



联合国



环境规划署

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执行蒙特利尔议定书
多边基金执行委员会
第八十六次会议
2020年11月2日至6日，蒙特利尔
延期至2021年3月8日至12日¹

评价国家臭氧干事区域网络（案头研究和第二阶段的工作范围）

背景

1. 联合国环境规划署（环境规划署）臭氧行动处在其履约协助方案下管理着几个区域网络。² 这些网络是能力建设机制，将促进为实现《蒙特利尔议定书》的各项承诺所必需的信息、经验和专门知识的交流，报告数据，制定和实施政策和监管框架，决定技术的采纳以及有效管理各国家臭氧机构。

2. 此前已对这些网络进行过两次评价。1994年对环境规划署/瑞典国际开发合作署的项目进行了一次评价，该项目在东南亚建立了第一个区域网络。³ 这次评价建议在其他区域推广网络概念，但对该网络为实现自给自足筹集资金的能力提出质疑。执行委员会第三十三次会议（2001年3月）进行了第二次评价，对当时运行的八个网络的功能和组织进行了评估并提出了改进建议。⁴ 人们再次对这些完全依赖多边基金供资的网络的可持续性表示关切。1994年和2001年的两次评价提出了一系列旨在改善网络功能的建议。本报告的表1（第81段）载有这些建议的摘要，对其落实情况进行了评估，并参照当前的评价发表了评论。本文件附件一的第二部分提供了更多信息，说明在2007年之前为建立和加强区域网络所开展的工作。

¹ 因为新冠疫情（COVID-9）延期。

² <https://www.unenvironment.org/ozonaction>。

³ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/8。

⁴ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/7 和 Corr.1。

3. 执行委员会第八十四次会议核准了对国家臭氧干事区域网络评价进行案头研究的工作范围（第 84/10 号决定，载于本文件附件一的第一部分）并要求高级监测和评价干事在第八十五次会议上提出案头研究报告和评价工作第二阶段的工作范围（第 84/11 号决定）。

4. 由于 COVID-19 大流行，按照商定的举行第八十五和第八十六次会议的程序，所有与第八十五次会议的评价工作有关的文件均推迟到第八十六次会议处理。

案头研究的目的和范围

5. 案头研究评估了区域网络扮演的角色如何在执行《蒙特利尔议定书》的过程中逐渐变化，并分析了前几次评价所提出的建议是否落实。案头研究考虑到了网络的组织情况、参与情况、对议题的选择以及对决策过程的影响，还探讨了区域网络当前对于《蒙特利尔议定书》的各项要求在国家和区域层面的执行工作的相关性，并探讨了为使这些网络适应《蒙特利尔议定书》面临的新挑战而需要的变化。

6. 本文件分为几节，分别讨论了案头研究的背景、目的和范围、结论和经验教训以及方法。文件还比较深入地分析了会议的规划和组织情况，包括出席情况、会议议程和报告、对网络的评价和对建议的落实情况、网络与网络之间的互动情况以及全球网络会议。文件增加了关于能力建设的一节，下面分为几个小节，分别涉及网络会议的作用、培训和技术研讨会、南南合作、顾问的作用、与双边和执行机构的协调、项目执行方面的最佳做法、新的挑战和新出现的问题以及对先前评价所提出建议的落实情况。

7. 本文件还包含以下附件：

- 一 第一部分 - 案头研究的工作范围
- 第二部分 - 2007 年之前在建立和加强区域网络方面开展的工作
- 二 查阅的会议报告清单
- 三 案头研究调查问卷
- 四 各臭氧网络于 2000 年至 2019 年举办的能力建设活动
- 五 第二阶段评价的工作范围

8. 下文各节载有案头研究的详细结果。为了使读者能够快速了解与可能采取的行动和今后步骤有关的信息，本文首先提出了结论和经验教训。

结论和总结的经验教训

9. 区域网络继续为执行《蒙特利尔议定书》以及为在第 5 条国家实现和维持对商定措施的落实发挥着宝贵作用。这些网络还为维护国家臭氧机构在各国国内受到的重视方面发挥着关键作用。区域网络除其他外，有助于交流良好做法和经验教训以及发展特定区域内各国之间的合作，有时还有助于区域间的合作；成功执行项目；通过就一系列技术和政策进行培训和信息共享来建设能力；在各国提高对保护臭氧层的认识；最近把臭氧与气候联系起来，并使各国为执行在《基加利修正案》下商定的各项规定做好准备。

10. 通过分析历次会议的报告以及对在编写本案头研究报告时发出的调查问卷做出的答复，显示需要对会议进行创新并采用更为积极主动的方法举行会议，面对《基加利修正案》

提出的各项新规定，尤其有此必要。在某些例子中，人们认为会议议程及其相应的评价工作似乎已成为例行公事，每次会议都遵循相同的议程。因此，各国对这些会议的重视程度降低了，出席会议的官员级别降低，致使会议丧失了一些影响力。如果采取更加积极主动的会议方法，着手审议新问题，争取利益攸关方参与，并提供新的协同效应，可能有助于提高这些会议的相关性和重要性，并加强其工作与《蒙特利尔议定书》本身之间的联系。在 COVID-19 大流行期间发展起来的虚拟会议或工作会议很可能提供实现这一目标的机会。

11. 建议进行第二阶段的评价工作，更充分地评估网络的作用。可以通过对区域网络协调员和主要的国家臭氧干事、执行机构以及其他主要人员进行更深入的个人访谈来进行这种评估，也许可以在网络会议期间这样做。这还将提供机会，用于探索应采用何种办法，增加成员国在闭会期间对网络会议产生的建议以及同一期间出现的问题或挑战采取的后续行动，从而更充分地确保满足各国的需求并使其意见在议程中得到反映。还可以进一步分析如果增加网络间的协作和互动会有多大价值，并分析增加这种协作和互动的方式（如果发现其是有益的）。

12. 如果增加一个实地评估阶段来补充这一案头研究，将使各主要利益攸关方得以彼此直接交换想法，并为更深入地分析本报告中所载建议提供机会。通过这样做，将有可能分析区域网络在今后 5 到 10 年内的走向，并视必要改进或调整这些建议。实地评估阶段还将使人们更清晰地深入了解，应如何确保《蒙特利尔议定书》成就的可持续性，解决新出现的问题和挑战以及每个网络的具体需求。这样一个阶段还将提供机会来与主要利益攸关方直接磋商，制定国家和区域一级（国家臭氧干事/网络）的明确绩效/影响指标。本文件附件五载有对国家臭氧干事区域网络进行第二阶段评价的工作范围。

13. 《基加利修正案》为振兴网络活动和保持国家臭氧机构在网络中的参与提供了良机。可以利用对接研讨会、专题会议和其他类似活动，更好地查明利益攸关方，使其参与进来。必须在所需要的专门知识与对技术的接触之间达成平衡，同时避免涉及特定选项或替代技术的真实的或人们以为的利益冲突。可以考虑与执行机构、秘书处和双边伙伴的代表就网络活动的筹划、方案规划和评价进行更积极的磋商，从而支持环境规划署的行政工作。通过鼓励各国改进闭会期间的后续行动，也许有助于保持国家臭氧干事的参与和提高国家臭氧机构的形象。

14. COVID-19 大流行带来的最新虚拟会议经验可能激励人们组织与网络内特定群体之间的虚拟会议，讨论感兴趣的具体专题。

15. 保持《蒙特利尔议定书》的成就是一个关键问题，随着这些成就逐渐增加而变得日益复杂。对于似乎被议程忽略，或被人们认为“已经大功告成”而不再需要考虑的消耗臭氧层物质（ODS）来说尤其如此。这些 ODS 除其他外包括氟氯化碳、哈龙、甲基溴、一些实验室和分析用途或加工剂以及受豁免的用途，包括零消费量或只有零星消费量的国家。最近发生的无法解释的 CFC-11 排放所造成的挫折增加了这一问题的重要性。可持续性与机构记忆直接挂钩，尽管在报告中通常被称为情况良好，但往往在很大程度上是根据已经任职多年的国家臭氧干事的看法。解决这一问题的一个好方法可以是高效率地运用一个经过改良的“知识库”来培训新干事，寻找适当的信息资源，对个案研究进行调查，以及在国家和区域之间传播信息。拉丁美洲和加勒比区域办事处（拉加办事处）建议制定一个系

统性的评价框架，使人们得以查明网络所需要的特定能力和资源，并能够衡量在支持各国履行《蒙特利尔议定书》义务方面发挥的实际作用（从而评价其成就的可持续性）。

16. 网络会议即使讨论到可持续发展目标，也讨论得极少。可以把这些目标列入未来会议的议程进行审议，因为它们涉及许多共同主题，并与《蒙特利尔议定书》直接处理的问题密切相关，其中的例子包括：气候、能效、性别平等和粮食安全。

17. 总体而言，2001年区域网络评价所提出的建议得到了落实，一般来说取得了成功。但是，该次评价以来过去的时间太长，《蒙特利尔议定书》在这20年中出现了重大的里程碑，其中每一个（例如氟氯化碳和甲基溴的淘汰以及《基加利修正案》）都产生了明显的影响。要审议的问题繁多，各种各样，使得本次评价非常复杂，有很多报告要审查，各种目标和里程碑要考虑，而且多年来参与的利益攸关方和关键人物众多。尽管文档保存得非常完整，而且幸运的是许多关键人物仍然参与其事，能够提供非常好的历史视角，但我们建议增加评价的频率（每5年或至少每10年一次）。

18. 可以分析具有成本效益的利用技术平台来加强网络目标的机制。例如，环境规划署报告说，COVID-19大流行带来的经验提供了广泛和非常宝贵的虚拟会议经验，这些经验甚至超出了主要和后续的网络会议的范围。可以通过这个办法来以很好的成本效益增强网络之间的互动，并且还可能提供克服障碍（例如财务问题和语言障碍）的办法。还可以讨论在某个国家臭氧机构内部使工作人员更好地融入的方法，允许初级工作人员参加某些网络会议，同时不损害上述决策过程或延续性。

方法

19. 聘用了一名顾问来编写案头研究报告。她分析了现有文件，这些文件除其他外涉及：区域网络、网络会议和后续会议的报告、专题会议的报告、网络或环境规划署编写的宣传材料以及执行委员会在2000年至2019年期间编写的文件。所查阅文件的清单载于本报告附件二。她还仔细分析了以前的网络评价报告（1994年和2001年），尤其是重点分析了其中的建议。她在分析中还考虑了2006年和2007年的履约协助方案评价报告。许多会议将与与会者评价作为其议程的标准组成部分。这些评价证明对于阐述网络的优势和弱点、遇到的挑战、网络之间的差异以及网络的运作和成就逐渐发生的变化和演进非常有用。

20. 编制了一份下节有所介绍的关于四个主要专题领域的调查问卷，分发给区域网络协调员、执行机构、臭氧秘书处和其他主要利益攸关方（以个人身份回应），他们能够就网络的运作和成就及其未来前景提供反馈意见。一些执行机构将调查问卷转发给具体的国家臭氧干事，特别是欧洲和中亚区域的这些干事，他们然后直接做出了答复。在发出的29份调查问卷中总共收到22份答复，很好地覆盖了各网络的运作情况及其在过去20年中的演变情况。本报告附件三载有全部答复者的名单和调查问卷。一些现任的区域网络协调员和执行机构没有做出答复，另一些则在随后某个阶段做出了答复。尽最大努力在评价工作的时间范围内对所有评论加以审议。然而，收到的答复提供了有用的反馈意见，为分析工作以及本文所载结论和建议作出了宝贵贡献。向秘书处、双边机构、执行机构和区域网络协调员分发了报告草稿，并已把他们的评论和建议适当考虑在内。

21. 对网络范围形成限制的一个关键因素，看来是各国政府给予国家臭氧机构的地位和形象，而且需要指出，这又可能进而影响具体国家对《蒙特利尔议定书》的重视程度。

22. 案头研究的重点是评价工作的四个主要领域：会议的规划和组织、能力建设、与双边和执行机构的协调、新出现的挑战。下文将分别讨论这四个领域。

会议的规划和组织

23. 各网络通常每年举行两次会议，一次是主要会议，另一次是后续会议，并在闭会期间举行专题研讨会或其他与特定专题有关的专门会议。

24. 会议的组织方式在过去的 20 年中根据《蒙特利尔议定书》的发展发生了演变。例如，会议的目的最初主要集中于批准《蒙特利尔议定书》、在国家一级履行其承诺、上报数据方面的困难和建立许可证制度，但近年来，会议倾向于更多地注重替代技术，尤其是制冷和空调行业的相关技术。会议还倾向于专题性越来越强。例如，在 2013 至 2016 年期间对采用无氢氟碳化合物技术予以了重点关注，为批准《基加利修正案》做出了贡献。会议专题的这种变化无疑与《蒙特利尔议定书》本身的发展有关，编制和执行各种项目和淘汰计划，包括制冷剂管理计划/更新稿、最终淘汰管理计划或氟氯烃淘汰管理计划以及最近的逐步减少氢氟碳化合物活动，已在《蒙特利尔议定书》缔约方目前面对的问题当中占据中心地位。对一些挑战的审议也变得更加常见，这些挑战的例子包括：根据《蒙特利尔议定书》第 7 条和在国家方案执行报告中上报消费和生产数据、维持对一系列受控物质（例如氟氯化碳 - 包括氟氯化碳计量吸入器 - 和哈龙）的淘汰，以及针对所有 ODS 的许可证和配额制度的执行工作。调查问卷答复者以及会议报告（例如 2018 年加勒比专题网络会议的报告）中都对某些替代技术是否适合一些第 5 条缔约方表示关切。⁵

25. 组织者看来很好地处理了会议的时间安排、地点和议题的选择。据报告，一些会议的组织工作提前一年就开始，确定潜在的东道国和日期，并在区域网络协调员们的支持下讨论感兴趣的议题。应当指出，一些网络认为背靠背举行会议的做法是有用的，欢迎这种做法，而另一些网络则表示，这种做法会使整个开会时间过长，因此拒绝采用。议题繁多的议程会导致失去重点和降低网络会议在实现其目标方面的效率。这个问题已经在 2001 年的评价中引起注意，并通过下文所述专题会议和对接会议得到解决。一些答复者表示，解决这个问题一个适当办法是与网络成员国进行更直接的磋商，为议程选择关键的项目和分配足够的讨论时间。

26. 调查问卷的几名答复者表示，随着时间的推移，保持网络会议的势头或重要性并不总是那么容易。答复者们表示，为了加强主人翁精神，提高会议的重要性和取得良好结果，办法包括向与会者提供广泛的参与机会，使国家臭氧干事有充裕的空间来挑选议题和所需要的顾问，以便影响议程，显示自己的工作是有价值的。通过就新出现的问题举行磋商来决定会议的议程至关重要，在促使人们关心会议及其组织问题方面起着重要作用（例如，通过在氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制期间的网络会议上讨论与计划制定工作有关的政策事项，有助于各国确定其战略）。国家臭氧干事们在网络会议上通常比在《蒙特利尔议定书》的会议上有大得多的机会来交流想法和经验，并揭示和解决各种担心和问题，这实际上正是网络的目的。网络会议还为国家臭氧干事们提供了良好的培训环境，供其增加和提高参与度和谈判技巧，以便随后可以用于《蒙特利尔议定书》会议（并适用情况下用于执行委员会会议）。例如，通过把会议分为一些小组进行，为讨论特定的关注和挑战提供了很好

⁵ 英语加勒比国家和海地专题网络会议（2018年5月29日至6月1日，圣文森特和格林纳丁斯）。

的机会，而“模拟谈判”活动则可以帮助国家臭氧干事了解和掌握决策流程。这些行动有助于增加出席会议和进行积极参与的意义。

27. 区域网络协调员们根据履约协助方案，在确定国家的需求和寻找办法来满足这些需求方面起着重要作用。向所有网络国家都提供了支持，无论环境规划署是否正在其国家执行项目。例如，据报告，区域网络协调员与具体国家之间开展的工作在欧洲和中亚网络中特别有效，这个网络包括经济转型国家以及双边伙伴（欧洲联盟（欧盟）国家和其他非第5条双边伙伴）。据报告，这种互动在非洲区域的冲突国家和政治不稳定国家非常重要，因为在这些国家可能有必要采取特殊的项目执行方式。拉加办事处表示，区域网络协调员提供的支持非常有用，应通过参与性方式提供支持，以确保由国家臭氧干事负责选择议题和会议地点以及制定议程。总而言之，区域网络协调员的作用是进行协调和提供建议。

