NAME OF MEETING/WORKSHOP	LOCATION	DATES	Region
1	Meeting of the GCC Ozone Team in Bahrain	Manama, Bahrain	5-6 January 2011	ROWA
2	Stakeholders Meeting on the development of HCFC Phaseout Management Plan (HPMP) of Saudi Arabia	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	8-9 January 2011	ROWA
3	Meeting of the NOU & survey Team on HCFC survey & Meeting of the Refrigeration Team on Training & Curricula update	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	10-11 January 2011	ROWA
4	Stakeholders Meeting on the development of HCFC Phaseout Management Plan (HPMP) of Qatar + Meetings of the National Legislation Committee + Meeting of NOU on Qatar HPMP Data collection	Doha, Qatar	16-18 January 2011	ROWA
5	UNEP, UNIDO & West Asia joint meeting on HPMP at UNIDO HQ	Vienna, Austria	24-28 January 2011	ROWA
6	Capacity building workshop for new National Ozone Officers (NOOs) and Assistant NOOs from the Caribbean	Panama City, Panama	24-28 January 2011	ROLAC
7	Meeting with MOEF and Industry Foam Association	Delhi, India	31 January to 2 February	ROAP
8	7th Green Customs Partners Meeting	Lyon, France	8-9 February 2011	Paris
9	HPMP Workshop	Vientiane, Lao	8 to 11 February	ROAP
10	Policy Workshop to HPMP Preparation.	Basseterre, St. Kitts and Nevis	08 -12 February 2011	ROLAC
11	Iraq National Phaseout Plan (NPP) 2nd Tranche meeting + MAC Retrofitting Training for Iraqi & Yemen Engineers/Technicians	Amman, Jordan	14-17 February 2011	ROWA
12	National stakeholders meeting on HPMP preparation	Quito, Ecuador	20-23 February 2011	ROLAC
13	Sub-Regional Workshop on Green Customs Initiative (GCI) + back-to-back with the Sub-Regional Workshop on Global Harmonized System (GHS)	Doha, Qatar	20-24 February 2011	ROWA
14	Intercessional Consultation Meeting	Beijing, China	22 to 24 February	ROAP
15	Follow up Meeting of the English Speaking Caribbean Network of Ozone Officers	Antigua and Barbuda	1-4 March 2011	ROLAC

16	National stakeholders meeting on HPMP preparation	Managua, Nicaragua	March 02-05, 2011	ROLAC
17	Meeting of the Steering Committee on GEF	Islamabad, Pakistan	7 to 9 March	ROAP
18	Capacity building workshop for new National Ozone Officers (NOOs) and Assistant NOOs from Central America	Panama City, Panama	15-17 March 2011	ROLAC
19	UNEP & Oman, High-level Meeting to present and finalize HPMP strategy for Oman	Muscat, Oman	19-20 March 2011	ROWA
20	UNEP & Qatar, High-level Meeting to present and finalize HPMP strategy for Qatar	Doha, Qatar	21-22 March 2011	ROWA
21	UNEP & Kuwait High-level Meeting to present and finalize HPMP strategy for Kuwait	Kuwait	23-24 March 2012	ROWA
22	Visit of Pakistan delegation to Bangladesh to explore south south cooperation opportunities on CFC-Metered Dose Inhaler (MDI) phase out in Pakistan	Dhaka, Bangladesh	22 to 25 March	ROAP
23	High level mission on Copenhagen Amendment	Kathmandu, Nepal	23 to 27 March	ROAP
24	First Regional Meeting of Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Associations	Georgetown, Guyana	March 29-April 05, 2011	ROLAC
25	Preparation of HCFC Phase out Management Plan (HPMP) meeting and participate in HPMP inception workshop	Colombo, Sri Lanka	30 to 31 March	ROAP
26	63rd ExCom Meeting	Montreal, Canada	2 to 8 April	ROAP
27	Meeting of the GCC Green Initiative (GI) Committee & GCC Coordination Meeting of National Focal Points (NFPs)	Abu Dhabi, UAE	3-6 April 2011	ROWA
28	15 th Annual Meeting of RILO ECE National Contact Points	Sofia, Bulgaria	5-6 April 2011	ECA
29	Capacity building workshop for new National Ozone Officers (NOOs) and Assistant NOOs from South America	La Paz, Bolivia	6-8 April 2011	ROLAC

30	UNEP/UNIDO Coordination Meeting for Iraq NPP and HPMP	Beirut, Lebanon	11-12 April 2011	ROWA
31	Regional Consultative Meeting for Methyl Bromide Experts	Nairobi, Kenya	13-15 April 2011	ROA
32	WCO Regional Workshop on the Harmonized System	Kobe, Japan	18 to 19 April	ROAP
33	HPMP workshop	DPR Korea	18 to 20 April	ROAP
34	National Meeting with NOU of Saudi Arabia and related stakeholders on ISP	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	19-21 April 2011	ROWA
35	Judging Session of the 8th World Television Awareness	Kuala Lumpur	4 May	ROAP
36	Fourth Meeting of the Southeast Asia Network of Climate Change Focal	Jakarta, Indonesia	4 to 5 May	ROAP
37	Industry Roundtable Meeting on alternative technologies for HCFC applications	Male, Maldives	8-9 May 2011	ROWA
38	SA and WA Joint Network Meeting	Male, Maldives	8 to 12 May	ROAP
39	Roundtable on Climate and Ozone-Friendly Technologies in Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning	Belgrade, Serbia	10-11 May 2011	ECA
40	Joint Meeting of the South Asia and West Asia Networks of Ozone Officers	Male, Maldives	10-12 May 2011	ROAP/ROWA
41	Eastern Europe and Central Asia Network Meeting	Belgrade, Serbia	10-13 May 2011	ECA
42	Official Launch of the Belize HPMP implementation	Belmopan, Belize	11-12 May 2011	ROLAC
43	UNEP & ASHRAE Regional Symposium on Future of Refrigerants	Kuwait	16-17 May 2011	ROWA
44	South-south cooperation meeting between China and India on CFC-Metered Dose Inhaler (MDI) phase out	Delhi, India	22 to 27 May	ROAP
45	UNEP_SBCI 2011 Annual General Meeting & Symposium	Leverkusen, Germany	23-24 May 2011	ROWA