28. 臭氧秘书处在答复调查问卷时表示，可以通过加强与区域网络协调员的及时互动来增加该秘书处对会议所提供投入的价值。如果早早提前发送参加会议的邀请，便可以与臭氧秘书处的联络人进行详尽的磋商，讨论所需要的投入或拟议的介绍性发言。臭氧秘书处还可以转告第5条缔约方的需求，将其通报给网络成员。

29. 通常由区域网络协调员和履约协助方案小组共同确定协调人，由这些协调人主持网络会议或协调会议期间的讨论。这个做法也是采纳了2001年评价所提出的一项建议，在本次评价期间的初期便开始采用。例如，2001年的东南亚网络会议报告⁶和2003年英语非洲国家的报告⁷就已经清楚地显示了这个做法。网络会议经常任命报告员，专题会议尤其如此，这样做有助于准确起草会议报告。协调人和报告员经常是在会议期间任命的，或是在会议即将举行时任命，因此有人提到，如果将来的会议事先确定协调人和报告员，可以做好充分的准备，从而加强他们的作用。协调人通常是国家臭氧干事。有迹象显示，每次倾向于选择同样的协调人，这样做尽管确保了协调人训练有素而且高效，但可能有碍于网络成员国，特别是新的与会者的充分参与。有人指出，各网络在这个问题上采用的方法有所不同。加勒比区域是任命主办会议的成员国为会议主席，任命主办下一次会议的成员国为共同主席，由区域网络协调员支持报告员的工作。欧洲和中亚网络经常邀请来自国家政府的《蒙特利尔议定书》官员或执行机构代表主持网络会议。西亚区域办事处则允许该区域网络挑选其协调人和报告撰稿人。

30. 网络会议越来越多地与其他关于环境问题的会议，尤其是与专题研讨会背靠背举行。这些会议提供了关于特定议题的有用培训，成本效益好（通过与臭氧秘书处协调旅行事宜），并可以有助于提高东道国和有关区域内对《蒙特利尔议定书》的认识。这些会议还可以促进关于处理特定问题或挑战的区域方法的讨论，例如，推动讨论打击受控物质非法贸易或制定统一监管制度来管制受控物质的区域方法。与其他《蒙特利尔议定书》相关会议背靠背举行的网络会议有助于使国家臭氧干事更加意识到《蒙特利尔议定书》和国际层面所进行的讨论。背靠背会议的实例，例如在基多的缔约方第三十次会议前夕举行的拉加办事处网络会议，⁸ 据称非常有用，为网络参与者提供了进一步的相互联络和学习的机会。

⁶ 东南亚 ODS 干事网络后续会议（2001 年 4 月 9 日至 10 日，泰国曼谷）。

⁷ 英语非洲国家第九次 ODS 干事网络会议（2003 年 5 月 19 日至 22 日，埃塞俄比亚的斯亚贝巴）。

⁸ 拉丁美洲和加勒比国家臭氧干事网络会议（2018 年 11 月，厄瓜多尔基多）。

与会情况

31. 会议的出席和参加情况一直得到监测和鼓励。例如，南亚网络 2001 年后续会议的报告指出：“11 个成员国中有 9 个（82%）参加会议，所有参加的国家都由国家臭氧干事作为代表出席”。⁹ 这比以前会议的与会国家数目有所增加。在 2005 年举行了一次加勒比干事会议，会议提出的目标包括：“促进国家臭氧干事的参与和参加”。¹⁰

32. 可以通过与会情况来衡量具体国家臭氧干事在区域网络中的参与程度，但更重要的是根据会前、会议期间和会后的活动和参与情况以及在网上交流、培训、能力建设活动和信息共享方面的参与情况来衡量。过去 10 年中，积极参与情况显然与互联网及其提供的通信工具的日益普及密切相关。10 至 15 年前建立电子布告栏和电子论坛的最初努力遇到了一些困难（包括某些区域利用计算机的机会有限，互联网连接不畅）。但是，手机和计算机在过去几年中日益普及，利用社交媒体组织和宣传各种活动的情况大大增加，特别是组织和宣传那些旨在提高人们的臭氧层保护意识的活动。大众通信选项变得日益常见，例如使用 WhatsApp 之类应用的通信群和线上论坛（例如电子邮件链、社交媒体网页、网站），人们可以通过这些选项在区域会议之间讨论组织问题和关于具体议题的建议。

33. 过于重复和例行公事的会议会影响与会的质量；在某些情况下，国家臭氧机构的负责人会不再出席会议，派遣低级官员与会。这会损害会议期间所进行讨论的质量，打断网络内的沟通。调查问卷的一些答复者指出，出席网络会议的人员往往与参加《蒙特利尔议定书》会议的不是同一个人。虽然网络会议可以为新任职的工作人员提供良好的培训环境，并有助于良好的继任人规划，但不连贯的参与会打断内部沟通，妨碍国家官员对特定议题的关注，并干扰特定活动的制定。这种情况还可能损害机构记忆。大多数网络区域都在不同程度上指出了这一问题，唯有欧洲和中亚以及拉加办事处区域除外，这两个区域的答复者表示，网络会议上讨论的决定和问题非常重要，因为通常是政府官员的国家臭氧干事也会参加《蒙特利尔议定书》的会议，因此能够对这些会议的决策过程产生影响。在当前的 COVID-19 背景下，电子会议的发展显示出是一种高效的记录会议、然后将记录提供给各网络的方法，这个方法虽然需要正确的结构以方便参加，但无疑有助于延续性。环境规划署提供了 2020 年举行的虚拟会议清单，该清单载于本文件附件二。但是，由于案头研究报告的编写时间安排，未能对清单进行分析。

34. 据报告，所有区域的国家臭氧干事更替率都随着时间的推移而大幅下降，唯有太平洋区域和加勒比区域除外，2015 年在斐济举行的国家臭氧干事网络会议¹¹审议了太平洋的这个问题，2017 年在格林纳达举行的加勒比国家臭氧干事会议¹²则审议了该区域的问题。导致人员更替的原因尚未得到充分解释，但可能与国家臭氧机构和/或国家臭氧干事在国家政府内部的职位和形象有关。除非制定一项战略来确保延续性（例如进行继任规划），否则国家臭氧机构人员的频繁变动可能导致决策的拖延并损害机构记忆。根据 2001 年网络评价提出的建议，多年来经常在会议议程中安排对出席网络会议的新工作人员或初级工

⁹ 2001 年南亚国家臭氧干事网络后续会议（2001 年 9 月 17 日至 18 日，泰国曼谷）。

¹⁰ 英语加勒比国家臭氧干事网络主要会议（2005 年 4 月 18 日至 20 日，巴巴多斯布里奇敦）。

¹¹ 太平洋岛屿国家臭氧干事网络会议（2015 年 10 月，斐济）。

¹² 英语加勒比国家和海地年会（2017 年 5 月，格林纳达）。

作人员进行“辅导”的计划（例如，据报告自 2001 年以来就在南亚网络会议¹³上采用这个做法，此外 2015 年的时候仍在巴拿马实行这种计划，当时就这个议题专门组织了一次专题活动）。¹⁴ 臭氧行动处开发并于 2018 年启用的新国家臭氧干事培训包为实现这个目标做出了重要贡献。可以为国家臭氧干事建立一个网上培训机制，并由执行机构采取后续行动，帮助国家臭氧机构能力建设的连续性。

35. 人们指出的一个重要问题是，仅仅参加（即是否出席会议）是不够的。国家臭氧机构可以在遵守《蒙特利尔议定书》措施方面产生的影响要重要得多。一位答复者表示，真正重要的是国家臭氧干事带回本国的经验教训以及在会议期间商定执行或制定的行动或措施。此外，一个新的国家臭氧干事可能比一个经验丰富的干事更有作用（即，影响不仅与任职时间有关，而且显然受特定行动的显著影响）。有人建议制定国家和区域两级的绩效/影响指标，国家臭氧干事和网络也许可以利用这些指标来进一步评价会议的效果。例如，欧洲和中亚发起了一个计划，让每个国家臭氧干事在会议之后向区域网络协调员汇报所采取的行动和取得的进展；区域网络协调员进而向所有网络成员通报这些信息，以征求信息、评论和建议。世界银行报告说，在西亚和东南亚网络中，强有力的国家网络以及与区域网络协调员的良好沟通确保了使讨论超出会议的范围。2001 年的评价建议为每个网络和区域制定和完善短期和中期视角的目标、次级目标以及相关成果和指标。根据所查阅的报告，这是一个看来需要进行更多工作的领域，这样做也可能有助于加强缔约方的主人翁精神。可以设计一个连续性在线通信交流模块，用以提供必要的支持。

会议议程和报告

36. 会议议程例行包括分析和更新在缔约方会议或执行委员会会议上提议或作出的决定。议程还继续在适当情况下处理相关的履约和批准问题。调查问卷的很多答复者表示，他们希望议程倾向于就具体议题作不太复杂和较短的介绍，把更多时间用于讨论和审议更为个性化的报告或个案研究，而不希望会议时间很长。2001 年评价已经提出这一建议。对会议报告的审阅显示，2001 年的会议与最近的会议相比，议程涵盖的议题范围较广，介绍和发言的时间较长，而近年来的会议往往比较精简，更为贴切地解决各国的需要。在本次评价中，有人建议组织网络研讨会，专门就缔约方会议和执行委员会的决定进行讨论和澄清。

37. 履约协助方案和区域网络协调员通常在会议之前与国家臭氧干事预先讨论将在会议期间寻求达到的目的和审议的议题。各网络总体上采用了类似的方法来制定议程，在其中审议一般性问题，例如《蒙特利尔议定书》或执行委员会会议做出的决定、履约和报告问题或非合法的 ODS 贸易。但是，对具体关系到每个区域的问题的审议非常重要，更加清晰的安排看来是有益的。例如，欧洲和中亚区域报告说，在会议结束时收集会议要点和建议，立即将其分发来征求意见。在其他情况下，在一些会议报告中注意到陷入“例行公事议程”的风险，非洲和东南亚尤其如此。这可能导致对新问题审议不足，或者导致意外（甚至是持续的）挑战。

¹³ 南亚臭氧干事网络主要会议（2001 年 4 月 28 日至 5 月 1 日，伊朗伊斯兰共和国德黑兰）。

¹⁴ 拉丁美洲和加勒比国家臭氧干事网络联席会议（2015 年 12 月，巴拿马）。

38. 有时在确定议程之前会征求执行机构、多边基金和臭氧秘书处的意见，但它们在答复和评论中提出，应该用更多的时间和通过更加互动的流程来做这件事，从而能够在执行机构的工作人员中挑选出最佳的专家。调查问卷的答复者们指出了邀请专家来为技术会议提供支持（并为其提供差旅费）的重要性。区域网络协调员由于并不经常参加缔约方会议或执行委员会的会议，因此依靠会议报告或成员国来帮助确定最相关的议题。讨论和分析议题必然根据特定区域或网络的具体情况而各不相同，而这再次突显了提供充足的参与和讨论机会的重要性。为此可以通过面对面商谈来规划今后的会议，也可以在会议之间进行商谈，例如通过电子邮件或虚拟会议这样做。通过在《蒙特利尔议定书》会议期间成立国家臭氧干事小组（例如非洲小组或拉丁美洲和加勒比小组），也可以为确定、讨论和商定今后的讨论议题提供机会。

39. 将在会议之前提供议程和讨论议题。大部分相关文件（即过去和即将举行的会议的决定、议程和供讨论的项目）现在均载于臭氧秘书处和多边基金网站，¹⁵ 可任意获取。通常不会事先向国家臭氧干事提供介绍，但这些介绍载于会议的报告。然而应该指出，臭氧行动处还开发了一个会议门户网站，¹⁶ 其中汇集了关于各网络举行的所有会议以及其他专题的重要信息。近年来，在会议期间所讨论的议程和问题以及商定的结论与过去相比，更多地是通过国家臭氧干事由各区域所驱动。如前所述，网上论坛日益常见，可以在区域会议之间在这些论坛上讨论有关会议组织的问题和关于特定议题的建议。已经启用了若干沟通办法，例如 WhatsApp 讨论组（用于非正式沟通），用以向成员们实时通报最新情况，与他们保持实时联系。据报告这种办法在非洲网络¹⁷以及可能在其他网络中发挥了很好的作用。

40. 一些答复者表示，如果多边基金和臭氧秘书处能够更积极地参与议程和培训材料（例如背景文件，诸如臭氧秘书处为《蒙特利尔议定书》缔约方和履约委员会成员编写的基本介绍，¹⁸或多边基金为执行委员会新成员编写的这种介绍¹⁹）的编制，将是有益的。可以建立一个通过电子平台进行持续磋商和参与的机制。

关于各网络的评价和对建议采取的后续行动

41. 2001 年的评价表明，有必要收集每次会议提出的建议，将这些建议列入会议报告，并酌情在下次会议上对这些建议采取后续行动。根据这项建议，2000 年以来举行的大多数网络会议都把落实这个目标的讨论列入议程，这既是为了商定某次具体会议提出的建议，也是为了跟进对上次会议的建议的落实情况。

42. 看来并非总是在闭会期间对网络会议提出的问题采取积极或高效的后续行动，因此有改进的余地，至少某些网络是如此。一些答复者表示，这种后续行动变得仅限于形式，已经失去作用。另一些答复者则更为积极地谈论这个问题，认为关于这些问题的后续行动

¹⁵ www.ozone.unep.org 和 www.multilateralfund.org。

¹⁶ <http://www.ozonactionmeetings.org/ozonaction-meeting-portal>。

¹⁷ 正如“评价《蒙特利尔议定书》成就的可持续性的案头研究”（UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/12）所报告的那样。

¹⁸ <https://www.ozone.unep.org/meeting>。

¹⁹ <http://www.multilateralfund.org/MeetingsandDocuments/executive-committee-resources/Shared%20Documents/2018Primer.pdf>。

对于增加主人翁精神尤为重要。有答复者提到，更为关注涉及《蒙特利尔议定书》执行工作的具体日常问题是一个需要持续注意的关键领域，同样对网络成员的主人翁精神产生影响（世界银行）。各网络为增加闭会期间的互动和后续行动所提议的早期行动包括：南亚、²⁰加勒比²¹和阿拉伯国家²²提议积极利用电子论坛；2010年的欧洲和中亚以及南亚网络联席会议²³建议在闭会期间举行虚拟会议。2001年评价提出的建议也包括这些行动。但是，这些行动的落实似乎参差不齐，多年来遇到一些困难（下文将就此进行更多讨论）。

43. 经常和普遍通过评价工作在各网络之间评估网络和特定会议的影响，其中将考虑所讨论的议题、邀请的专家和顾问、对新的国家臭氧干事的培训、具体国家的需要、今后的问题和其他事项。区域网络协调员将为今后的会议审议这些评价的结果。这些工作经常在会议议程的前一部分进行。

网络之间的互动

44. 尽管2001年的评价建议加强网络之间的互动，但据报告这种互动不经常进行，而且规模不大。环境规划署提出，限制网络间互动的障碍包括费用、缺乏预算拨款和语言障碍。一个网络的协调员或国家臭氧干事有时会受到邀请参加另一个网络的会议，但这不是常见的做法。查明影响多个区域的共同问题、区域间问题和其他问题都是可以证明联席会议的合理性的因素，并可以提供机会来增加业务效率，例如通过费用协调来做到这一点。