46	Meeting of the Pacific Island Countries (PIC) Network of Ozone Officers	Coral Coast, Fiji	23-25 May 2011	ROAP
47	Official Launch of the Dominica HPMP implementation	Roseau, Dominica	May 23-27 2011	ROLAC
48	PIC Network Meeting and PIC Customs-Ozone Officer joint meeting	Suva, Fiji	23 to 27 May	ROAP
49	Green Customs Officers Training workshop	Coral Coast, Fiji	24-25 May 2011	ROAP
50	3rd International HVAC Conference	Iran	24 to 26 May	ROAP
51	Train the trainers workshop on ODS alternatives in refrigeration and air conditioning	Port Principe, Haiti	25-28 May 2011	ROLAC
52	WCO Regional Workshop on Harmonized System	Kobe, Japan	29 to 31 May	ROAP
53	HPMP finalization mission	Beijing	1 to 3 June	ROAP
54	High-level launching of the HPMP	Kabul, Afghanistan	7 to 8 June	ROAP
55	Brainstorming on judiciary initiative	Paris, France	9 to 10 June	ROAP
56	14th European Conference on the Latest Technology in Refrigeration & Air-Conditioning in Politecnico de Milano and Heat Pump Seminar in Casale Monferrato	Casale Monferrato, Politecnico de Milano, Italy	9-10 June 2011	ECA
57	National stakeholders meeting: HPMP project proposal review	Panama City, Panama	9-10 June 2011	ROLAC
58	Official Launch of the HPMP implementation	Saint George´s, Grenada	14-15 June 2011	ROLAC
59	Meeting of the Southeast Asia Network of Ozone Officers	Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	14-17 June 2011	ROAP
60	Workshop on EIA-UNEP Industry Summit Partnering with private sector for promotion legal trade in HCFCs (Ulaanbaatar 2.0)	Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia	14 to 17 June	ROAP
61	Main Meeting of the Ozone Officers Network for English-speaking Africa	Mahé, Seychelles	20-23 June 2011	ROA
62	National Green Customs Workshop	Dubai, UAE	20-22 June 2011	ROWA

63	GCI workshop	Jakarta, Indonesia	21 to 23 June	ROAP
64	Follow-Up Meeting of Central America, South America, Mexico and the Spanish-Speaking Caribbean Networks of Ozone Officers	Asunción del Paraguay	22-24 June 2011	ROLAC
65	Thematic workshop for French-speaking Northern and Western Africa (Assessment of Compliance status and HPMP Implementation)	Bamako, Mali	27-30 June 2011	ROA
66	National Customs Training Workshop + National Seminar on Combatting Illegal Trade in ODS	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	27-30 June 2011	ROWA
67	Meetign with Arab Union of Engineering Industries & NOU on HCFC Phaseout Management Plan (HPMP) of Syria	Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic	3-4 July 2011	ROWA
68	Workshop to summarize results of the pilot project on low costs HC options in the manufacture of PU foams which was approved at the 58th meeting of the Executive Committee.	Cairo, Egypt	4-5 July 2011	ROWA
69	UNEP/UNIDO Coordination Meeting with Iraqi Officials and Final HPMPs Review meeting for submissions to 65th ExCom	Vienna, Austria	5-8 July 2011	ROWA
70	International workshop on alternatives for the phase-out of HCFCs	La Habana, Cuba	6 - 8 July 2011	ROLAC
71	Border Management and Customs Enforcement Meeting. Burkina Faso, Benin and Togo who share a common border	Border Point with Burkina Faso and Togo	13-16 July 2011	ROA
72	HPMP workshop	Yangon, Myanmar	18 to 22 July	ROAP
73	Consultation meeting of Stakeholders & Policy-makers on HPMP	Kuwait	19-21 July 2011	ROWA
74	Re-Launching of Montreal Protocol Implementation	Lima, Peru	11-15 July 2011	ROLAC
75	HPMP Initiation workshop	Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei	26 to 30 July	ROAP
76	Consultative Rounds to define HCFC Quota System	Panama City, Panama	21, July, 29 July and 1 September 2011	ROLAC
77	Inception meeting for ODS IV CTC sector phase-out.	Mumbai, India	July	ROAP
78	HPMP High-level Launch	Colombo, Sri Lanka	8 to 12 August	ROAP
79	Meeting for preparatory work towards the organization of AH-PSC mission	Colombo, Sri Lanka	8 to 12 August	ROAP

80	National Green Customs Workshop for China	Nanjing, China	15 to 18 August	ROAP
81	National Training workshop for main Stakeholders on Halon Alternatives	Port Principe, Haiti	20 August	ROLAC
82	Green Customs Officers Training Workshop	Ningbo, China	22-25 August 2011	ROAP
83	National Workshop for Customs Officers on HCFC Trade Controls	San Salvador, El Salvador	23-26 August 2011	ROLAC
84	Face-to-face Training workshop	Sihanouk, Cambodia	24 to 26 August	ROAP
85	National Training workshop on ODS Alternatives in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (Phase II)	Port Principe, Haiti	24-27 August 2011	ROLAC
86	National Workshop on retrofitting refrigeration systems to Hydrocarbons and other natural refrigerants	Asuncion, Paraguay	26 August - 4 September	ROLAC
87	HPMP Formulation: First Stakeholders' Meeting	Port Principe, Haiti	28-31 August 2011	ROLAC
88	MDI Ceremonial & Awareness meeting and HPMP inception meeting & meeting on occasion of Ozone Day.	Tehran, Iran	5 to 8 September	ROAP
89	International Ozone Day celebrations in Dominica. Workshops on good practices, HCFC alternative technology and recovery and recycling of	Roseau, Dominica	13-16 September 2011	ROLAC
90	Border workshop	SGN Viet Nam	14 to 16 September	ROAP
91	Review CTC Sector Phase-out Project and International Ozone day	India	15 to 16 September	ROAP
92	International Conference on Transnational Environmental Crime	Canberra, Australia	15 to 16 September	ROAP
93	Shenzhen workshop on the servicing sector	Shenzhen, China	15 to 16 September	ROAP
94	Steering Committee Meeting and Ozone Day Celebration	Phnom Penh, Cambodia	16 to 17 September	ROAP
95	Customs workshop	Ningbo, China	18 to 22 September	ROAP
96	2011 Follow-up Meeting of ODS Officers Network & Regional Workshop on Standards (in cooperation with ASHRAE)	Abu Dhabi, UAE	17-21 September 2011	ROWA
97	Regional Meeting for Standardization Authorities & ASHRAE Annual Conference of Region-at-Large Chapters	Abu Dhabi, UAE	18-22 September 2011	ROWA