45. 然而，次区域一级的网络间互动较为频繁。例如，南亚、东南亚和西亚办事处区域于2010年在伊斯坦布尔举行了联席会议。²⁴这几个区域最近又在中国举行了会议，目的是分析具体行业的ODS政策和替代技术选项，加强南南合作，向臭氧秘书处提供关于能效和《基加利修正案》执行工作的反馈意见，并鼓励在区域内采用非正式的事先知情同意机制。²⁵法语非洲和英语非洲网络于2017和2018年一同举行了会议，讨论实现区域一级淘汰目标方面的技术和政策挑战，并讨论易燃制冷剂标准和非法贸易问题。^{26, 27}东南亚和太平洋区域在2016年举行了网络联席会议和专题会议，除其他外讨论了以下问题：实现2015年后履约目标、氟氯烃淘汰工作的附带气候效益、制冷剂管理伙伴关系和ODS替代物调查。²⁸拉丁美洲网络和加勒比网络于2015年举行会议，分析区域内为应对拟议的氢氟碳化合物管理工作所带来的挑战而进行准备的情况，²⁹并于2018年举行会议，讨论区域内的非法贸易引起的实际风险和潜在风险。³⁰拉加办事处报告说，即使存在语言障碍，联席会议也发挥了很好的作用。

²⁰ 南亚臭氧干事网络主要会议（2001年4月28日至5月1日，伊朗伊斯兰共和国德黑兰）。

²¹ 英语加勒比国家臭氧干事网络主要会议（2001年11月19日至20日，圭亚那）。

²² 阿拉伯国家淘汰消耗臭氧层物质干事联席会议（2001年10月21日至22日，埃及开罗）。

²³ 欧洲和中亚以及南亚区域臭氧网络联席会议（2010年4月，土耳其）。

²⁴ 欧洲和中亚以及南亚区域臭氧网络联席会议（2010年4月，土耳其）。

²⁵ 南亚、东南亚和西亚国家臭氧干事网络联席会议（2018年4月，中国）。

²⁶ 第21次非洲国家臭氧干事网络联席专题会议（2018年5月，博茨瓦纳）。

²⁷ 54个非洲国家的国家臭氧干事网络联系专题会议（2017年3月，科特迪瓦）。

²⁸ 亚洲和太平洋国家臭氧干事网络联系专题会议（2016年6月14日至20日，斐济苏瓦）。

²⁹ 拉丁美洲和加勒比国家臭氧干事网络联席会议（2015年12月，巴拿马）。

³⁰ 墨西哥、中美洲、南美洲和西班牙语加勒比国家臭氧干事网络区域会议（2018年6月25日至26日，危地马拉城）。

46. 二十多年来的网络会议产生了许多区域合作的成功故事，在这些合作中应对和解决共同挑战，并推动《蒙特利尔议定书》取得进展和发展。例如，通过在区域和次区域一级利用网络推动采用非正式事先知情同意程序，在解决和打击 ODS 非法贸易方面发挥了重要作用。中国最近运用这种机制防止把 72 吨 HCFC-22 非法运输到泰国。³¹主要利益攸关方（例如海关当局、工商界）通过参加区域和次区域会议，也为成功遏制 ODS 的非法贸易做出了贡献。在本次评价所涵盖的 20 年期间，亚洲和太平洋区域办事处组织了七次专门针对这种非法贸易的活动。欧洲和中亚区域通过捷克的一个双边项目建立了执法网络，并发起了向海关和执法人员颁发的蒙特利尔议定书奖。安排在 2009、2010、2012、2014、2016 和 2019 年举行了执法会议/颁奖典礼（共六次会议）。中国、欧洲和中亚以及经济转型国家于 2019 年 6 月在乌鲁木齐组织了边境管制活动。

全球臭氧会议

47. 2018 年³²和 2019 年³³在巴黎举行了全球网络会议，由所有区域网络参加，提供了区域间互动和信息交流的良好机会。这两次会议为联络包括各秘书处和非第 5 条缔约方在内的广泛利益攸关方提供了机会，并为了解很多议题提供了机会。

48. 尽管人们认为这些会议是有利的，而且所包括的评价结果表明高度满意，但调查问卷的各种答复者表示，这些会议也证明带来沉重压力和令人困惑，为针对具体区域举行讨论所提供的机会很有限，使得网络会议的目标很难达到。答复者们认为这种全球会议有一些价值，但是指出，它们不应取代旨在满足某个区域的特定需要的区域网络会议，而是应该侧重于信息交流和能力建设。此外，调查问卷的一些答复者对举行此类会议的费用和语言障碍表示关注。

49. 此外，一些答复者表示，全球会议使一个国家无法从主办网络会议中受益。通过主办网络会议，可以向政府当局强调《蒙特利尔议定书》，使其得到当局的更多重视，使公众更加意识到仍然必须保护臭氧层，并使本地专业知识和进展得到展示，而这些都是全球会议无法带来的好处。

能力建设

网络会议的作用

50. 环境规划署的 2001 年工作方案将网络的作用定义如下：“网络的基本目的是加强国家臭氧干事设计和实施切实有效和适应本国国情的政策和战略的能力，使本国遵守《蒙特利尔议定书》的控制措施。”³⁴

51. 区域网络（通过履约协助方案）在通过培训和信息交流提供支持方面发挥了重要作用。此外，这些网络还有助于加强以下这样的领域及其他领域中的专门知识：制定政策、立法和监管框架（例如用以控制氢氟碳化合物或含有氢氟碳化合物的设备）；建立进出口

³¹ 臭氧行动处的非正式事先知情同意制度有助于防止氟氯烃非法运输。

<https://www.unenvironment.org/ozonaction/news/news/ozonactions-ipic-system-helps-prevent-illegal-shipment-72-tonnes-hcfc-22>。

³² 第一次国家臭氧干事区域间专题技术研讨会和区域网络会议（2018年1月15日至19日，法国巴黎）。

³³ 第二次国家臭氧干事全球区域间会议和“专家见面会”（2019年2月18日至19日，法国巴黎）。

³⁴ 区域网络评价最后报告（UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/7）。

许可证和配额制度（例如用于控制甲基溴的进口并确保进口的甲基溴仅用于检疫和装运前消毒处理用途）；分析制定财政激励措施来鼓励淘汰 ODS（例如采用替代技术），或制定抑制/处罚措施，使人们不愿继续使用 ODS 的好处和可行性；与非正规部门和小型企业合作；促进技术发展；控制/避免非法贸易（经常通过区域战略来这样做）；供资资源/项目共同出资模式（目前越来越重要）。

52. 经常在会议期间安排关于这些议题或工作领域的介绍，与会者认为这些介绍非常有用。过去 5 至 10 年，对氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的编制和进展方面的问题也不断进行讨论，有时甚至就这些问题举行研讨会或专题会议。

培训和技术研讨会

53. 对新的国家臭氧干事的培训是通过特别会议进行，此外还在富有经验的国家臭氧干事的帮助下举办辅导计划。对此类培训的需求因网络而异，看来与人员更替程度有关（例如据报告，这种培训在太平洋岛国和加勒比网络是必要和有用的，但在欧洲和中亚网络则不是一个优先事项）。臭氧行动处最近在履约协助方案 2019 工作方案中开发了国家臭氧干事培训包，³⁵并在圣文森特和格林纳丁斯启用，拉加办事处报告说，培训包在该区域取得了很好的效果。

54. 为本次评价所分析的文件显示，能力建设活动自 2000 年以来稳步增加：

- 2000 年和 2001 年在亚洲和太平洋区域分别举办了一次区域讲习班；
- 在本次评价所涵盖的 20 年期间，每年平均举行 5 至 6 次能力建设活动（即会议和讲习班），到 2019 年总共举行了 112 次。2013 年是高峰，举行了 16 次活动，其次是 2018 年，举行了 10 次活动。欧洲和中亚网络组织的活动数量最多，2003 年至 2019 年之间举行了 27 次活动；英语非洲地区组织了 10 次活动，法语非洲地区组织了 17 次活动；拉加办事处组织了 15 次活动；西亚区域办事处组织了 7 次活动，亚洲和太平洋区域办事处组织了 21 次活动。环境规划署臭氧行动处直接组织了一些能力建设活动，日本等非第 5 条缔约方也组织了一些这样的活动；
- 会议的议题和目标与《蒙特利尔议定书》的发展同时变化，并与减少或淘汰特定 ODS 的最后期限及其他因素有关。2003 年至 2014 年，甲基溴是各网络举行的六次研讨会的议题，此后便不再成为讨论题目；
- 哈龙仅有两次成为研讨会的议题，即 2003 年在欧洲和中亚地区以及 2006 年在西非区域，而计量吸入器有一次成为研讨会的议题，是 2006 年在东南亚和太平洋区域，但在各种场合会议议程都包括开会讨论哈龙相关问题；
- 总的来说，最经常出现的议题包括制冷剂、编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划和防止非法贸易。交换有关 ODS 贸易的信息、协调相关立法和绿色海关倡议都是与防止非法贸易有关的议题；
- 正如预期的那样，逐步减少氢氟碳化合物和《基加利修正案》最近成为关注中心，自 2017 年以来举行了七次这方面的活动；

³⁵ <http://www.ozonactionmeetings.org/introductory-training-package-new-national-ozone-officers>。

- 臭氧行动处组织专门针对新的国家臭氧干事举办了培训方案，这些方案在提供知识、信息工具和必要技能方面证明非常有用，使干事们能够支持本国遵守《蒙特利尔议定书》的措施。例如，请参见为亚洲和太平洋网络的新国家臭氧干事举办的培训方案。³⁶

55. 然而，必须指出，许多网络会议在其议程上都包括专题会议，因此，没有举行特定活动这一事实并不表示某个特定议题没有得到讨论。本文件附件四载有一份详细清单，载有在本次评价所分析期间组织的活动，并简要说明了这些活动的议题。

56. 人们在网络会议评价中表示，会议发挥了作用，主要是提供能力来针对性地或侧重处理当前的重要问题。会议邀请专家和其他主要利益攸关方进行介绍，并就网络成员表示需要澄清或进一步理解的议题提供分析。

57. 有时会围绕选定的议题组织正式研讨会，例如，南亚以及东南亚和太平洋网络组织了一次专门活动，对制冷和空调行业的技工进行培训和认证，³⁷ 此外还为英语非洲地区举办了逐步减少氢氟碳化物的扶持活动。³⁸ 会议报告中的评价结果表明，参加者们对培训质量及其为遵守《蒙特利尔议定书》措施做出的贡献表示高度满意。

58. 过去 5 至 10 年，对接研讨会使网络会议能够涵盖传统议题，此外还重点关注需要特别培训、澄清或专门知识的特殊领域。西亚网络在制定对接概念方面非常积极，于 2008 年与非洲区域举行了一次联席专题会议，专门讨论制冷和空调技师的培训和认证计划，³⁹ 并于 2014 年再次与非洲区域举行集中讨论甲基溴问题的联席专题会议。⁴⁰ 对接会议可能包括来自各个区域的国家或地区海关组织，以下是一些实例：

- 在太平洋岛屿国家举行了对接研讨会（2019 年），⁴¹ 由臭氧和海关官员共同参加，目的是通过将贸易管制措施纳入海关业务以及在区域和国家两级开展臭氧与海关当局之间的合作，加强针对 ODS 和氢氟碳化物的监测和执法机制；
- 为南亚和东南亚网络国家举行了一次有国家臭氧干事和海关官员参加的对接研讨会和边界对话，⁴² 其间讨论了许可证和配额制度、数据核查和数据报告机制以及国家之间的差异。还讨论了一个国家的国家臭氧机构与海关当局之间的谅解备忘录，其目的是建立长期合作关系来监测和控制 ODS 贸易，包括为此进行海

³⁶ 亚洲和太平洋网络新国家臭氧干事培训方案（2018 年 9 月 26 日至 29 日，泰国曼谷）
(<http://www.ozonactionmeetings.org/training-programme-new-national-ozone-officers-asia-and-pacific-networks-bangkok-thailand-26-29-6>)。

³⁷ 南亚和东南亚网络技工大师培训教师区域协商研讨会（2018年12月7日，中国广州，广州轻工业学院）。

³⁸ 英语非洲网络南部非洲发展共同体逐步减少氢氟碳化物扶持活动研讨会（2019年6月17日至19日，塞舌尔马埃）。

³⁹ 非洲（英语非洲）和西亚国家消耗臭氧层物质干事网络以及东非和南部非洲共同市场海关执法网络联合主要会议（2008年5月，埃及开罗）。

⁴⁰ 关于甲基溴问题的全球政策和技术研讨会，2015 年 1 月 1 日前成功实现全部淘汰：方法和挑战（2014 年 2 月，埃及沙姆沙伊赫）。

⁴¹ 太平洋岛屿国家臭氧和海关官员关于加强针对消耗臭氧层物质的监测和执法机制以及氢氟碳化物控制的对接研讨会（2019年8月16日至17日，帕劳科罗尔）。

⁴² 南亚和东南亚网络国家臭氧和海关官员对接研讨会和边境对话（2018年10月，泰国）。

关培训、定期举行会议进行 ODS 数据核查/核对、处理执法/业务问题和进行风险定性管理；

- 在英语非洲地区举行了两次对接研讨会，由臭氧和海关官员共同参加，讨论数据差异和加强边境合作问题。第一个研讨会于 2018 年在南非为南部非洲发展共同体国家举行，⁴³第二个研讨会于 2019 年在乌干达为东非国家举行。⁴⁴

59. 总体而言，这些会议据报告有助于发现协同作用，以加强为控制 ODS 的消费和贸易所建立机制的执行工作。

60. 另一个方式是“臭氧与气候会议”，在会上讨论诸如制冷和空调技师培训和认证这样的问题以及就感兴趣的议题（例如，制冷剂与安全性、维修行业的良好做法、压缩机、空调、热泵和冷链）举行圆桌讨论，由广泛的利益攸关方参加，包括由可以展示其产品的商业公司（工商界）参加。

61. 一些调查问卷的答复者以及会议报告所载评价意见强调，必须确保这些会议不成为宣传某些技术或替代品的场合，所介绍的技术应确实适合第 5 条国家，并可以供其使用。

南南合作

62. 网络会议非常鼓励南南（或国与国）合作活动，多年来有许多成功的合作范例，涉及各种专题，例如：

- 泰国在履约协助方案的支持下协助菲律宾建立了购物券制度，结合运用商店捐助和规定的补贴值，向当地中小企业出售移动空调设备（2003年）；⁴⁵
- 拉加办事处网络建立了一个数据库，其中列有与淘汰ODS有关的具体问题和现有的能够提供信息的专家；⁴⁶
- 博茨瓦纳农民和国家臭氧机构工作人员在履约协助方案的协助下进行合作，以便访问肯尼亚的农场，了解甲基溴替代技术（2005年）；⁴⁷
- 韩国同意就该国四氯化碳的出口与巴基斯坦交换信息，为此建立了一个有益的信息交换机制，而伊朗则同意派一名讲波斯语的顾问到阿富汗进行制冷培训（2006年）；⁴⁸
- 通过鼓励国防部门之间合作分享哈龙信息的多哈宣言建立国际合作关系（2009年）；⁴⁹

⁴³ 英语非洲网络南部非洲发展共同体国家臭氧机构和海关对接研讨会和边境对话（2018年10月24日至26日，南非约翰内斯堡）。

⁴⁴ 英语非洲网络东非区域国家臭氧机构和海关对接研讨会和边境对话（2019年11月20日至22日，乌干达坎帕拉）。

⁴⁵ 2003年东南亚和太平洋ODS干事网络会议（2003年10月8日至11日，泰国普吉岛）。

⁴⁶ 墨西哥和中美洲、南美洲和西班牙语加勒比ODS干事网络联席主要会议（2003年5月5日至8日，哥伦比亚波哥大）。

⁴⁷ 第11次英语非洲国家臭氧干事会议（2005年6月13日至16日，肯尼亚蒙巴萨）的报告。

⁴⁸ 2006年南亚以及东南亚和太平洋网络联席会议（2006年5月22日至24日，泰国曼谷）。

⁴⁹ 关于在军事应用当中淘汰 ODS 的次区域研讨会（2009年4月16日至17日，斯里兰卡科隆坡）。

- 智利国家臭氧机构于2016年与农业部合作制定了一项计划，⁵⁰ 用于追踪监测该国为检疫和装运前消毒（豁免）用途进口的甲基溴的使用情况，以防止把该物质改用于受控用途（从而使该国违约），东南亚和太平洋区域网络在2019年把这项计划作为一个模式，用来帮助解决这种问题。⁵¹