98	National Green Customs Workshop	Ningbo, China	21 to 22 September	ROAP
99	Meeting with World Bank, Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) Energy Efficiency Services Limited	Delhi, India	21 to 23 September	ROAP
100	7th ministerial conference Environment for Europe (side event on Montreal Protocol contribution to Green Economy)	Palace of Independence, Astana, Kazakhstan	21-23 September 2011	ECA
101	Inception meeting for ODS IV CTC sector Phase-out	Delhi	21 to 25 September	ROAP
102	Training Workshop for Border Enforcement Officer	Ranong, Thailand	26 to 28 September	ROAP
103	HPMP workshop	Thimphu	27 to 20 September	ROAP
104	Regional Network Coordinator (RNC) and HPMP Meeting	Paris, France	27 to 30 September	ROAP
105	Green Customs Initiative (GCI) Training Workshop	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	1-3 October 2011	ROWA
106	Stakeholders Workshop on Energy Efficiency and ODS Phase-out	Asuncion, Paraguay	3-7 October 2011	ROLAC
107	Joint Meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean Networks of Ozone Officers	Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago	4-7 October 2011	ROLAC
108	Atmosphere Europe 2011 Conference	Sofitel Brussels, Belgium	10-11 October 2011	ECA
109	Capacity Building Workshop for new National Ozone Officers (NOOs) and Assist NOOs from South Asia, South East Asia and Pacific Island Countries Networks	Kathmandu, Nepal	13-15 October 2011	ROAP
110	Joint consultations with UNIDO on HCFCs phase-out management plan (HPMP) & follow-up the implementation of the remaining activities under the NPP	Al Khobar & Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	15-19 October 2011	ROWA
111	Border Dialogue Meeting	Lashio, Myanmar	16-18 October	ROAP
112	Train the trainers workshop on natural refrigerants	Guatemala City, Guatemala	17-21 October 2011	ROLAC
113	Thematic Meeting on HPMP certification and Log-books for Accession Countries	Budapest, Hungary	19-21 October 2011	ECA
114	Joint Meeting of the South Asia and South East Asia Networks of Ozone Officers	Pokhara, Nepal	17-19 October 2011	ROAP
115	Awareness Meeting	Male, Maldives	17-20 October	ROAP

116	Border Dialogue Meeting	Tachileik, Myanmar	19 to 21 October	ROAP
117	Energy workshop	Kathmandu, Nepal	20 October	ROAP
118	Sub-regional meeting on emerging issues relating to development and implementation of HPMPs	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	20-21 October 2011	ROWA
119	India HPMP meeting	Delhi, India	21 to 22 October	ROAP
120	Border Dialogue Meeting	Yangon, Myanmar	22 October	ROAP
121	Meeting with NOU to discuss and agree on the plan of action for implementation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) as well as all Policy Enforcement relating activities.	Muscat, Oman	24-25 October 2011	ROWA
122	Joint Meeting of the Ozone Officers Network of English-Speaking and French-Speaking Africa	Harare, Zimbabwe	24-27 October 2011	ROA
123	Sub-Regional Workshop on the Control of Illegal Trade on Chemicals including ODS controlled under the Multilateral Environment Agreements	Brasilia, Brazil	25-27 October 2011	ROLAC
124	National workshop for update of the HCFCs regulatory framework and licensing system under HPMP	Amman, Jordan	28-29 October 2011	ROWA
125	Energy efficiency Workshop.	Asuncion, Paraguay	31 October - 04 November 2011	ROLAC
126	HPMP Meeting	Hangzhou, Guangzhou, China	4, 6 to 7 November	ROAP
127	HCFC Meeting: Policy and Legislation and Establishment of HCFC Quota System	Kingston, Jamaica	7-8 November 2011	ROLAC
128	65th Meeting of the Executive Committee (ExCom) of the Multilateral Fund & 47th Meeting of the Implementing Committee (ImpCom)	Bali, Indonesia	13-19 November 2011	ROWA
129	National stakeholders meeting: HPMP project proposal review	St. John´s, Antigua	21-27 November 2011	ROLAC
130	HPMP Workshop	Pyongyang, DPR Korea	22-24 November	ROAP
131	Official Launch of the HPMP Implementation	Kingstown, St Vincent and the Grenadines	22-24 November 2011	ROLAC
132	HPMP finalization meeting	Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei	23 to 25 November	ROAP
133	HPMP finalization mission	Beijing, China	26 November - 1 December	ROAP

134	Field visit to China with the NOU of Saudi Arabia	Beijing, China	27-30 November 2011	ROWA
135	Meeting with Philippines Ozone Desk on the implementation of the IS project	Manila, Philippines	28 to 30 November	ROAP
136	China HPMP Meeting	Beijing, China	28 November to 1 December	ROAP
137	42nd International Congress & Exhibition on Heating, Refrigeration & Air-Conditioning organized by Serbian HVAC&R Association (side event and exhibition on alternative technologies as part of Serbia HPMP)	Sava Congress Center, Belgrade, Serbia	30 November – 2 December 2011	ECA
138	Workshop on Alternatives on CTC Laboratory uses.	Mexico City, Mexico	December 04-06, 2011	ROLAC
139	Workshop: Assessment of HFCF-14 b Alternatives: Pilot Project Methylal. Ministry of Environment.	Sao Paulo, Brazil	December 05-08, 2011	ROLAC
140	The National Contact Points of Regional Intelligence Liaison Office for Asia and the Pacific	Beijing, China	5 to 8 December	ROAP
141	Final Stakeholders and Policy-Makers HPMP Consultation Meetings	Kuwait	12-15 December 2011	ROWA
142	UNEP/UNIDO Coordination Meeting with Saudi and Syrian NOUs to discuss and agree on the plan of implementation of the HPMPs and review the progress of implementation of the ongoing activities.	Vienna, Austria	12-16 December 2012	ROWA
143	Meeting of the GCC Environmental Focal Points (GCC Coordination meeting)	Abu Dhabi, UAE	13 December. 2012	ROWA
144	Thematic workshop for French speaking Central Africa (Assessment of Compliance status and HPMP Implementation)	Bangui, Central African Republic	13-16 December 2011	ROA
145	Kick off meeting for the implementation of the HPMP	Shanghai, China	19 to 20 December	ROAP
146	HCFC Phase out Management Plans finalization meeting	Yangon, Myanmar	21 to 23 December	ROAP
147	Sub-Regional Network Meeting for National Ozone Officers of the English-Speaking Caribbean and Haiti	Roseau, Dominica	27-29 March 2012	ROLAC
148	Europe and Central Asia Network Meeting	Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan	27-30 March 2012	ECA