顾问的作用

63. 自从臭氧区域网络诞生开始，就邀请顾问出席会议，并认为他们是宝贵的资产。2001 年的评价建议继续邀请顾问与会，因为他们将为能力建设做出贡献，这项建议已得到明确执行。顾问是应请求就某个具体议题、技术或问题提供信息的人士，例如，可以是独立专家，这些专家有时也是《蒙特利尔议定书》评估小组的成员（例如技术和经济评估小组、技术选择委员会或科学评估小组的成员）；研究人员；学术界成员；咨询师；其他人士。顾问最近的例子包括海关官员；泡沫塑料、哈龙、制冷剂或能效专家；法律顾问；行业协会的代表，尤其是制冷和空调行业协会的代表。臭氧秘书处或多边基金成员也受到邀请，提供关于特定主题的知识和分析。各执行机构和臭氧秘书处在对调查问卷的答复中表示，它们欢迎有机会就有关议题、专家人员和筹备工作进行更广泛的磋商。一些区域网络协调员（例如拉加办事处的区域网络协调员）表示在根据需要选择具有具体专门知识的顾问方面发挥了积极作用，并表示如果可能的话，咨询认识最好来自本区域。欧洲和中亚经常邀请各机构和秘书处就议程中的议题及其自己要做的贡献提出建议。议程项目将取决于已确认的专家以及双边伙伴、执行机构和秘书处提供的意见。

64. 顾问（或机构/组织）做出的贡献应根据《蒙特利尔议定书》的发展而演进和扩大。例如，欧洲和中亚网络的成功贡献包括：气候变化专家为关于《基加利修正案》的特别会议提供了有用的反馈；在澳大利亚黄金海岸举行的关于标准问题的研讨会帮助各国了解采用制冷剂技术的要求；⁵² 与世界海关组织代表举行会议来了解统一编码制度，以便更容易地识别制冷剂（并在最近开始识别氢氟碳化合物）。⁵³ 过去 20 年中，通过争取诸如加勒比共同体和共同市场（加共体、东加勒比国家组织）或东非和南部非洲共同市场这样的区域机构的参与，在许多网络会议上取得了积极成果，在 ODS 贸易和技术（或含 ODS 的设备）的管制方面尤其如此。^{54 55}

65. 如果需要更广泛地审议某个特定主题，可以在网络会议期间组织一次研讨会或专题会议，并为其制定单独的议程。这是理想的做法，因为不是国家臭氧干事的顾问或利益攸关方不应参加网络的内部讨论（例如氢氟碳化合物立法）。为了避免实际或人们以为的利益冲突，例如在宣传特定技术或产品或行业集团提供财务帮助等情况下，这样做尤其重要。

⁵⁰ 拉丁美洲和加勒比网络会议（2016年5月13日至19日，智利圣地亚哥）。

⁵¹ 东南亚国家臭氧干事网络会议（2019年2月20日，巴黎）的建议/结论。

⁵² 亚洲和太平洋臭氧干事网络联席会议（2013年5月，澳大利亚黄金海岸）。

⁵³ 欧洲和中亚区域绿色海关研讨会以及欧洲和中亚执法网络会议（2010年10月11日至15日，土库曼斯坦阿什哈巴德）。

⁵⁴ 英语国家ODS干事网络主要会议（2001年11月19日至20日，加勒比圭亚那）。

⁵⁵ 2008年非洲（英语非洲）和西亚国家臭氧干事网络以及东非和南部非洲共同市场海关执法网络联席会议（2008年5月，埃及开罗）的报告。

与双边和执行机构的协调

66. 区域网络为国家臭氧干事与双边和执行机构、多边基金和臭氧秘书处以及非第 5 条国家之间的信息交流和富有成果的合作提供了极好的机会。会议议程经常包括个别国家与双边或执行机构、秘书处或缔约方代表之间的一对一讨论，议题可以包括某国特有的关切和挑战、提供澄清的请求以及所需资金和专门知识。如果临时出现议题，还可以当场安排这些讨论。这同样符合 2001 年的评价，该次评价建议网络“继续在其区域提供论坛，以供执行机构、秘书处和非第 5 条缔约方与臭氧干事会晤，讨论和澄清与项目和政策有关的问题，分享和更新信息，并就彼此的看法、行动和关切交换意见。”⁵⁶

67. 在所有双边和执行机构以及臭氧秘书处答复调查问卷时表示，愿意进行更深入细致的互动，并探索加强合作的方式。一些答复这表示，他们为会议议程做出有效贡献的机会很有限，但非常愿意做出这种贡献。为此提出的建议包括编写更专门的背景文件，更积极地与网络互动来讨论感兴趣的议题，并在自己的工作人员当中挑选最好的专家参加会议。

68. 网络本身则向执行机构和秘书处提供关于各国经历的集体/区域挑战的宝贵信息。各机构在国内直接项目活动之外的环境中与客户互动的机会非常宝贵，例如，这种互动可以促进与同一机构合作的多个国家之间的协调或信息交流。秘书处还可以获悉特定国家或区域所面临的特定需求和挑战。一个特定区域的非第 5 条合作伙伴通常保持稳定不变，例如瑞典与东南亚网络或澳大利亚与太平洋岛屿国家的伙伴关系。这种长期关系可以在提供适当的支持方面发挥重要作用。正在某个特定区域开展活动的执行机构将经常参加网络会议，因为这种参与符合它们的与该区域特定国家进行互动的直接利益。例如，拉加办事处在这方面报告说，开发计划署和工发组织在该区域的网络会议上比世界银行更为活跃，而环境规划署则在其中起着协调作用。

69. 环境规划署的履约协助方案在组织会议方面发挥了关键作用，确保让那些帮助推动解决这些问题的关键人士参加会议。这样做的目的是加强合作，确保网络成员充分利用其《蒙特利尔议定书》缔约方地位。从这个意义上讲，充分利用执行委员会中的国家代表和参加《蒙特利尔议定书》会议的代表非常重要。网络会议将讨论环境规划署履约协助方案的工作计划，以期通报拟议开展的活动和收集与会人员的想法和建议。这对于确定沟通材料的议题，包括在处理翻译请求（例如，把欧洲和中亚区域的会议报告和其他文件翻译成俄文，^{57,58,59}或将环境规划署手册翻译成西班牙语）⁶⁰方面具有关键意义（例如履约协助方案的信息交换所计划，这个计划负责履约协助方案通过出版物进行沟通的战略），进而直接对宣传和培训战略产生影响。对于诸如建立许可证制度或监管框架以及制定标识和安全标准这样的关键问题，翻译也被视为很重要。

⁵⁶ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/7 号文件第 60 段。

⁵⁷ 欧洲和中亚区域绿色海关研讨会以及欧洲和中亚执法网络会议（2010 年 10 月 11 日至 15 日，土库曼斯坦阿什哈巴德）。

⁵⁸ 候选国家关于使 ODS 立法与欧盟条例保持一致的专题会议（2010 年 9 月，塞尔维亚）。

⁵⁹ 欧洲和中亚区域臭氧网络年度会议（2015 年 5 月 26 日至 28 日，亚美尼亚埃里温）。

⁶⁰ 中美洲、南美洲和西班牙语加勒比国家臭氧干事网络会议（2014 年 12 月 5 日，多米尼加共和国）。

项目执行方面的最佳做法

70. 在网络会议期间评估和审议了各个行业的最佳做法。结果发现，最近的会议讨论最频繁的是关于制冷剂的最佳做法，这样做非常切合实际。

71. 前几次评价的建议没有特别提到最佳做法，但在涉及其他 ODS 和其他行业时关注了最佳做法，例如在评价作物生产中用于土壤熏蒸剂的甲基溴替代品时关注了病虫害综合治理。2008 年英语非洲和西亚国家联席会议⁶¹的报告、2008 年在埃及举行的关于甲基溴替代品的区域会议⁶²和 2014 年同样在埃及举行的研讨会⁶³都是通过最佳做法方式采用替代技术的明确例子。此外，通过分享实施具体项目或活动的经验，有时借开会时在会外分享，可以有助于采用最佳做法。

新挑战和新出现的问题

72. 对会议报告的分析表明，网络在推动《基加利修正案》取得进展方面发挥着关键作用。2001 年以来，臭氧保护与气候之间的联系得到关注，包括关注减少氢氟碳化合物的各种选项，在某些情况下，已确定这些选项具有较高的全球升温潜能值。这项分析结果是在双边和执行机构以及非第 5 条合作伙伴，特别是澳大利亚和美利坚合众国的支持下制定的。

73. 随着《基加利修正案》生效，网络变得更加重要。现有的结构作为早期学习、信息交流和为即将面临的问题做准备的平台，是一个经过 25 年发展而成的可靠环境，可以有效处理臭氧与气候之间的联系。根据《基加利修正案》商定的规定要求让新的利益攸关方（例如气候和能效专家）参与进来，同时保持剩余 ODS 的淘汰势头，而且也许更重要的是，保持已经实现的淘汰势头。《议定书》产生的新议题影响着各行各业，确立了以前可能没有显著出现的联系（例如，妥善的冷链直接影响着粮食安全）。应利用网络为解决上述问题提供的支持，同时根据需加强监管框架，保持臭氧层保护工作的重要地位，并制定氢氟碳化合物许可证和配额制度以及酌情进行培训和认证，这些工作看来比以往任何时候都重要。

74. 大多数答复者说，没有必要根据《基加利修正案》刻意改变网络的作用、结构或职能，但是建议重新振兴和加强诸如培训和能力建设之类的活动，以确保提供适当的技术支持。例如，答复者们表示，以下问题需要特别注意：特别针对氢氟碳化合物的与统一编码制度有关的工作、加强制冷技师认证计划和克服在接触第 5 条缔约方的中小企业，特别是地处偏远农村地区的中小企业方面的困难。由于《基加利修正案》引起了以前从未在《议定书》下考虑的新议题（例如，用二氧化碳当量计算消费量），需要在保持独立和中立的同时与新的和不同的利益攸关方建立关系。在提供技术选项时需要附有指导意见，以确保做出的选择适合特定国家，并且可以获得、负担得起而且安全。可利用对接研讨会或类似的形式来以更大力度把《蒙特利尔议定书》和《基加利修正案》纳入国家政策议程和可持续发展目标框架。由于大多数低消费量国家不生产 ODS 或包含 ODS 的设备，网络在向这

⁶¹ 2008年非洲（英语非洲）和西亚国家臭氧干事网络以及东非和南部非洲共同市场海关执法网络联席主要会议（2008年5月，埃及开罗）的报告。

⁶² 关于甲基溴替代技术的区域会议（2007年12月9日至11日，埃及）。

⁶³ 关于甲基溴问题的全球政策和技术研讨会，2015年1月1日前成功实现全部淘汰：方法和挑战（2014年2月，埃及沙姆沙伊赫）。

些国家提出政策建议方面所起作用变得更加重要。这些国家在制定和更新其用于控制 ODS 贸易的监测和许可证制度方面会面临障碍，而且可能无法获得提议的替代技术。

75. 《蒙特利尔议定书》已通过《基加利修正案》演变成一项臭氧层和气候保护协定，因此，环境规划署建议现在的适当做法是把国家臭氧干事改称为蒙特利尔议定书干事，把国家臭氧机构改称为蒙特利尔议定书机构，把区域臭氧网络改称为区域蒙特利尔议定书网络。

76. 确保《蒙特利尔议定书》迄今所获得成就的可持续性变得日益重要。网络通过继续跟踪监测成员国内的挑战、事态发展和问题以及确保机构记忆得到保存，在保持对 ODS 的淘汰方面起着非常重要的作用。网络是知识、历史和做法的保存者，在帮助各国应对 ODS 的管理和销毁、遏制非法贸易等不断出现的重大挑战方面发挥着关键作用。多年来反复提到但仍待解决的一个挑战是跟踪用于检疫和装运前消毒处理的甲基溴进口，并确保这种 ODS 不会最终派作从 2015 年开始便在第 5 条国家被禁止的受控用途（例如，印度在 2017 年于该国举行的南亚网络会议⁶⁴期间讨论了这个问题，东南亚和太平洋网络也在 2018 年讨论了这个问题⁶⁵）。加强与多边基金和臭氧秘书处之间的协同效应与合作的问题再度变得重要，因为网络可以促进培训和能力建设的机会，包括小型企业甚至非正式部门的这些机会，而在这些企业和部门，报告、控制和采用替代品的工作证明更加困难和具有挑战性。^{66 67}

77. 同时开展某些与氟氯烃淘汰有关的活动和在制冷方面采用可持续技术的活动（这些活动包括《蒙特利尔议定书》和多边基金所资助项目之外的活动，如基加利制冷效率方案）使得工作人员在管理多个项目时面临复杂工作，技术复杂性也更高，因此也是一项新出现的挑战。网络因此可以在为克服这些挑战提供培训和分享经验方面发挥关键作用。

78. 1994 和 2001 年的评价简短地涉及财务可持续性，其中 2001 年的评价指出，“网络的连续性完全取决于多边基金和瑞典政府为东南亚和太平洋区域网络提供更多资金。在一个中立机构必须管理多边基金为网络运作所提供资金的情况下，通过环境规划署工作人员提供持续的管理支持看来也是唯一可行的选择（……）”。⁶⁸ 最近提交执行委员会的一项案头研究报告⁶⁹表示，在一些国家中设想由政府提供支助，用以确保国家臭氧机构在今后继续工作。但是，情况并非总是如此，许多国家表示，如果供资停止，国家臭氧机构的连续性将令人担心。

79. 以前的评价没有把性别平等问题作为一个议题列入。但是，评价发现，网络中的性别平衡情况总地来说不错（通过与会人员名单确认）。此外，一些答复者（例如，拉加办事处）表示，网络可以根据执行委员会通过的联合国秘书长授权发挥积极作用，将性别平等问题纳入多边基金项目的主流。如以下的实例所示，这个议题已经在一些网络中得到审议，并在最近举行的会议上得到了越来越多的讨论：

⁶⁴ 南亚国家臭氧干事年度网络会议（2017年5月，印度阿格拉）。

⁶⁵ 在巴黎举行的东南亚国家臭氧干事网络会议（2019年2月20日，法国）的建议/结论。

⁶⁶ 第21次非洲国家臭氧干事网络联席专题会议（2018年5月，博茨瓦纳）。

⁶⁷ 南亚、东南亚和西亚国家臭氧干事网络联席会议（2018年4月，中国）。

⁶⁸ 区域网络评价最后报告（UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/7）。

⁶⁹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/12。

- 2008 年的拉加办事处 – 加勒比会议⁷⁰包括按性别对参与情况进行评估。评估发现，该区域国家臭氧机构的工作人员中有 62% 是女性，38% 是男性。在全部与会人员中，男性占 42%，女性占 58%；
- 欧洲和中亚网络在 2016 年举行了两次专题会议，^{71,72} 其中包括开会讨论项目执行中的性别平等考虑因素；
- 欧洲和中亚区域的 2018 年度会议⁷³包括“热烈讨论”将性别平等纳入《蒙特利尔议定书》项目和政策的主流问题；成员国要求就这个问题举行一次网络研讨会和培训，就如何将性别平等纳入《蒙特利尔议定书》的项目和政策拟定构想；
- 拉加办事处的 2018 年联席网络会议⁷⁴审议了执行委员会编写的把性别平等纳入《蒙特利尔议定书》项目和政策的主流的案头研究报告，⁷⁵ 并提议“以通盘方式”解决把性别平等纳入《蒙特利尔议定书》事务的主流问题；
- 2019 年在巴黎举行的东南亚和太平洋区域网络会议⁷⁶和 2019 年举行的太平洋岛屿国家网络会议⁷⁷都讨论了将性别平等纳入主流的问题，表示有必要将这个问题纳入其日常工作，并开始在报告项目执行情况时也报告关于男性和女性参与者的分类信息；
- 2019 年在巴黎举行的英语非洲地区网络会议讨论了把性别平等纳入主流的问题，表示有必要将这个问题纳入其日常工作，并开始在报告项目执行情况时也报告关于男性和女性参与者的分类信息。