**Annex V: Status of Regional Awareness activities as of 31 December 2011**

Year	Activity reference	Outputs	Status	Impact or result (for completed activities)
<b>Paris CAP</b>				
2011	Core Clearinghouse Services : Assisting National Ozone Units with Ozone Day celebrations:	(a) Ozone Day web page; (b) Short documentary: The Antarctic Ozone Hole from Discovery to Recovery, a Scientific Journey; (c) Risk Assessment on Illegal Trade in HCFCs; (d) Barriers to the Use of Low GWP refrigerants in Developing Countries & Opportunities to Overcome These; (e) The OzonAction Special Issue; (f) Practical Guide on Interlinkages between Ozone Depletion and Climate Change (g) Public Service Announcement (PSA) (h) Encouraged media coverage;	a) Completed b) Completed c) Completed d) Completed e) Completed f) Ongoing g) Completed h) Completed	a) As in previous years, a web page on the OzonAction website was developed, launched, outreached and maintained for the 2011 International Ozone Day, which included information on national celebrations in various countries. This year the web page was integrated with Facebook and Twitter to allow even wider dissemination of the materials. Another webpage was created specifically for upload of Ozone day activity reports sent by the network countries. The related webpages are: <a href="http://www.unep.org/ozonaction/Events/OzoneDay/2011/tabid/56178/Default.aspx">http://www.unep.org/ozonaction/Events/OzoneDay/2011/tabid/56178/Default.aspx</a> , <a href="http://www.unep.org/ozonaction/Events/OzoneDay/2011/OzoneDay2011CountryActivities/tabid/56221/Default.aspx">http://www.unep.org/ozonaction/Events/OzoneDay/2011/OzoneDay2011CountryActivities/tabid/56221/Default.aspx</a> b) Trailer and short documentary was developed for the IOD for national broadcasting in English, French and Russian. It is available at <a href="http://www.unep.org/ozonaction/antarctic">www.unep.org/ozonaction/antarctic</a> . Special events were organised in Paris, Montreal and Nairobi to launch the documentary on 16 September 2011. Special event was organised in the Meeting of the Parties (MOP) on 23 November to discuss the science and monitoring of the ozone hole in Antarctica with the participation of TEAP co-chairs and representatives of Czech Republic and Argentina. c) Publication was developed, laid-out and printed in 2011 and it was distributed at the MOP-23. d) Publication and summary was printed and distributed at MOP-23. e) The 2011 OzonAction Special Issue, titled: "Tipping the Balance towards Climate Protection through the HCFC Phase-Out", featured articles from international experts on many important issues including those discussed during the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. The publication is available in six languages. OzonAction Branch is providing this publication as part of UNEP's work to build capacity and provide technology support to the developing countries to implement the Montreal Protocol. It was distributed at MOP-23 for all delegations. f) The publication was developed and it is being reviewed. g) Issued press releases through UNEP DCPI and encouraged the countries to cover ozone stories.
	Core Clearinghouse Services : Supporting regional awareness activities:	(a) Disseminating information to support capacity building (b) Collecting and sharing ozone protection publications through the Multi-media Collection; (c) Deliver breaking news through E-news services; (d) Providing ozone-related web services/databases to a global audience; (e) Conducting strategic outreach at key international events	a) Continuous b) Continuous c) Continuous d) Completed e) Continuous	a) Lay-out, printing and outreach of technical information. b) Outreach of interesting publications c) In 2011, 24 issues and 2 special issues (Ozone Day and Meeting of the Parties) of OzoNews were produced and disseminated worldwide. This eNews service continues to be highly appreciated by its more than 3500 subscribers, including Ozone Officers. d) Completed the migration of the main OzonAction website from the <a href="http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction">www.unep.fr/ozonaction</a> Paris server to the UNEP corporate server at <a href="http://www.unep.org/ozonaction">www.unep.org/ozonaction</a> . Full Integration of website with the OzonAction social media platforms. Design and development of specific databases, such as the Trade Names of ODS. e) Outreach of new products and projects at MOP-23 exhibition and side events. (5 side events at MOP-23)

2011	Special Initiatives	<p>(a) Mobilising co-financing for ICE services produced under the Multilateral Fund;</p> <p>(b) The Montreal Protocol Who's Who;</p> <p>(c) Special assistance for Portuguese-speaking countries</p> <p>(d) OzonAction Social Media;</p> <p>(e) Virtual Tour;</p> <p>(f) Virtual exhibition</p>	<p>a) Continuous</p> <p>b) Continuous</p> <p>c) Completed</p> <p>d) Continuous</p> <p>e) Continuous</p> <p>f) Continuous</p>	<p>a) Organised the first teacher's training for West-Africa with support of UNESCO and ISESCO in Bamako, Mali 11-13 October 2011. The activity is on hold due to mobilisation of funds. In general, the clearinghouse promoted the translation of publications and videos into national languages.</p> <p>b) Continued maintaining the innovative web portal intended to honour the visionaries, innovators and implementers who are making the Montreal Protocol a global environmental success story. "The Montreal Protocol Who's Who" is the first collection of biographies from the Montreal Protocol Community. MPWW website accessible at: <a href="http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction/montrealprotocolwhoswho/PageFlip.asp">http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction/montrealprotocolwhoswho/PageFlip.asp</a></p> <p>c) Translated Implementation Manual of Ozzy Ozone Campaign into Portuguese, Translated and laid-out High Sky OzonAction Education Pack to Secondary Schools into Portuguese. The short documentary was also translated and produced in Portuguese. These are available <a href="http://www.unep.org/ozonaction/RegionalNetworks/Espa%C3%A7oPortugu%C3%AAs/tabid/51761/Default.aspx">http://www.unep.org/ozonaction/RegionalNetworks/Espa%C3%A7oPortugu%C3%AAs/tabid/51761/Default.aspx</a></p> <p>d) Produced the OzonAction Social Media strategy to inspire and guide OzonAction in implementing social media-related activities. The strategy document in ebook format can be found at: <a href="http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction/ebooks/sm-strategy-short">http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction/ebooks/sm-strategy-short</a>. OzonAction has implemented the following social media platforms: <a href="http://www.facebook.com/ozonaction">www.facebook.com/ozonaction</a>, <a href="http://www.youtube.com/ozonaction">www.youtube.com/ozonaction</a>, <a href="http://www.twitter.com/ozonaction">www.twitter.com/ozonaction</a>, and <a href="http://www.slideshare.net/ozonaction">www.slideshare.net/ozonaction</a> with continuously increasing followers.</p> <p>e) Accessible at <a href="http://www.unep.org/ozonaction/virtualtour">www.unep.org/ozonaction/virtualtour</a>, the Virtual Tour is a grassroots campaign committed to fight against climate change through the HCFC phase out opportunity.</p> <p>f) Innovative web-based virtual booths showcasing latest ozone and climate friendly technologies available in the market by leading companies and institutions around the world. Currently there are more than 25 companies / organisations that have set-up booths on the virtual expo platform. Accessible at: <a href="http://www.unep.org/ozonaction/virtualexpo">www.unep.org/ozonaction/virtualexpo</a></p>
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**Regional Networks for Africa**