80. 性别平等问题不只是参加会议的男女人数问题。调查问卷的答复者们表示，可以把网络会议作为能力建设活动的一部分，用于倡导将性别平等纳入主流的良好做法，以此提高妇女在不同场合的《蒙特利尔议定书》执行工作中的参与度。通过确保分发《蒙特利尔议定书》编写的宣传材料，⁷⁸ 并与环境规划署合作审议这个议题，将增加这个问题的能见度，有助于在《蒙特利尔议定书》的每个层面上实现逐步增加的变化。

先前评价所提出建议的落实情况

81. 下文表 1 总结了 1994 年和 2001 年评价提出的一些建议，并简要分析了这些建议在过去 20 年中的落实情况。该表还包括本案头研究发表的相关评论。

⁷⁰ 加勒比臭氧干事网络蒙特利尔议定书区域研讨会（2008 年 5 月 28 日至 30 日，圭亚那乔治敦）。

⁷¹ 关于氟氯烃淘汰管理计划执行情况和 ODS 替代品调查的专题会议（2016 年 11 月 8 日至 10 日，摩尔多瓦共和国基希讷乌）。

⁷² 欧洲和中亚臭氧干事会议（2018 年 10 月 11 日至 12 日，土耳其安塔利亚）。

⁷³ 欧洲和中亚臭氧干事会议（2018 年 10 月 11 日至 12 日，土耳其安塔利亚）。

⁷⁴ 拉丁美洲和加勒比国家臭氧干事网络会议（2018 年 11 月，厄瓜多尔基多）。

⁷⁵ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/9。

⁷⁶ 东南亚国家臭氧干事网络会议（2019 年 2 月，法国巴黎）。

⁷⁷ 太平洋岛屿国家网络会议（2019 年 2 月，法国），“各国的成功做法、挑战、优先事项、执行蒙特利尔议定书，包括执行氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的必要性和扶持活动”。

⁷⁸ <https://ozone.unep.org/women-making-their-mark-cooling-sector>
<https://ozone.unep.org/sites/default/files/2020-01/gender-in-the-ozone-treaties-rev-jan20.pdf>。

表 1.1994 年和 2001 年评价提出的建议及其落实情况

1994 年评价		2001 年评价		2020 年案头研究
建议	落实情况	建议	落实情况	建议/评论
建议继续发展和运作东南亚网络。	已落实，该网络正在继续，并为现在运作的其他网络发挥表率作用。	从短期和中期视角出发，为每个网络和区域制定和完善目标、次级目标、相关成果和指标。	已落实，制定指标的范围有限（例如，仅涉及履约和立法）。	制定国家和区域一级（国家臭氧干事/网络）的明确绩效/影响指标。在会议结束时例行进行评价，但一些方面报告说，这些评价失去作用。可以彻底改变评价形式，使其有助于衡量绩效和作用。
应向数目有限的另外几个东南亚网络国家开放网络。应该继续关注满足国家臭氧干事的需要，而不是工业界的参与。	已落实这项建议。网络继续成长和演变，把本区域的所有缔约方都包括在内。	与会者们应该提前做出很好的准备。应比会议提前足够时间分发议程、国家报告和供审议的问题，从而最大限度增加讨论时间。	已落实。经常进行这项工作，会议报告清楚显示了这一点。	在某些区域，如果与国家臭氧机构以及双边和执行机构开展更多磋商，会有所帮助。议程有可能变成例行公事，会忽视某些问题。
研讨会和其他活动应该继续侧重于共同感兴趣的领域，包括公众意识、法规和其他控制措施、培训、替代技术评价、中小企业战略。	已落实这项建议。	应该通过电子邮件向与会者分发与网络有关的缔约方会议或执行委员会文件，或在臭氧秘书处或多边基金网站上张贴这些文件，使其易于由所有人获取。	这项建议已充分落实，在网站上提供文件。查阅和获取文件已变得更加容易。	这项建议仍然有效和重要。应该继续当前的努力，使网站更加易于使用。可能利用虚拟论坛或其他工具来帮助国家臭氧干事以更高效的方式获取信息。
非常明确的供资要求。建议瑞典国际开发合作署至少再提供两年的资金。	瑞典国际开发合作署继续供资，环境规划署随后参加供资。	应该建立一个电子邮件论坛和一个网站，用于促进信息交流和闭会期间的互动。	建立了电子邮件论坛，但初期有障碍。通信质量逐渐提高。	不再需要电子邮件论坛。闭会期间的虚拟会议可以改进网络成员之间以及区域网络协调员与国家臭氧干事之间开展的后续工作。
任命一个区域网络协调员和一个网络经理。	已落实这项建议，随后所有区域网络都已这样做。	后续会议应该比主要会议的技术性更强，最好是结合培训班举行或讨论具体议题。	这项建议总地来说已经落实。	这项建议仍然有效，近年来工业界越来越积极地进行参与（在制冷和空调行业尤其如此），但指出了一些关注的问题。

1994 年评价		2001 年评价		2020 年案头研究
建议	落实情况	建议	落实情况	建议/评论
		应该确定和任命协调人，用以帮助会上关于实质性问题的讨论。	已落实。在不同场合一再使用同样的协调人。	应该鼓励网络成员挑选/培训新的协调人，以促进创新、重振活力和良好的人员更替/知识保存。
		可以与高级别区域会议（例如环境部长、高级官员的会议）背靠背地举行网络会议，以便提高关于保护臭氧层问题的政治意识和提倡采用区域方法（例如打击非法贸易的区域方法）。	已落实。多年来有很多这类会议的实例，但最近也许不那么经常举行。	《基加利修正案》为加强臭氧层+气候保护问题在政府中的地位提供了新的机会。
		应该经常制定和加强对即将任职的（新）臭氧干事进行辅导和培训的方案，并为此利用更有经验的臭氧机构或干事所提供的帮助。	已落实。在初期积极得多，但仍在视需要实施这项建议。	这是一项重要活动，取得了重大成就（例如，履约协助方案正在根据需求对新干事进行一对一或集体培训），应该成为永久性活动。这种活动确保良好的延续性并保存了机构历史和专门知识。
		鼓励在不同网络之间进行更密集的接触和信息交流。	没有广泛落实。在审阅的报告中，记录的这种事例非常少。	需要在这个领域开展更多工作。2018 和 2019 年的全球会议试图增加区域互动，但据报引起了财务问题并遇到挫折。
		加强次区域合作来应对共同挑战。	已落实。有很多成功进行区域内合作的例子，例如在非洲、拉丁美洲和加勒比、东南亚和太平洋区域。	需要加强非常重要的行动，使其有助于协调立法、打击非法贸易、提高认识、加强培训努力等等。
		商定每次会议提出的建议，把这些建议纳入会议报告。应在随后的会议上对建议采	已落实，这已成为所有网络的例行工作。有时在报告中指出，对具体国家采取的后续行动不够，闭会期	需要继续这项工作。履约协助方案正在为提高后续行动效率所

1994 年评价		2001 年评价		2020 年案头研究
建议	落实情况	建议	落实情况	建议/评论
		取适当后续行动和进行审查。	间的后续行动尤其如此。	采取的行动应该加强。
		继续为执行机构、多变基金秘书处、臭氧秘书处和非第 5 条国家提供一个论坛，供其在一起讨论和澄清共同关注的问题。	已落实。各网络的会议提供了这样一个论坛。	这对于所有参加者来说都是一个有用的论坛。双边和执行机构、非第 5 条伙伴以及臭氧秘书处都表示，非常愿意进一步和更积极地开展这种合作。这是一个值得与各网络讨论的问题。
		环境规划署应就网络会议的议程草案和日期征求执行机构的意见，并帮助通过第 5 条国家的区域主任和高级别国家官员（例如环境部长）把臭氧问题纳入这些国家的一般性环境议程。	总地来说已落实。但磋商工作将有所帮助。	双边和执行机构以及臭氧秘书处都表示，关于会议议程的更为细致和及时的讨论将有助于使议程更为高效和积极。这是一个值得与各网络讨论的问题。

建议

82. 谨建议执行委员会：

- (a) 注意到 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/11 号文件所载关于评价国家臭氧干事区域网络的案头研究报告；
- (b) 邀请双边和执行机构酌情适用上文(a)分段提到的评价结果和建议；
- (c) 核准 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/11 号文件附件五所载国家臭氧干事区域网络第二阶段评价的工作范围。

Annex I

PART I: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE DESK STUDY OF THE EVALUATION OF REGIONAL NETWORKS OF NATIONAL OZONE OFFICERS

Background

1. At its 82nd meeting, the Executive Committee requested the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (SMEO) to prepare the terms of reference for the desk study of the evaluation of regional networks of national ozone officers (NOO) to be presented at the 84th meeting (decision 82/10).
2. The networks are capacity building mechanisms that promote the exchange of information, experience, and the know-how required to meet the Montreal Protocol (MP) commitments, report data, set and enforce policies, adopt technologies, and effectively manage the national ozone units (NOUs).
3. The objective of the networks is to provide NOOs with regular updates and guidance on the MP compliance requirements and in the implementation of phase-out activities that lead towards meeting and sustaining compliance with the MP.
4. The networks play the role of a forum for continuous communication between NOOs, non-Article 5 countries, the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, and the bilateral and implementing agencies. Annual meetings are conducted and thematic workshops are organized regularly, to discuss *inter alia*, technical, scientific and policy-related information. This allows the NOOs to share knowledge, develop cooperation and strengthen their expertise and capacity.
5. The first network was created in 1993 for the South-East Asia region with support from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). Between 1994 and 2008 eight other networks were created.¹ Today, there are nine regional networks operating in five regions, with 147 Article 5 countries participating.
6. The networks have been evaluated twice in the past: in 1994, an evaluation was conducted on the UNEP/SIDA project that created the first regional network in South-East Asia. The objective of the evaluation was to provide UNEP and SIDA with “assistance in decisions regarding the future funding and format of the project in South East Asia and lessons for the application and development of similar network projects in other regions.”² The evaluation concluded that the network played an important role in raising awareness about the MP and its role among a key group of government officials; helped define phase-out priorities; facilitated technology transfer; and engendered a spirit of cooperation in the region. A question was raised regarding the network’s funding capacity to become self-sufficient. The evaluation recommended replicating the network concept in other regions.
7. The final report of the second evaluation of the regional networks was presented at the 33rd meeting (March 2001),³ assessed the functioning and organization of the eight networks and made recommendations for improvement. The findings showed that the networks provided the NOOs with opportunities to learn about the decisions of the Executive Committee and of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP); to exchange experiences; and to increase their level of knowledge related to the latest developments of technological

¹ Anglophone Africa (1994); Francophone Africa (1994); Mexico and Central America (1994); South America (1994); the Caribbean (1994); West Asia (1996) South Asia (1997); Europe and Central Asia (2003); and Pacific Island Countries (2008).

² UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/8

³ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/7 and Corr.1

alternatives. The network meetings provided a forum to develop personal contacts and learn about success and failures in order to avoid pitfalls. On the other hand, the meeting agendas were often overloaded, the time allocated for presentations was not always adequate and the meeting attendance was irregular.

Objectives of the desk study

8. Noting that the previous evaluation of regional networks was conducted in 2001, the desk study will assess how the role of the different networks has evolved in the implementation of the MP and will assess whether the recommendations made by the previous evaluation were accomplished. It will analyze the relevance of the regional networks in the implementation of the MP requirements at country and regional level, by taking into account the organization, participation, choice of subject of discussion and influence over decision making processes as well as the changes needed to adapt the networks to the new challenges of the MP.

9. The desk study will try to answer the following evaluation questions:

Planning and organization

10. What are the lessons and good practices from the regional networks, the regional meetings and the capacity building and information sharing in these networks and how could they be used to improve their functioning?

11. How is the countries' ownership of the networks and how could this ownership be enhanced? What were the objectives and identified needs for the participating countries of the regional networks? Is there a mechanism to ensure that their needs are met?

12. Were there changes in the organization of the regional networks over time? What were the pros and cons? What types of changes were made and what were their objectives? Were these objectives attained?

13. How was the participation of the individual NOOs in the regional networks (e.g., regular attendance of NOOs to the meetings, active in online training, capacity building and information sharing)? Has the turn out improved over time? How was the turnover in the participation of the NOOs in the networks? How was the knowledge and know-how of the meetings maintained and transmitted (i.e., how was the institutional memory of the meetings built)?

14. Are the meeting objectives and topics previously discussed with the NOOs and agreed upon before a meeting? What are the differences between the networks' approaches? What is the selection process for the topics for discussions to be held (e.g., are they suggested during the previous meeting; are the NOOs contacted beforehand)? Is the time frame for the presentation of topics adequate?

15. How are the participants prepared before a meeting? Is the documentation provided in advanced to the NOOs (e.g., available on the OzonAction website)? Is there an online forum (e.g., email chain, social media page, website) where discussions can be held between the regional meetings on issues concerning the organization and suggestions for specific topics?

16. Are there facilitators identified to chair or to facilitate the discussions? How are they chosen?

17. How is the impact of networks assessed? Is there a follow-up of the results achieved by the discussions held during the meetings? Are the results of these discussions presented at the following meeting and their successes and failures analyzed?

18. Are the network meetings held back-to-back with other related meetings on the environment (e.g., meetings of the Ministers of Environment) in order to raise political awareness concerning ozone issues in the region and to promote policy discussions on regional approaches?

19. What are the experiences and lessons learned from 2018 and 2019 ozone networks meetings where regional networks participated?

Capacity building

20. What capacity building activities are carried out to enhance the performance of the NOUs? Are new NOOs tutored by experienced NOOs? How do Regional Network Coordinators keep track of the new developments in the different NOUs and is it a frequent endeavor?

21. Do regional networks provide support in terms of training and exchange of expertise and know-how in areas such as, *inter alia*: legislation, import/export licensing systems, fiscal incentives, working with the informal sector and small enterprises, technological development, control of illegal trade, recovery and recycling projects and project co-funding modalities? How is this information shared and what are the results?

22. Are resource persons such as, *inter alia*, Customs officers, legal advisers and representative of industry association, invited to the meetings?

23. Are there contacts and information exchanges between the different networks organized? Are experienced NOOs invited in other regional meetings to impart their knowledge? Were monitoring and reporting by the NOUs on consumption and production of controlled substances to the Ozone Secretariat and to the Fund Secretariat addressed during the meetings, and were best practices, challenges, opportunities and shortfalls in monitoring and verification discussed at the regional level? Was there any sign of improvement afterwards?

24. Were the participants able to influence decision-making processes at the country level or at regional level? Were these decisions formulated during the meetings? Were these decisions relevant to address issues of relevance at regional scale, such as standards for safety and energy efficiency, policies for bulk procurement or other measures that can help harmonize the market pricing of alternatives, the possibility to discuss and design regional projects or initiatives, and North-South and South-South cooperation, and how this support to decision-making can be improved within regional networks?

25. What activities demonstrate that regional network meetings are effective platforms to transmit decisions emanating from the Executive Committee and the Meeting of the Parties? How can this be improved? How did the regional meetings address the new challenges for the implementation of new Amendments (i.e., Beijing and Kigali) in their work programme?

Coordination with bilateral and implementing agencies (IAs)

26. How do the regional networks contribute to the activities of the bilateral and IAs, the Fund Secretariat and the Ozone Secretariat? Do network meetings help to address the coordination and communication issues between the bilateral and IAs and the NOUs?

27. How important is the bilateral and IAs' and Ozone and Multilateral Fund Secretariats participation in the meetings? What was their role in discussions, cross-fertilization of ideas about issues and projects? What is the role of UNEP in fostering cooperation among participants and the IAs? Are non-Article 5 countries invited to participate in the meetings (other than as bilateral agencies)?

28. How do meetings contribute to strengthen regional cooperation among countries (e.g., addressing common problems)? Are there joint activities organized as a consequence of the discussions held during the meetings?

New challenges

29. How will the roles of the regional networks change in the light of the new orientation brought about by the Kigali Amendment? What types of modifications are needed to strengthen the networks and to support their activities? What are the lessons and good practices from the regional meetings and how could they be used to improve their functioning?

30. What role do the networks play in the sustainability of the achievements of the MP?

31. What role do the networks play in incorporating gender issues in the MP?

Methodology

32. A consultant will be recruited to prepare the desk study. She or he will analyze existing documentation related to, *inter alia*: regional networks, reports of the network meetings, and Executive Committee documents. A questionnaire could be prepared and sent to Regional Network Coordinators and to the NOOs. Discussion will be held with staff from UNEP, the Secretariat and other relevant stakeholders.