2011	2011 CAP Budget	<p>(a) The publication was produced in collaboration with the ROA Information team. Production and publication of web-based awareness/information material on ROA and DTIE websites.</p> <p>(b) Continuation of the cooperation with the African Environmental Journalist Network with the participation of 16 African Journalists in the 2011 French-speaking Western and Northern Africa Network meeting held in Mali in June 2011 and 14 other African journalists in the 2011 Joint network meeting held in October 2011 in Harare, Zimbabwe</p> <p>(c) In collaboration with the ROA Information Team: Organisation of a media competition awarding African journalists in 5 categories in print and electronic media with stories related to the Ozone Layer. The competition is planned to be held annually. Two journalists from Benin and Cameroon were awarded in the 2011 competition for the production of radio documentaries.</p>	<p>(a) Ongoing.</p> <p>(b) Ongoing.</p> <p>(c) Ongoing.</p>	<p>(a) In 2011 a video sketch prepared by the NOU Benin on behalf of the Region was disseminated and is expected to be broadcasted on National TVs and schools. Production and publication of web-based awareness/information material on ROA and DTIE websites.</p> <p>(b) Following the Network meeting in Bamako and Harare several news articles were published in the local media in several West African and North African Countries including news broadcasts in TV and Radios. The African Network of Environmental Journalist produced a compilation of Ozone Related news articles to be released on the Ozone Day 2011.</p> <p>(c) Two journalists from Benin and Cameroon were awarded in the 2011 competition for the production of radio documentaries.</p>
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**Regional Network for Europe and Central Asia**



2011	2011 CAP Budget	<p>(a) Side event and exhibition on Montreal Protocol contribution to Green Economy during Ministerial Meeting Environment for Europe in Astana, 9.11</p> <p>(b) ECA Ozone Protection Award for Customs &amp; Enforcement Officers</p> <p>(c) Articles in quarterly RAC journal</p> <p>(d) Virtual globe with key data from ECA region for 25th anniversary of Montreal Protocol</p>	<p>(a) completed</p> <p>(b) ongoing</p> <p>(c) completed</p> <p>(d) ongoing</p>	<p>(a) cooperation with host country Kazakhstan, Ozone Secretariat, Director DTIE, Czech Republic, Georgia, Armenia, Montreal Protocol related exhibition and posters at shared UNDP, UNEP, EEA booth as well as launch of Green Economy quiz in English and Russian language</p> <p>(b) ECA followed-up on cases of prevented illegal trade and seizures and collection of relevant information during 2011 including cases in China, Russian Federation, European Union, Macedonia FYR, Kyrgyzstan, Finland. The award ceremony is planned during ECA Customs Cooperation meeting in October 2012 in Istanbul, Turkey.</p> <p>(c) publication widely disseminated. Subsequent articles are in preparation e.g. focusing on the outcome of the ECA network meeting and the new cooperation with architects and commercial providers of e-learning programmes for RAC technicians.</p> <p>(d) to be implemented in 2012, possible with the cooperation of the Ozone Secretariat.</p>
<b>Regional Network for Latin America and Caribbean</b>				
2011	CAP Budget 2011	<p>(a) Development of "OzonO" E-news bulletins in Spanish language, for dissemination throughout the Spanish speaking countries.</p> <p>(b) Development of innovative communication tools including regional web site and social media (Facebook and Twitter) and keeping the regional website for LAC</p> <p>(c) Development of pocket sized quick tool Customs fact sheet in English and French for the Caribbean Region.</p> <p>(d). Development of ozone layer protection messages via UV measuring meters and on umbrellars.</p> <p>(e) Drafted concept note, the Agenda, various communication tools, and call for proposals of facilitation developed in order to conduct workshops for Journalists in the Caribbean Region and in Haiti.</p>	<p>(a) Continuous</p> <p>(b) Completed</p> <p>(c) On going</p> <p>(d) On going.</p> <p>(e) Completed</p>	<p>(a) Information on latest technologies and policy issues distributed to almost 180 regional stakeholders on a bimonthly basis.</p> <p>(b) Increased visibility of the Montreal Protocol and strengthened exchange of experiences across the region. Over 80 fans are using social networking and rapid information distribution tools for information and experience sharing on a daily basis.</p> <p>(c) Customs and other enforcement officers have quick access to HS codes 2007 and 2012 and other ODS identification guide.</p> <p>(d) UV meter will target primary schools ages 8/11 and the ozone layer protection messages on the Umbrellars for the general public.</p> <p>(e) The Journalist training module is ready to be used at national level in 2012 year</p>
<b>Regional Networks for Asia and Pacific</b>				
2011	2011 CAP budget	<p>a) Produce new factsheets</p> <p>a.1 How to collect data on HCFCs used in pre-blended polyols</p> <p>a.2 With USEPA on USEPA's RAD initiative</p> <p>a.3 ODS Destruction- Indonesia case study in collaboration with Japan</p> <p>a.4 Trade with non-parties</p> <p>a.5 Sri Lanka MB-free tea logo</p> <p>a.6 HS 2012 Amendments</p> <p>a.7 Foam sector, in collaboration with USEPA</p> <p>a.8 A paper listing all the available options for disposal management as well as pros and cons of each option for consideration by the country in collaboration with the World Bank</p> <p>a.9 CAP ROAP's achievements in phasing out ODS</p> <p>b) Develop electronic and print awareness materials to address HCFC issues</p> <p>b.1 Uses of HCFCs in the food supply chain and other minor applications (including applications of HCFCs other than HCFC-22 and HCFC-141b)</p> <p>b.2 A list of all available blends in the market, with particular attention to HCFC-containing blends, as part of update to the online Inventory of Trade Names of ODS and their alternatives</p> <p>b.3 Guidance for building developer on list of products containing HCFCs and alternatives. This will be linked to UNEP's Green Building Initiative</p> <p>c) Organise Regional Ozone Day Celebration focusing on the industry</p> <p>d) Develop an interactive CD on Ozone Layer Depletion and Climate Change in collaboration with Sri Lanka</p>	<p>a) a.1 to a.7 completed, a.8-a.9 ongoing</p> <p>b) Ongoing</p> <p>c) Completed</p> <p>d) Ongoing</p>	<p>a) Disseminated new factsheets 30-34</p> <p>c) Assisted network countries to celebrate Ozone Day focusing on industry</p>