33. The draft report will be shared with the Secretariat, bilateral and IAs and NOUs for comments. If needed, a second part including participation at the regional meetings will be suggested, based on the findings of the desk study.

PART II: WORK CARRIED OUT IN DEVELOPING AND STRENGTHENING THE REGIONAL NETWORKS UP TO 2007

1. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) *OzonAction* manages the regional networks as part of its Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP)¹. The networks are capacity-building mechanisms that promote the exchange of information, experience, and the know-how required to meet the Montreal Protocol commitments, report data, develop and enforce policies and regulatory frameworks, adopt technologies, and effectively manage the national ozone units (NOUs). Networks receive direct support from UNEP/*OzonAction* to strengthen the capacity of governments (through their NOUs) in complying with agreements and measures taken under the Montreal Protocol. They provide NOOs with regular updates and guidance on the Montreal Protocol compliance requirements and on the implementation of measures and activities that lead towards meeting and sustaining compliance with the MP. Further, they have become a forum for communication between NOOs, non-Article 5 bilateral partners, the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats, and the bilateral and implementing agencies (IAs). Annual meetings are conducted, and thematic workshops are organized regularly, to discuss *inter alia*, technical and policy-related information. This allows, for example, the NOOs to share knowledge, identify experts and good practices in specific areas, develop cooperation at the regional level in some cases and strengthen their expertise and capacity.

2. The first network was created in 1993 for the South-East Asia region with support from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida). Between 1994 and 2008 eight other networks were created under the Multilateral Fund: Anglophone Africa (1994) and Francophone Africa (1994), which are part of the regional network of ozone officers in Africa (herewith referred to as ROA, the regional office); Mexico and Central America (1994), South America (1994), and the Caribbean (1994), which are part of the regional network of ozone officers from Latin America and the Caribbean (referred to as ROLAC); West Asia (1996) or the regional network of ozone officers of West Asia (referred to as ROWA); South Asia (1997) (SA); Europe and Central Asia (referred to as ECA), created with initial bilateral support from the Czech Republic, Slovak Republic and Hungary (2003); and Pacific Island Countries (PIC, 2008). The ROAP network comprises the region of Asia and the Pacific. Today, there are nine regional networks operating in five regions, providing assistance to 147 Article 5 countries.² The networks are managed by staff based in the regional offices, except for the networks in the ECA, which is managed by the *OzonAction* office in Paris.

3. The networks have been evaluated twice in the past: in 1994, an evaluation was conducted on the UNEP/Sida project that created the first regional network in South-East Asia.³ The evaluation concluded that the network played an important role in achieving Montreal Protocol objectives; contributed to developing expertise of ODS issues among government decision makers; provided valuable information and advice on ODS issues; and helped develop in-country expertise on topics and sectors relevant to the Montreal Protocol. The opportunity provided by the network to cooperate with the Multilateral Fund and IAs was also underlined. The evaluation recommended replicating the network concept in other regions. Questions were raised regarding the network's funding capacity to become self-sufficient.

4. The second evaluation of the regional networks was presented at the 33rd meeting of the Executive Committee (March 2001);⁴ it assessed the functioning and organization of the eight networks operating at the time and made recommendations for improvement. The evaluation included a field stage providing opportunity for direct consultation with the networks,⁵ which led to constructive comments and

¹ <https://www.unenvironment.org/ozonaction>

² <https://www.unenvironment.org/ozonaction/networks>

³ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/8.

⁴ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/7 and Corr.1.

⁵ E.g., 2000 Main meeting of the South Asia network of Ozone Officers, 20-23 June 2000, Negombo, Sri Lanka.

recommendations, which were generally well received. Findings of the 2001 evaluation showed that the networks played a key role within the Montreal Protocol, in achieving its goals and sustaining its achievements; they also identified some hurdles mainly relating to meeting agendas, attendance and follow-up of recommendations.

5. The evaluation concluded that the networks benefited participating countries by improving the preparedness and skills of NOOs; providing an opportunity to understand and follow up on decisions taken by the Meeting of the Parties (MOP) and the Executive Committee; addressing and complying with obligations under the Montreal Protocol; exchanging information on experiences, lessons learned and effective alternatives to ODS; allowing for close coordination with Regional Network Coordinators (RNCs) and network manager; identifying regional challenges and possible solutions; allowing an opportunity for countries to establish a communication channel with non-Article 5 bilateral partners, IAs and the Ozone and Multilateral Fund Secretariats to discuss problems and procedures, and project preparation; raising awareness about ozone issues and raising the profile of NOOs, particularly in the country hosting a meeting; and providing the host country an opportunity for showcasing, for example, success stories of capacity building, ODS phase-out and adoption of alternatives.

6. In parallel, the 2001 evaluation identified some weaknesses related to deficient communication facilities impairing the installation of electronic forums; for example, reference was made to some meetings aiming at developing dense agendas with very long, detailed presentations - including individual country reports - that did not allow for sufficient reflection and discussion; absence of regular linkages with other regional networks; members frequently missing meetings resulting in lack of continuity; limited access to information or documents arising from the Executive Committee, particularly in advance of meetings; and insufficient opportunities to establish more robust linkages with non-Article 5 countries.

7. The workload of the RNCs in the different regions was reported to be uneven, due to the number of countries included in each network, the number of meetings held and the heterogeneous composition of the meetings, mainly as a result of countries not participating in the meetings, countries sending different representatives each time or significant turnover of NOOs in some countries. The evaluation nevertheless recognized the dedicated and professional work of Regional CAP teams in charge of managing the networks (Network Managers and RNCs) both during and in between meetings.

8. In addition, concerns were raised about the sustainability of the networks, given that they depended fully on Multilateral Fund funding, except for funding provided at the time by the Government of Sweden for the South East Asian and the Pacific (SEAP) network.

9. The 1994 and 2001 evaluations put forward a series of recommendations aimed at improving the functioning of the networks. A summary of these recommendations, together with an assessment of their implementation, plus comments in light of the current evaluation is included in Table 1 of this report.

10. In line with the Executive Committee's strategic planning, UNEP assessed the services needed by Article 5 countries, and in the course of 2001 began to strategically reorient its *OzonAction* Programme towards the regionalization of its delivery, with regional offices headed by regional directors, the RNCs, under the overall supervision of the *OzonAction* Branch of UNEP's Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE) located in Paris. In December 2001, at its 35th meeting the Executive Committee approved the new approach (decision 35/36) and funded UNEP's CAP.⁶

11. The CAP established the Regional Networks of NOOs, a capacity-building mechanism under the Multilateral Fund to promote exchange of information and experience between countries on complying

⁶ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67/Corr.1

with Montreal Protocol requirements, data reporting, adoption of alternatives, national program management and setting and enforcing policies. The CAP commits UNEP to delivering direct, country-specific assistance to Article 5 countries, especially to low-volume consuming countries (LVCs) where UNEP implements most of its projects, to assist them in meeting their compliance commitments under the Montreal Protocol and sustain that compliance. It is further aimed at increasing a sense of “ownership” in countries, by assisting them with the ratification of Montreal Protocol amendments, and helping to integrate country programmes and ODS phase-out strategies into national environmental plans. This includes developing legislation and regulatory frameworks, building the capacity of client countries, raising the political profile of the Montreal Protocol and enhancing public awareness. An important contribution is the preparation of communication materials and tools through its information clearinghouse, and the facilitation of thematic meetings. The CAP further facilitates client access to specific expertise (e.g., efficient and feasible alternatives to ODS and now also HFCs), promotes inter and intra-regional cooperation (e.g., to combat illegal traffic) and country-to-country assistance (south-south cooperation).

12. The CAP was evaluated, as part of the Monitoring and Evaluation Programme of the Executive Committee, in 2006 (desk study)⁷ and in 2007 (final evaluation report).⁸ The evaluations concluded that the “CAP had made a significant, even if not quantifiable, contribution to facilitating compliance in all regions through direct support to the individual countries and activities related to the solution of common problems in the different regions”.⁹ These contributions were deemed to be particularly important for LVCs, countries in potential or actual non-compliance and countries that had recently acceded to the Montreal Protocol. They included important aspects such as ratification, reporting data on ODS production and consumption under Article 7 of the Protocol and providing direct policy and technical assistance, particularly to countries reporting zero consumption of various substances (methyl bromide (MB), carbon tetrachloride (CTC), trichloroacetic acid (TCA) and halons), to help ensure sustained zero consumption.

13. The 2007 evaluation recommended the CAP to focus its work on countries in potential or actual non-compliance; on countries that had recently acceded to the Montreal Protocol to help them strengthen capacity and develop pertinent and appropriate regulatory frameworks; on involving more experienced Article 5 Parties with a view of assisting less experienced ones; on strengthening local capacity under a “train-the-trainers” approach; on promoting collaboration with customs and environment authorities to strengthen legislation enforcement; and on assisting the development and enforcement of unified regulations in regional customs unions or other areas of political or economic cooperation. Close cooperation between UNEP and other IAs was also recommended, to avoid overlapping or duplicate actions.

⁷ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/8.

⁸ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/9.

⁹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/9.

Annex II

LIST OF MEETING REPORTS CONSULTED

2000

- ODS/AF 4th Joint Meeting 29 August – 1 September 2000, Bamako, Mali
- 6th Main Meeting of English-Speaking Africa Network Banjul, The Gambia, 17- 20 April 2000
- 5th Main Meeting of Africa Francophone Network, Conakry, Guinea, 11- 14 April 2000
- 2000 Main meeting of the South Asia Network of Ozone Officers 20-23 *JUNE 2000 NEGOMBO, SRI LANKA*
- Regional Workshop on Control and Monitoring of ODS Consumption for the South Asia Region, Dalian, China 9-13 October, 2000
- Follow up Meeting of the SEAP Network 20-22 March 2000 (location unspecified)
- 2000 Meeting of the SEAP network of ODS officers 9-13 October 2000, Vientiane, Lao People's Democratic Republic
- Follow meeting of the South Asia network of ODS officers, Dalian, China 15-16 October 2000
- Follow-up Meeting of the Caribbean Network of ODS Officers, Belize, 13-14 November 2000
- Joint Follow-up Meeting of the ODS Officers Network of Latin America Punta del Este, Uruguay, 26 - 27 October 2000
- Joint Meeting of the ODS Officers Networks of Latin America Punta del Este, Uruguay, 26 - 27 October 2000
- Joint Main Meeting of the ODS Officers Network of Mexico, Central America and the Spanish-speaking Caribbean and of South America Montelimar, Nicaragua 16-19 May 2000
- Main meeting of the ODS Officers Network of the English-speaking Caribbean, Sty. John's, Antigua and Barbuda, 13-16 June 2000
- Main West Asia network meeting of Ozone Officers, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, 8-10 May 2000
- Second Main Meeting of Baltic Network of Ozone and Climate Change Officers Hosted by the Government of Estonia Tallinn/Roosta, Estonia 23 – 24 October 2000

2001

- Baltic States Network Meeting of Ozone and Climate Change Officers Helsinki, Finland 20-21 November 2001
- ODS/AF-F, Septième atelier de travail Cotonou, 07 - 10 May 2001
- 2001 Follow-up meeting of the South Asia Network of Ozone Officers *17 – 18 September 2001 Bangkok, Thailand*
- 2001 Main meeting of the South Asia network of ozone Officers *28 April - 1 May 2001 Tehran, Iran*
- Follow-up meeting of the SEAP network of ODS Officers 9-10 April 2001 Bangkok, Thailand
- 2001 Meeting of the SEAP network of ODS officers 24 – 28 September 2001 Hanoi, Vietnam
- South Asia Regional Workshop Montreal Protocol and Climate Change – “Technology Choices to Replace Ozone Depleting Substances” *_19 – 21 September 2001 Bangkok, Thailand*
- Workshop Kyoto Protocol & Montreal Protocol: “Technology choice to replace ODS” 19-21 September 2001, Bangkok, Thailand
- Reunión de expertos técnicos en ozono de América Latina, Ushuaia, Argentina 13-15 septiembre 2001

- Main Meeting of the ODS Officers Network of the English-speaking Caribbean Guyana 19 - 20 November 2001
- Main Meeting of the ODS Officers Network of the English-speaking Caribbean Kingstown, St. Vincent and The Grenadines, 18 - 21 June 2001
- Conclusions and Recommendations of the Main Meeting of the Central America, Spanish-speaking Caribbean and South American Networks of ODS Officers, Cuba, 15-18 May 2001
- 2001 Main meeting of the Caribbean Ozone Network – St Vincent, 18 – 21 June 2001
- Joint Meeting of ODS Officers in Arab Countries Cairo, Egypt, 21-22 October 2001
- Main Meeting of ODS Officers Network for West Asia countries Bahrain 5-7 June 2001
- Eighth Meeting of the ODS Officers' Network for West Asia Sanaá, 8-9 January 2001

2002

- Workshop for Environmental Journalists UNEP Regional Office for Africa in cooperation with OzonAction Programme 26-28 November 2002
- 8th ODSNET AF/E meeting held in Matsapha, Swaziland 7-10 May 2002
- 6th Joint ozone network meeting for Africa (ODSONET/AF) 01-04 October 2002
- Follow-up meeting of the South Asia network of ozone officers Phuket, Thailand, 30-31 October 2002
- 2002 meeting of the SEAP network of ODS officers 7 – 11 October 2002 Stockholm, Sweden
- Follow-up meeting of the SEAP network of ODS officers 22 – 23 April 2002 Chiangmai, Thailand
- Follow-up Meeting of the ODS Officers Network of the English-speaking Caribbean St. George's, Grenada 7 – 12 December 2002
- Joint Main Meeting of the ODS Officers of Mexico, Central and South America, and the Spanish speaking Caribbean Networks Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic 23 – 26 April 2002
- Main Meeting of the ODS Officers Network of the English-speaking Caribbean Roseau, Dominica 3 – 6 June 2002
- Reunión de seguimiento de funcionarios ozono de México, Centro América, el Caribe de habla hispana y América del Sur Santiago, Chile Septiembre 16-18, 2002
- Recommendations of the follow-up meeting of the ODS officers in West Asia network Kuwait, 29-30 October 2002
- 2002 main meeting of ODS officers in West Asia Network. Muscat, Oman, 28-30 May 2002

2003

- Eastern Europe and Central Asia network of ozone officers first meeting Ohrid, Macedonia, 6-9 October 2003
- 9th ODS officers network meeting for English speaking African countries. 19-22 May, 2003, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- 2003 Meeting of the SEAP network of ODS officers 8 – 11 October 2003 Phuket, Thailand
- Small Group Meeting of SA and SEAP Network of Ozone Officers on RMP Review and Update *Dhaka, Bangladesh, 13-14 June 2003*
- 2003 Meeting of the South Asia Network of ODS Officers 8-11 October 2003 Phuket, Thailand
- Follow-up Meeting of the ODS Officers of the English Speaking Caribbean Network Paramaribo, Suriname, 20-21 October 2003

- Discussion Forum on Alternatives to CFC phase-out in the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Sectors (October 8, 2003, Mexico) Follow-up Meeting of the Spanish-Speaking Ozone Officers Network of Latin America and the Caribbean (October 9-10, Mexico)
- Joint Main Meeting of the Mexico and Central America, South America and the Spanish-speaking Caribbean Networks of ODS Officers Bogotá, Colombia 5-8 May 2003
- Main Meeting of the ODS Officers of the English Speaking Caribbean Network – St. Kitts and Nevis 16- 19 June 2003
- 2003 Follow-up meeting of West Asia network Damascus-Syrian Arab Republic 10-11 December 2003
- Recommendations of the 2003 Main Meeting of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) Officers in West Asia (WA) Region 8-11 June, Bahrain