2011	CAP Budget 2011	Cont'd: e) Provide regional ozone news/ updates to NOOs to be incorporated into national ozone newsletters in various countries in the region f) Disseminate a documentary on retrofit that Bangladesh is developing to other network countries g) Outreach/ disseminate new publications/ campaign developed by UNEP DTIE OzonAction h) Outreach enforcement-related activities i) Disseminate publications/ awareness materials like "Goal Zero" book, Brochure "Stand Up for the Ozone Layer and MDGs", "Perfectly Cool" film, Ozone Protection and National Security: A Military Perspective, Toolkit for Defence Forces, MDI Awareness Package j) Complete UNEP-RIS Ozone-friendly school project k) Disseminate template for a Communication Strategy for HCFC phase out l) Collaborate with Asia Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development (AIBD) on activities relating to creating awareness in industry on low GWP alternatives to HCFCs m) Assist in the implementation of the agreed CFC MDI phase out related awareness activities, specifically in the manufacturing countries: Bangladesh, China, India, Iran and Pakistan, including collaboration with MDI manufacturing industry as part of the Langkawi Declaration on Public Private Partnership in MDI sector n) Organize the first Ozone2Climate Technology Roadshow and Industry Roundtable in Male, Maldives to showcase ozone- and climate-friendly, energy efficient alternatives to HCFC-based technologies. o) Organization of side events/activities on Maldives Case Study, Nepal ODS Destruction Project and Sri Lanka Ozone-Friendly Tea Logo during the MOP-23. p) Collaboration with UNEP Patron for Arts and Environment Prof. Yuan Xikun in outreaching ozone and climate projection and HCFC phase-out initiatives	e) Completed f) Ongoing g) Completed h) Completed i) Completed j) Ongoing k) Completed l) Completed m) Completed n) Completed o) Completed p) Completed	e) Regional and global ozone news and updates to NOUs deepened their understanding in various topics and were used for their own information dissemination activities g) Disseminated "The Antarctic Ozone Hole" documentary in time for Ozone Day, which was extensively used and even broadcasted in many countries. Other materials were distributed in all ROAP meetings, h) CAP ROAP in cooperation with Freeland Foundation mounted the Environmental Crime exhibit in Indonesia in support of outreach of enforcement-related activities of CAP. i) ROAP publications disseminated and effectively used and shared by NOUs and other stakeholders k) Communication Strategy template used by countries in developing their strategy for HCFC phase out l) World TV Awards organized and pre-summit workshop for the Asia Media Summit also organized. m) Awareness activities of CFC phase-out in MDIs organized in countries with support from CAP ROAP n) Roadshow and Roundtable organized and the web-based Virtual Exhibition and PSA of Miss Universe 2005 Natalie Glebova were launched as part of the event. o) Side events during MOP-23 on Maldives linkage of their HPMP with carbon neutrality and updates of the Nepal ODS Destruction Project were organized. UNEP assisted the government of Sri Lanka in outreaching their newly developed ozone-friendly Ceylon tea logo to the MOP delegates through presentation in the main meeting and in the dinner-reception, serving ozone-friendly Ceylon Tea during the meeting and distributing packs of Ceylon tea with ozone-friendly logo to all delegates. p) Another side event was organized to help Prof. Yuan in collecting stones from all continents and water from the polar regions to create a giant sculpture of Goddess Nuwa, Chinese icon for ozone protection. UNEP coordinated with the contributing organizations and the respective MOP delegates to transport the materials and formally endorse them to Prof. Yuan during the MOP.
<b>Regional Network for West Asia</b>				
2011	2011 CAP Budget	(a) Expansion of Lebanon's national project on 'Ozone Protector ID' to a regional level through contribution as a regional awareness project;  (b) Celebration of the International Ozone Day in Bahrain through organisation of Schools Sport Competition and National Competition, amongst youth, to design Logo for the Bahrain HCFC Phase-out Plan.	(a)  (b)	(a) Lebanon awareness project couldn't materialize and be implemented due to contractual problems to disburse the funds for implementation to Lebanon during 2011. The project will be rediscussed with Network members whether, in their 2012 main meeting, about whether to keep it within 2012 regional awareness budget or replace it with another activity.  (b) CAP assisted Bahrain to develop special materials and national schools sports competition for the celebration of the International Ozone Day. Country couldn't finalize necessary local arrangements on time so the celebration was postponed till 2012 Ozone Day

## Annex VII: Report on expenditures under the CAP Budget

	Bud L	Component	Location			CAP 2011 Approved ExCom 62	Disburseme nt	Obligations	Expenditure
<b>10</b>		<b>PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT</b>							
		<i>1100 Project personnel</i>							
		<b>Title</b>		<b>Grade</b>	<b>WM</b>				
	1101	Head of Branch	Paris	D1	10	200,000	207,994	331	208,324
	1102	Network & Policy Manager	Paris	P5	12	218,000	183,519	0	183,519
	1103	Capacity Building Manager - Compliance	Paris	P4/P5	12	204,000	0	0	0
	1104	Information Manager	Paris	P4	12	190,000	163,147	0	163,147
	1105	Monitoring & Administration Officer **	Paris	P4	2	30,000	0	0	0
	1107	Programme Officer - HCFC	Paris	P3	12	160,000	158,975	0	158,975
	1108	Programme Officer - ECA / Paris	Paris / ECA	P3	12	160,000	96,408	23,603	120,011
	1109	Programme Officer - Information Technology	Paris	P3/P4	6	175,000	159,618	0	159,618
	1110	ROA Programme Officer - HPMP	Nairobi	P4	12	175,000	391	0	391
	1111	ROA Programme Officer - Policy and Enforcement	Nairobi	P4	12	175,000	180,742	0	180,742
	1112	ROA Programme Officer	Nairobi	P3	12	144,000	159,668	0	159,668
	1113	ROA Programme Officer - Methyl Bromide	Nairobi	P3	12	144,000	158,801	0	158,801
	1114	ROLAC Regional Network Coordinator	Panama	P4	12	161,000	169,958	0	169,958
	1115	ROLAC Programme Officer - Policy and Enforcement	Panama	P4	12	161,000	162,518	0	162,518
	1116	ROLAC Programme Officer - HPMP	Panama	P3	12	138,000	155,182	0	155,182
	1117	ROLAC Programme Officer - Methyl Bromide	Panama	P3	12	138,000	141,709	0	141,709
	1118	ROAP Regional Network Coordinator	Bangkok	P5	12	183,000	167,913	0	167,913
	1119	ROAP Programme Officer - Policy and Enforcement	Bangkok	P4	12	160,000	163,803	0	163,803
	1120	ROAP PIC Network Coordinator - HPMP	Bangkok	P4	12	160,000	184,318	0	184,318
	1121	ROAP Programme Officer - HPMP	Bangkok	P3	12	130,000	172,613	1,075	173,688
	1122	ROWA Regional Network Coordinator	Bahrain	P4	12	188,000	186,093	0	186,093
	1123	ROWA Programme Officer - HPMP	Bahrain	P4	12	188,000	185,808	0	185,808
	1124	ROWA Programme Officer - Policy and Enforcement	Bahrain	P3	12	155,000	201,767	2,751	204,518
	1125	ROA Regional Network Coordinator	Nairobi	P5	12	203,000	197,409	0	197,409
	1126	ECA Regional Network Coordinator	ECA	P4	12	190,000	218,908	0	218,908
	1127	ROAP SEA Network Coordinator	Bangkok	P4	12	160,000	168,971	0	168,971
	1199	<i>Sub-total</i>				<i>4,290,000</i>	<i>3,946,231</i>	<i>27,760</i>	<i>3,973,990</i>
	1300	<i>Programme Assistance (General Service staff)</i>							0
		<b>Title/Description</b>		<b>Level</b>	<b>WM</b>				0
	1301	Secretary Chief	Paris	G6	12	99,000	94,612	0	94,612
	1302	Assistant Network Manager	Paris	G6	12	99,000	91,939	0	91,939
	1303	Assistant Clearinghouse	Paris	G6	12	99,000	110,979	0	110,979
	1304	Assistant Monitoring & Administration **	Paris	G6	0	0	0	0	0
	1305	Assistant IS/RMP/CP	Paris	G5	12	87,000	88,256	0	88,256
	1306	Assistant Programme	Paris	G5	12	87,000	81,366	0	81,366
	1307	Assistant Data & Documentation	Paris	G5	12	87,000	91,448	0	91,448
	1309	ROA RNC Assistant	Nairobi	G5	12	30,000	30,292	0	30,292
	1310	ROA Office Assistant	Nairobi	G6	12	37,000	35,228	0	35,228
	1311	ROLAC RNC Assistant	Panama	G6	12	38,000	24,820	1,000	25,820
	1312	ROLAC Office Assistant	Panama	G5	12	31,000	34,006	0	34,006
	1313	ROAP-SA RNC Assistant	Bangkok	G5	12	46,000	62,316	0	62,316
	1314	ROAP Office Assistant	Bangkok	G6	12	58,000	78,282	0	78,282
	1315	ROWA RNC Assistant	Bahrain	G6	12	53,000	62,185	0	62,185
	1316	ROWA Office Assistant	Bahrain	G6	12	53,000	60,633	0	60,633
	1317	Temporary assistance CAP				50,000	69,586	0	69,586
	1318	RNC ECA Assistant	ECA	G5	12	87,000		0	0
	1319	ROAP SEA Project Assistant	Bangkok	G4	12	41,000	57,176	0	57,176
	1320	ROLAC Office Assistant	Panama	G3	12	19,000	18,135	0	18,135
	1322	ROA Regional Assistant - HPMP	Nairobi	G6	12	33,000	0	0	0
	1323	ROLAC Regional Assistant - HPMP	Panama	G6	12	25,000	37,153	4,068	41,221
	1324	ROAP Regional Assistant - HPMP	Bangkok	G6	12	44,000	60,027	0	60,027
	1325	ROWA Regional Assistant - HPMP	Bahrain	G6	12	26,000	26,260	0	26,260
									0
	1399	<i>Sub-total</i>				<i>1,229,000</i>	<i>1,214,699</i>	<i>5,068</i>	<i>1,219,767</i>
	1600	<i>Travel on official business (UNEP staff)</i>							0
	1601	Paris staff travel	Paris			205,000	114,725	18,837	133,562
	1602	ROA staff travel	Nairobi			143,000	141,376	12,024	153,401
	1603	ROLAC staff travel	Panama			96,000	82,135	9,163	91,297
	1604	ROAP-SA staff travel	Bangkok			80,000	102,304	0	102,304
	1605	ROWA staff travel	Bahrain			60,000	56,474	3,865	60,339
	1606	ECA staff travel	ECA			26,000	42,456	2,258	44,714
	1607	ROAP-SEAP staff travel	0			0	0	0	0
	1699	<i>Sub-total</i>				<i>610,000</i>	<i>539,469</i>	<i>46,147</i>	<i>585,616</i>
	1999	<b>COMPONENT TOTAL</b>				<b>6,129,000</b>	<b>5,700,399</b>	<b>78,975</b>	<b>5,779,374</b>