2004

- Regional Ozone network for Europe and Central Asia Regional halon management workshop Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro, 1-2 November 2004
- Regional ozone network for Europe and Central Asia, 2nd meeting of ozone officers 25-28 May 2004 Sarajevo
- Atelier Régional sur les expériences en matière d'utilisation des Alternatives au bromure de méthyle, 08-10 mars 2004, Dakar, Sénégal
- Huitième reunion conjointe des réseaux des responsables des pays Africaines Francophones et anglophones chargés de la mise en œuvre du Protocole de Montréal; Brazzaville, 28 Septembre- 01 Octobre 2004
- Regional Consultative Meeting to finalize a Regional Action Plan for the implementation of the Communication Strategy for Global Compliance with the Montreal Protocol. 28-29 January 2004 Manila, The Philippines
- South Asia networks of ODS officers 3 – 5 November 2004 Siem Reap, Cambodia.
- Small Group Network Meeting “Effective Policy Setting and Enforcement” 16-18 February 2004 Islamabad, Pakistan
- 2004 Workshop on preventing illegal trade: Public-private partnership 26-27 February 2004 Hua Hin, Thailand
- Hydrocarbon Technologies Training Programme for National Ozone Officers and Industry Experts of the English Speaking Caribbean Network, Havana, Cuba 13-16 June 2004
- Main meeting of the ozone officers network of Latin America and the Spanish-speaking Caribbean, 21 – 22 October, 2004
- Meeting of the ozone officers network of Central America and Belize 23 October, 2004 Asunción, Paraguay
- Training workshop for new NOOs and assistant NOOs of the English-speaking Caribbean network. Nassau, The Bahamas 18-20 May 2004
- Workshop report “Alternatives to Methyl Bromide in non-agricultural uses and QPS traceability Costa Rica 1-2 July 2004
- 2004 Follow-up Meeting of ODS Officers for West Asia Network Manama – Kingdom of Bahrain, 10-12 October
- Main meeting of ODS officers for West Asia network 2-5 June 2004, Beirut – Lebanon

2005

- Regional Ozone network for Europe and Central Asia. 4th meeting 21-23 March 2005 Bucharest, Romania
- Regional Ozone network for Europe and Central Asia. Sub-regional workshop on implementation of refrigerant management plans in the Balkans. 9-10 February 2005 Ohrid Macedonia
- Regional Ozone network for Europe and Central Asia. Trilateral meeting China-Kazakhstan-Kyrgyzstan on control of trade in ODS. 25-27 August 2005
- Dixième atelier de travail du réseau de coordinateurs nationaux SAO (Substances Appauvrissant la couche d'ozone) Nouakchott, Mauritanie 18 - 21 Avril 2005
- 11th ODSNET meeting for English-speaking Africa 13-16 June, 2005 Mombasa, Kenya
- 9th Joint meeting of the Ozone Depleting Substances officers' network Africa Arusha, Tanzania 4-7 October 2005
- Follow-up meeting of the Caribbean network September 7, 2005 Trinidad and Tobago
- Southeast Asia and the Pacific & the South Asia networks of ODS officers 20 – 23 April 2005 Beijing, China
- 2005 meeting of Southeast Asia and Pacific networks of ODS officers & thematic meeting on challenges of Methyl Bromide phase-out, 10 – 14 October 2005 Hua Hin, Thailand
- 2005 Meeting of the South Asia network of ODS officers and thematic meeting on challenges to Methyl Bromide phase-out, 3 – 6 October 2005 Kathmandu, Nepal
- Main meeting of the English-speaking Caribbean Ozone Officers network 18-20 April, 2005 Bridgetown, Barbados
- Workshop on Methyl Bromide alternatives for strawberry crops in the Southern Cone. Santiago, Chile, August 2005
- Reunión para detectar rutas de comercio de Sustancias Agotadoras del Ozono entre países productores y consumidores de CFC Centroamérica, Colombia, Cuba, Haití, México, República Dominicana y Venezuela Panamá, Abril 2005'
- Follow-up network meeting West Asia, Bahrain 2005
- 2005 main meeting of ODS officers for West Asia network. Amman, Jordan April 2005

2006

- English-speaking Network of Ozone Officers Luanda, Angola, 8-11 May 2006
- 2nd joint meeting of NOUs English and French speaking Africa Antananarivo Madagascar September 2006
- 11^e réunion du réseau des responsables nationaux en matière de protection de la couche d'ozone en Afrique francophone Mai 2006, Sao Tome & Principe
- 2006 Joint South Asia and SEAP network meetings in Bangkok: 22-24 MAY 2006
- 2006 Meeting of the Southeast Asia and the Pacific network of ODS officers 2 – 5 October 2006 Jakarta, Indonesia
- 2006 Meeting of South Asia network, Colombo, Sri Lanka (including a thematic meeting on MDIs).
- National Train the Trainers Workshop on Good Practices in Refrigeration DPR Korea, August 2006
- Follow-up Meeting of ODS Officers for West Asia Network Manama, Bahrain; 7-8 December 2006
- 2006 Main Meeting of ODS Officers for West Asia Network DUBAI – UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, 14-17MAY 2006
- Roundtable Meeting on Halon Management for Maritime and Merchants Shipping 5-6 December 2006, Manama – Bahrain

- Specialized Roundtable Meeting for the Media on Strengthening Compliance with the Montreal Protocol 3-4 December 2006; Manama – Bahrain
- Evaluation of the CAP – Desk Study

2007

- Final report of the evaluation of the CAP Programme - UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/9 26 June 2007
- 6th Meeting of the Regional Ozone Network for Europe & Central Asia, Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, 26 February – 2 March 2007
- 1^{er} atelier thématique de travail du réseau ODSNET pour l’Afrique francophone de l’Ouest et du Nord sur le thème : préparation des plans finaux d’élimination des SAO. Lomé, Mars 2007
- Thirteenth meeting of the Ozone Depleting Substances officers’ network for English-speaking African countries. Zimbabwe, 2007
- 11th Joint ODS officers network for Africa meeting August 2007 Kampala, Uganda
- “Full compliance by 2010: Challenges” 2007 Meeting of the South Asia & the SEAP Networks of ODS officers 10 – 13 April 2007 Thimphu, Bhutan
- Joint meeting of SEAP and South Asia networks on sustaining compliance. Bali, Indonesia, 2007
- Conclusions and Recommendations of the joint SA and SEAP network meeting, November 2007, Bali, Indonesia
- Joint Meeting of the South Asia and SEAP Networks of Ozone Officers, Thimphu Bhutan, 10-13 April 2007 Conclusions and Recommendations
- Caribbean Ozone Officers meeting and workshop on prevention and control of illegal trade in ODS and technologies whose continued use is dependent on CFCs Saint Lucia May 2007
- Meeting of the ODS officers’ networks from Mexico, Central and South America and meeting of the Working Group for customs enforcement network, Managua, Nicaragua, December 2007
- Reunión principal conjunta de las tres redes de Oficiales de Ozono de América Latina y el Caribe Ciudad de Panamá, Panamá, Agosto de 2007
- 2007 Main Meeting of ODS Officers for West Asia Network Sana’a, Yemen; 8-10 May 2007
- Regional meeting on methyl bromide alternatives 9-11 Dec 2007 Egypt (and roundtable on updating agricultural curricula)

2008

- Contact group meeting of Russian-speaking countries (Europe and Central Asia) on progress of TPMP implementation, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, 2-4 December 2008
- Contact group meeting on HCFC related policies, guidelines and preparation of HCFC national phase-out plans (NPP), Ohrid, FYR of Macedonia, 15– 16 May 2008
- Annual meeting of the Regional Ozone network for Europe & Central Asia, Tirana, Albania, 25– 28 March 2008
- 12^e réunion conjointe Africaine relative au Protocole de Montréal. Cotonou September 2008
- 2^eme atelier thématique de travail, réseau ODSNET/ Afrique francophone (zone II) Cameroun, Mai 2008
- Atelier thématique sur la mise en œuvre des plans de gestion d’élimination finale des TPMP des CFCs, ODSNET /Afrique française. Burkina Faso Mars 2008
- Report of 2008 Joint Main Meeting for ODS Officers’ Networks of African (English-Speaking) & West Asia Countries and COMESA Customs Enforcement Network, Cairo, Egypt, May 2008

- Meeting of SEAP network of ODS officers “Enforcing 2010 compliance and preparation for HCFC phase-out” Pattaya, Thailand 20 - 23 September 2008
- Workshop on ODS destruction and meeting of South Asia network of ODS officers “Addressing remaining 2010 Compliance challenge and moving ahead on HCFC phaseout” 19-22 September 2008 Tokyo, Japan
- UNEP Ozone and Climate Change Media Workshop 21-23 April 2008 Singapore
- Regional workshop of the Caribbean Ozone officers’ network Guyana May 2008
- Main Joint Meeting of OzonAction Networks' Officers of Latin America and the Caribbean Dominican Republic, October 2008
- Primera Reunión Conjunta de Funcionarios de Ozono y Aduanas de la Red de Cumplimiento del Protocolo de Montreal sobre SAO. Panamá Diciembre 2008
- Taller nacional de capacitación para el control de importaciones y exportaciones de SAO. Paraguay Abril 2008. Programa Acción Ozono

2009

- Ministerial consultation on HCFC policies & legislation in Belgrade, Serbia, 23-24 March 2009 (followed by a contact group meeting of Ozone Officers March 2009)
- Annual meeting of the Regional Ozone Network for Europe & Central Asia, Yerevan, Armenia, 18-22 May 2009
- 13th joint meeting of ODS officers networks for English and French speaking African countries. Nigeria August 2009
- 15th meeting of ODS officers network for English-speaking African countries. Rwanda, May 2009
- Atelier thématique ODS sur la préparation des HPMPs en Afrique francophone. Togo, November 2009
- Joint meeting of SEAP and South Asia networks of ODS officers *from 2010 twilight to 2013 dawn meeting new challenges*. Thailand, October 2009
- Meeting of SEAP network of ODS officers “Final countdown to 2010” Thailand, April 2009
- “Sub regional Workshop on ODS Phase out in Military Applications”: Colombo, 16-17 April 2009
- Joint Meeting of South Asia & West Asia Networks of ODS Officers for the Implementation of Montreal Protocol Manama, Bahrain Monday 11th May 2009
- Regional workshop for the network of Caribbean Ozone Officers. Grenada March 2009
- Follow-Up Meeting of the OzonAction Networks of Central America, South America, Mexico and the Spanish-Speaking Caribbean. Ecuador June 2009
- Asia Forum on Trade of ODS Manama, Bahrain Tuesday 12th May 2009
- Roundtable Meeting for Media Experts & West Asia Network Manama, Bahrain 13th May 2009
- West Asia Network Meetings Manama, Bahrain May 2009

2010

- ECA Regional Green Customs Workshop & ECA enforcement network meeting Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, 11-15 October 2010
- Thematic meeting for candidate countries on harmonization of ODS legislation with EU regulations, Serbia, September 2010
- Thematic meeting on exchange of approaches in development of HPMP, Moldova, July 2010
- Joint meeting of the Regional Ozone networks for Europe & Central Asia (ECA) and South Asia (SA), Turkey, April 2010

- 14th Joint meeting of African Ozone Units, September 2010 Cote D'Ivoire
- 16th Meeting of ODS officers' network for English-speaking African Countries, May 2010 Malawi
- Atelier thématique sur la préparation des HPMPs en Afrique de l'ouest francophone. Senegal Avril 2010
- Joint Meeting of SEAP – SA Networks of Ozone Officers September 2010, China
- Second meeting of Pacific Island Countries (PIC) network of ODS officers July 2010 Coral Coast, Fiji
- Caribbean Ozone Officers, Regional Workshop Belize, 2 to 5 March 2010
- Joint Annual Meeting of the Ozone Action Networks from Latin America and the Caribbean October 2010
- Low-GWP, Energy-Efficient HCFC Replacement Technologies in the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Sector - South America Regional Workshop. Bogotá April 2010
- Meetings of the ODS Officers' Network & Climate Change Focal Points of West Asia & Celebration of the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer September 2010, Saudi Arabia

2011

- Roundtable on climate and ozone-friendly technologies in refrigeration and air-conditioning & Annual meeting of the Regional Ozone Network for Europe and Central Asia Serbia, May 2011
- Brainstorming Symposium on Illegal Trade in ODS: Integrated Capacity Building of the Enforcement Chain Paris 9-10 June 2011
- 17th Meeting of the ODS officers' network for English-speaking African countries Seychelles, June 2011
- 15th Joint meeting of the ODS officers' network for African countries, Zimbabwe October 2011
- *Atelier thématique sur la conformité et mise en œuvre des HPMPs en Afrique de l'ouest et du nord francophone Juin 2011 Bamako, Mali*
- *Atelier thématique sur la conformité, la préparation et mise en œuvre des HPMPs en Zone II Afrique francophone Bangui Décembre 2011*
- *Coopération entre administration douanière des pays frontaliers dans la lutte contre le trafic illicite des ODS. Postes de contrôle de Burkina Faso, Benin et Togo avec la participation des NOUs. Burkina Faso Juillet 2011*
- Third meeting of the regional network of Ozone officers for PIC May 2011 Fiji
- Greening the future through HCFC phase-out and low carbon development. Joint meeting of the Regional Ozone Networks for West Asia & South Asia May 2011, Maldives
- Meeting of the English-speaking Caribbean Ozone Officers March 2011, Antigua and Barbuda
- English-speaking Caribbean Network of Ozone Officers Results and Conclusions Antigua Barbuda, March, 2011
- *Reunión 2011 de las Redes de Acción por el Ozono de México, América Central, América del Sur y el Caribe de habla hispana Paraguay Junio de 2011*
- *Taller sobre gestión de proyectos del MLF del Protocolo de Montreal. Bolivia, Abril 2011*

2012

- Contact group meeting on establishing ODS and F-gas legislation and review of F-gas regulations in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 10-11 July 2012
- ECA customs cooperation meeting on ODS and ECA Ozone Protection Award for customs & enforcement officers in Istanbul, Turkey, October 2012

- Thematic meeting on HPMP and certification on technicians, Georgia, June 2012
- Thematic meetings on ODS and F-Gas legislation and certification of technicians Zagreb, Croatia, 4-5 June 2012
- Atelier thématique sur le développement du manuel de formation sur la récupération des HCFCs et la conversion des systèmes de climatisation individuelle Et Atelier thématique sur la Conformité, la préparation et la mise en œuvre des HPMP en Zone II Du Réseau ODSNET/AF-F. Burkina Faso Avril 2012
- 18TH Meeting of ODS officers' network for English-speaking African countries Zambia May 2012
- Green customs initiative workshop Zimbabwe, August 2012
- Joint Meeting of the Ozone Officers Network of English-Speaking and French-Speaking Africa Djibouti, September 2012
- Joint meeting of the Regional Ozone Network for South Asia (SA) and Southeast Asia and the Pacific (SEAP) Bhutan May 2012
- Joint meeting of the Regional Ozone Network for South Asia (SA) and Southeast Asia and the Pacific (SEAP) Thailand October 2012
- Furth meeting of the Regional Network of Ozone Officers of the PIC May 2012 Vanuatu
- Regional Workshop on Phase-out of HCFCs in Foam System Houses May 2012- Dead Sea- Jordan
- 2012 Main Meeting of ODS Officers Network for West Asia May 2012 Dead Sea – Jordan

2013

- Contact group meeting on ODS and F-gas legislation Ankara, Turkey, February 2013
- Contact group meeting on training & certification schemes for refrigeration & air-conditioning (RAC) technicians Istanbul, Turkey, February 2013
- Thematic meeting on implementation of HPMPs, Croatia, September 2013
- Joint annual meeting of the OzonAction network of Central America, South America and the Caribbean. Kingston, Jamaica October 2013
- Atelier de formation des formateurs des techniciens du froid sur la récupération des HCFCs el la sécurité liée à l'utilisation des hydrocarbures – Djibouti, Mars 2013
- Atelier national de formation des formateurs frigoristes et des douaniers sur la récupération des HCFC et sur la sécurité liée à l'utilisation des HC. Février 2013, Comores
- Atelier national de formation des formateurs des techniciens frigoristes sur la récupération des HCFCs sur la sécurité liée à l'utilisation des HFCs et la manipulation des équipements et matériels Janvier 2013, Madagascar
- Atelier las des expertes techniques des états membres de la CEDAO pour la finalisation et la validation technique du projet de règlement régional sur les substances appauvrissant la couche d'ozone. Burkina Faso Novembre 2013
- Train-the-trainers workshop for HCFC alternative technologies January 2013, Malawi
- Train-the-trainers workshop for the HCFC alternative technology, February 2013, Lusaka, Zambia
- Train-the-trainers workshop for HCFC alternative technology, March 2013, Swaziland
- Ozone2Climate industry roundtable 2013 Shanghai, China April 9, 2013
- Joint Network Meeting of Ozone Officers of Asia and the Pacific, May 2013, Gold Coast Australia
- Joint Network Meeting of Ozone Officers of South Asia and South East Asia and the Pacific, China, September 2013
- 4th *Ozone2Climate* technology roadshow and industry roundtable November 2013, The Philippines