	Bud L	Component	Location		CAP 2011 Approved ExCom 62	Disburseme nt	Obligations	Expenditure
20		SUB CONTRACT COMPONENT						0
	2200	<i>Sub-contracts (MOUs/LAs for supporting organizations)</i>						0
	2202	ROA Sub-contracts with supporting organizations	Nairobi		28,000	120,000	8,000	128,000
	2203	ROLAC Sub-contracts with supporting organizations	Panama		15,000	9,126	5,904	15,031
	2204	ROAP Sub-contracts with supporting organizations	Bangkok		20,000	150,000	0	150,000
	2205	ROWA Sub-contracts with supporting organizations	Bahrain		50,000	39,900	9,900	49,800
	2206	ECA Sub-contracts with supporting organizations	ECA		50,000	3,750	20,026	23,775
	2212	ROA Regional awareness raising	Nairobi		39,000	30,387	7,621	38,008
	2213	ROLAC Regional awareness raising	Panama		75,000	5,000	70,000	75,000
	2214	ROAP Regional awareness raising	Bangkok		44,000	28,050	0	28,050
	2215	ROWA Regional awareness raising	Bahrain		20,000	0	0	0
	2216	ECA Regional awareness raising	ECA		15,000	13,250	3,229	16,479
	2299	<i>Sub-total</i>			356,000	399,463	124,680	524,143
	2300	<i>Sub-contracts (for commercial purposes)</i>						0
	2301	Technical and policy information materials	Paris		90,000	6,897	34,673	41,570
	2302	OzonAction Newsletter / Thematic Special Issues	Paris		100,000	8,479	16,951	25,430
	2303	Illustration/graphics/layout design	Paris		20,000	0	0	0
	2304	Exhibition/outreach	Paris		22,000	23,836	5,603	29,440
	2305	Adaptable media materials for the International Ozone Day	Paris		150,000	127,937	48,703	176,639
	2306	Regional Capacity Building and Tech support on HCFC	Regional		100,000	16,614	119,820	136,434
	2399	<i>Sub-total</i>			482,000	183,763	225,750	409,513
	2999	COMPONENT TOTAL			838,000	583,226	350,430	933,656
30		TRAINING COMPONENT						0
	3300	<i>Meetings/conferences</i>						0
	3301	Advisory and Consultative Meetings - Paris	Paris		32,000	1,376	684	2,061
	3302	ROA network meetings/thematic workshops	Nairobi		281,000	266,544	17,693	284,237
	3303	ROLAC network meetings/thematic workshops	Panama		192,000	183,912	2,773	186,686
	3304	ROAP-SA network meetings/thematic workshops	Bangkok		72,000	78,475	0	78,475
	3305	ROWA network meetings/thematic workshops	Bahrain		86,000	71,998	19,964	91,962
	3306	ECA network meetings/thematic workshops	ECA		150,000	166,716	71,104	237,820
	3307	PIC network meetings/thematic workshops	Bangkok		60,000	59,887	0	59,887
	3308	ROAP-SEA meetings/thematic workshops	Bangkok		50,000	56,253	0	56,253
	3312	ROA South-South cooperation	Nairobi		31,000	37,268	14	37,282
	3313	ROLAC South-South cooperation	Panama		45,000	43,696	851	44,547
	3314	ROAP South-South cooperation	Bangkok		48,000	61,272	0	61,272
	3315	ROWA South-South cooperation	Bahrain		33,000	16,270	5,816	22,086
	3316	ECA South-South cooperation	ECA		10,000	0	0	0
	3399	<i>Sub-total</i>			1,090,000	1,043,666	118,900	1,162,567
	3999	COMPONENT TOTAL			1,090,000	1,043,666	118,900	1,162,567
40		EQUIPMENT AND PREMISES COMPONENT						0
	4100	<i>Expendable equipment (items under \$1,500 each)</i>						0
	4101	Office supplies - Paris and ECA	Paris / ECA		15,000	7,331	759	8,090
	4102	Office supplies - Regions	Regional		25,000	11,897	8,168	20,065
	4199	<i>Sub-total</i>			40,000	19,227	8,927	28,154
	4200	<i>Non-expendable equipment</i>						0
	4201	Office equipment / computer - Paris and ECA	Paris / ECA		22,000	10,658		10,658
	4202	Office equipment / computer - Regions	Regional		33,000	25,025	7,080	32,105
	4299	<i>Sub-total</i>			55,000	35,683	7,080	42,763
	4300	<i>Rental of premises</i>						0
	4301	Office rental - Paris and ECA	Paris / ECA		360,000	284,879	15,450	300,329
	4302	Office rental - Regions	Regional		151,000	118,161	25,653	143,814
	4399	<i>Sub-total</i>			511,000	403,040	41,103	444,143
	4999	COMPONENT TOTAL			606,000	457,950	57,110	515,061
50		MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT						0
	5100	<i>Operation and maintenance of equipment</i>						0
	5101	Rental and maintenance of office equipment - Paris and	Paris		22,000	37,535	2,576	40,112
	5102	Rental and maintenance of office equipment - Regions	Regional		33,000	18,038	16,270	34,308
	5199	<i>Sub-total</i>			55,000	55,573	18,846	74,420
	5200	<i>Reporting cost</i>						0
	5201	Reporting/reproduction costs	Paris		11,000	0	3,632	3,632
	5202	Translations - Regions	Regional		36,000	28,160	2,908	31,068
	5299	<i>Sub-total</i>			47,000	28,160	6,540	34,699
	5300	<i>Sundry</i>						0
	5301	Communication & dissemination - Paris and ECA	Paris / ECA		153,000	95,062	40,728	135,790
	5302	Communication - Regions	Regional		89,000	92,864	11,357	104,221
	5399	<i>Sub-total</i>			242,000	187,926	52,085	240,011
	5999	COMPONENT TOTAL			344,000	271,658	77,471	349,130
	99	TOTAL DIRECT PROJECT COST			9,007,000	8,056,900	682,886	8,739,786
		<i>Programme support costs (8%)</i>			720,560	644,552	54,631	699,183
90		GRAND TOTAL			9,727,560	8,701,452	737,517	9,438,969

		Bud L	Component	Location			CAP 2011 Approved ExCom 62	Disburseme nt	Obligations	Expenditure
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*\*\* Posts funded from Programme support cost*