- Pacific Islands Regional *Ozone2Climate* technology symposium and train-the-trainer workshop on good refrigeration practices. November 2013, Samoa
- Regional workshop on HCFC phase-out and Energy Efficiency linkages. China September 2013
- English-speaking Caribbean Ozone Officers and Haiti Regional Network Meeting, St Kitts, March 2013
- Regional training workshop- protecting Caribbean borders from Illegal Trade in ODS. Grenada November 2013
- Reunión Anual de las Redes de Acción por el Ozono de México, América Central, América del Sur y el Caribe de habla hispana. Colombia Junio 2013
- Main Meeting of the Network of Ozone Officers in West Asia for 2013, Bahrain
- Regional Workshop on Management & Operation (HCFC) Phase-Out Management Plans. Bahrain May 2013

2014

- Contact group meeting: Implications of joining the customs union between Belarus, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation, Belarus, March 2014
- 17TH Joint meeting of the Ozone Officers network for Africa (ODSONET/AF) held back-to-back with anglophone and francophone network meetings, Ethiopia 2014
- Atelier thématique sur les alternatives aux HCFCs, les technologies disponibles, la certification et l'élaboration des normes, et réunion du réseau des coordonnateurs chargés du programme ozone en Afrique francophone et lusophone Benin, 2014
- Workshop on the establishment and operation of certification schemes and national /regional RAC Association. Ethiopia 2014
- Meeting of the Pacific Islands Network of NOOs. Capacity building workshop for senior customs officers on controlling trade in environmentally sensitive commodities in PICs. Joint meeting for OOs and customs officers. Tonga, 2014
- South Asia Network Meeting Colombo, Sri Lanka: 27-30 May 2014
- Network Meeting of the Ozone Officers of Southeast Asia and the Pacific, Lao PDR 2014
- Thematic Meeting of the Ozone Officers Network of South-East Asia and the Pacific. Cambodia, 2014
- English-speaking Caribbean countries and Haiti National Ozone Officers Network April 2014, Suriname
- Taller nacional de capacitación para el control de las importaciones y exportaciones de SAO. Ecuador, Mayo 2014
- Meeting of the Central American, South American and Spanish-speaking Caribbean Networks of Ozone Officers Dominican Republic. 5 December 2014
- Global policy and technical workshop on MB. Towards a successful total phase-out before 1 January 2015: Approaches and challenges February, 2014 (Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt)
- Thematic Workshop on Standards in RAC sector for the Caribbean sub-regional network, Panama 2014.

2015

- Annual meeting of the Regional Ozone Network for Europe & Central Asia, Yerevan, Armenia, 26-28 May 2015

- Thematic meeting on implementation of HCFC phase-out management plans, Bucharest, Romania, 29 September - 1 October 2015
- Thematic meeting on implementation of HCFC phase-out management plans, Minsk, Belarus, 13-15 October 2015
- 18^e réunion conjointe du réseau ODS/AF/AANG, Octobre 2015, Sénégal
- Joint Network Meeting of Ozone Officers of South Asia and Southeast Asia and the Pacific “An inclusive approach for connecting stakeholders” Korea March 2015
- Network Meeting of National Ozone Officers of the Pacific Island Countries. October 2015, Fiji
- Thematic meeting of the Southeast Asia and the Pacific (SEAP) Networks of ODS officers 5-7 October 2015
- Caribbean Network Meeting of Ozone Officers, Nassau, Bahamas 24-27 March 2015
- Joint Meeting of National Ozone Officers Networks Latin America and the Caribbean December 2015 Panama.

2016

- Regional customs cooperation meeting and ozone protection award for customs & enforcement officers Turkmenistan, May 2016 and annual meeting of the Regional Ozone Network for Europe & Central Asia, Turkmenistan, May 2016
- Thematic meeting on implementation of HCFC phase-out management plans and ODS alternative surveys in Chisinau, Moldova, 8-10 November 2016
- Thematic meeting on implementation of HCFC phase-out management plans, Belgrade, Serbia, 29 November – 1 December 2016
- Groupe Francophone Victoria Falls, 2016
- Thematic Meeting on ODS survey, Dakar, Senegal, 12th -14th December, 2016
- Thematic Meeting on surveys of ODS alternatives, Kenya December 2016
- Joint network and thematic meetings of the ODS officers of Africa and West Asia, Zimbabwe, March 2016
- Joint Africa and West Asia Network meeting, Zimbabwe March 2016
- Report of the Joint Network and Thematic Meetings of the National Ozone Officers of Asia and the Pacific Suva, Fiji, 14- 20 June 2016
- Nepal Border dialogue, Kathmandu, Nepal: 12-13 December 2016
- *Ozone2Climate* Industry Roundtable 2016 Beijing, China 8 April, 2016
- Border dialogue meeting between ozone and customs officers of Cambodia and Thailand to strengthen the cooperation in ODS trade control. Cambodia December 2016
- Latin America and the Caribbean Networks Meeting Santiago, Chile May 13-19, 2016
- Thematic Network Meeting of National Ozone Officers of Haiti and the English-speaking Caribbean 6-8 December 2016 Bridgetown, Barbados.

2017

- Regional ozone network for Europe & Central Asia: Setting up institutional and legal frameworks to prepare for the HFC phase-down under the Kigali Amendment Macedonia FYR, 10-12 May 2017
- Thematic meeting on HPMPs and HFCs phase-down initiatives Tirana, Albania, October 2017: Getting prepared for the HFC phase-down under the Kigali Amendment
- Thematic meeting on HPMPs and HFCs phase-down initiatives. Tbilisi, Georgia, October 2017

- Réunions Conjointes et Thématiques du Réseau des Administrateurs nationaux de l’Ozone des 54 pays africains, Cote d’Ivoire, Mars 2017
- 20th joint network meeting and thematic meeting of OO for Africa March 2017 Cote d’Ivoire
- Ozone2Climate Technology Expo 2017 August 2017, Maldives
- Ozone2Climate Industry Roadshow and Roundtable 2017 Shanghai, China 12-14 April, 2017
- Pacific Islands Countries Annual Network and Thematic Meeting April, 2017, Thailand
- South Asia National Ozone Officers Annual Network Meeting – May 2017 Agra, India
- Network Meeting of the Ozone Officers of Southeast Asia and the Pacific 2-5 May 2017, Thailand
- Annual meeting of the English-speaking Caribbean and Haiti, May 2017 Grenada
- Reunión de las redes de funcionarios nacionales de ozono de América Latina. Potenciales cambios en la aplicación del Protocolo de Montreal a la luz de la Enmienda de Kigali. Costa Rica Octubre 2017.
- 2017 Meeting of ODS Officers Network in West Asia Dead Sea, Jordan (24-27 April 2017)

2018

- Atelier de formation sur l’outil de gestion des hydrofluorocarbures regroupant seize (16) pays Africains. Senegal, December 2018
- Europe & Central Asia (ECA) meeting of Montreal Protocol and Refrigeration & Air-conditioning (RAC) experts Valencia, Spain, June 2018
- Europe & Central Asia (ECA) meeting of Ozone Officers in Antalya, Turkey, 11-12 October 2018
- First Inter-Regional Thematic Technical Workshops and Regional Network Meetings for National Ozone Officers 15-19 January 2018, Paris, France
- Strategic Direction of HCFC Phase out Management Plans
- Dialogue frontalier entre les fonctionnaires de douanes et coordinateurs ozone des pays de l’UEMOA, du Cap-Vert, de la Mauritanie et de la Guinée. Benin, October 2018
- 21st Joint Network and Thematic Meeting of Ozone Officers for Africa. May 2018 Botswana
- Joint Network Meeting of NOO of South Asia, South-East Asia and West Asia, China, April 2018
- National Ozone and Customs Officers Twinning Workshop & Border Dialogues for Countries of South Asia and South-East Asia Networks, Thailand October 2018
- Network and Thematic Meetings of the Pacific Islands Countries’ Ozone Officers “Next Step: Implementation of the Initial Obligations and HPMP” 27-29 September 2018 Bangkok, Thailand
- Regional Consultation Workshop with Master Technician Trainers of South and South-East Asia Networks 7 December 2018 Guangzhou Light Industries Technicians College, Guangzhou, China
- Summary & Recommendations of the Risk Profiling Workshop for Customs, Border Control and National Ozone Officers of India, Maldives, Pakistan, Sri Lanka 20-22 June 2018, Bangkok, Thailand
- English Caribbean and Haiti Thematic Network Meeting 29th May to 1st June 2018, Sant Vincent and the Grenadines
- Joint Network Meeting – Quito, Ecuador, 2018
- Reunión de las Redes de Funcionarios Nacionales de Ozono de América Latina y el Caribe Noviembre 2018, *Quito, Ecuador*.
- Reunión Regional de las Redes de Funcionarios Nacionales de Ozono de México, Centro América, América del Sur y El Caribe de habla hispana 25 y 26 de junio de 2018. Ciudad de Guatemala.

2019

- Europe and Central Asia (ECA) enforcement meeting and network meeting, Kiev, Ukraine, 26-27 September 2019

- 2nd Global Inter-regional meeting of NOO 17-20 February 2019 Paris France
- Europe and Central Asia (ECA) network meeting Kiev, Ukraine, 26-27 September 2019
- Europe and Central Asia (ECA) Ozone2Climate meeting with Montreal Protocol officers and RAC Associations / Experts and participation in SMEITS / KGH'S 50th International HVAC&R Congress and Exhibition in Belgrade, Serbia, 4-6 December, 2019
- Dialogue frontalier entre les fonctionnaires des douanes et NOOs des pays francophones de L'Afrique Centrale et de L'Est Yaoundé-Cameroun, du 23 au 24 octobre 2019
- Workshop for Enabling Activities for HFC Phase down for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) of the Africa Anglophone Network 17-19 June, 2019 Mahe, Seychelles
- Recommendations/Conclusions of the Network Meeting of the National Ozone Officers of Southeast Asia Paris, 20 February 2019
- Pacific Island Countries Network Meeting France, February 2019
- Country Successful Practices, Challenges, Priorities, needs for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, including the HPMP, and the Enabling Activities
- Meeting of National Ozone Officers from South Asia Network, February 2019 Paris, France
- Thematic Workshop for National Ozone Officers of South Asia Network "Building Enabling Conditions for HFC Phase-down while Phasing out HCFCs" Mongolia 26-29 August 2019
- Thematic Workshop of the South East Asia (SEA) Network of NOOs on Compliance with the Montreal Protocol Post-Kigali Cebu, Philippines, 30 July – 2 August 2019
- ROAP TVET- NOU meeting Bangkok June 2019
- Turkmenistan on track to ratify the Kigali Amendment as part of its new national climate strategy Ashgabat, 30 September - 2 October 2019
- Twinning Workshop for the PIC Ozone and Customs Officers on Strengthening Monitoring and Enforcement Mechanism for Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) and HFC Trade Control Koror, Palau, 16-17 August 2019
- Report of the Regional Celebration of the World Ozone Day & Regional Training Workshop of Ozone Officers in West Asia *Dekwaneh Vocational School & Awkal and Saydah Industries Choueifat, September 16, 2019 Beirut Verdun, September 17-18, 2019*
- Second Global Inter-Regional Meeting and 'Join the Experts' Sessions for National Ozone Officers 18-19 February 2019 Paris, France

2020

- ECA needs and priorities 2020 – Feedback as of February 2020 (survey)

Virtual meetings organized by CAP

The following events were organized or supported by CAP following the outbreak of COVID-19. National events are indicated by "**."

- Qatar Customs Training on Best Practices under the Montreal Protocol and Combating Illegal Trade of ODS, Virtual meeting, 21-23 April 2020.*
- Qatar Train-the-Trainers for Refrigeration & Air Conditioning Technicians – F-Gas Certified (Implemented), Virtual meeting, 30 March-1 April 2020.*
- National Stakeholder Consultation and Awareness Workshop on Safety and Energy Efficiency Standards for Refrigeration and Air conditioning Equipment in Mongolia, Virtual meeting, 30 April 2020.

- 1st ECA Online Meeting on OEWG arrangements (including technology check), Virtual meeting, 7 May 2020.
- Saudi Arabia Capacity Building for HPMP and ISP Implementation and Data Reporting, Virtual meeting, 11 May 2020.*
- Latin America and Caribbean: Regulations and procedures for control of substances under Montreal Protocol, Virtual meeting, 22 May 2020.
- Consultation Meeting for the Preparation of Regional HPMP Stage II of PICs, Virtual meetings, 26 May 2020.
- Series of Consultation Meetings for the Preparation of Regional HPMP Stage II of PICs, Virtual meetings, 4, 10, 17, 24 June 2020.
- Iraq Capacity Building for HPMP and ISP Implementation and Data Reporting, Virtual meeting, 4 June 2020.*
- LAC: Fast Forward to the Kigali Amendment, Virtual meeting, 10 June 2020.
- International Webinar “Alternative Refrigerants for High Ambient Temperature (HAT) Countries”; English Version, Virtual meeting, 10 June 2020.
- Gender Mainstreaming into the Montreal Protocol for Latin American Network, Virtual meeting, 11 June 2020.
- Thematic Workshop for Finalization of the Regional PIC HPMP Stage II Project Document, Virtual meeting, 11-12 June 2020.
- 2nd ECA Online Meeting on How to Prevent Import of Contaminated Refrigerants and ECA Needs and Priorities, Virtual meeting, 12 June 2020.
- Stakeholder Consultation Workshop for the HPMP Stage II Development in Mongolia, Virtual meeting, 15 June 2020.*
- International Webinar “Alternative Refrigerants for High Ambient Temperature (HAT) Countries”; French, Virtual meeting, 17 June 2020.
- LAC: Law in the time of Covid-19: Implementing Legal Frameworks for the Kigali Amendment, Virtual meeting, 17 June 2020.
- Stakeholder Consultation Workshop for the HPMP Stage II Development in Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal (UNEP joined virtually), 18 June 2020.*
- ECA Country-to-Country Meeting for Eurasian Economic Union member countries, Virtual meeting, 19 June 2020.
- LAC: Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Bolivia, Virtual meeting, 19 June 2020.*
- LAC: Article 7 Online Reporting Training Class, Virtual meeting, 24 June 2020.
- ECA Country-to-Country Meeting on Training and Checklist for Environmental Inspectors, Virtual meeting, 3 July 2020.
- ECA Country-to-Country Meeting on Albania’s Experience in Dealing with Contaminated Refrigerants, Virtual meeting, 3 July 2020.
- Consultation Meeting for the Preparation of Regional HPMP Stage II of PICs, Virtual meetings, 8 July 2020.
- 3rd ECA Online Meeting on Labelling of Refrigerant Cylinders, Virtual meeting, 8 July 2020.
- iPIC: Streamlined and Updated – How Can Your Country Benefit? Virtual meeting Caribbean region, 8 July 2020.
- Meeting of the South Asia Network of Ozone Officers, Virtual meeting, 8 July 2020.

- Meeting of the Southeast Asia Network of Ozone Officers, Virtual meeting, 9 July 2020.
- Finalization of Lao PDR HPMP II, Vientiane, Lao PDR (UNEP joined virtually), 9 July 2020.*
- Meeting on the Harmonized System codes for HFCs, and HFC Blends and Planning and Organization of World Ozone Day Celebration 2020 for the South Asia Network and the Southeast Asia Network, Virtual meeting, 30 July 2020.
- United Arab Emirates Virtual Customs Training on Best Practices under the Montreal Protocol and Combating Illegal Trade of ODS, Virtual meeting, 23 July 2020.*
- Qatar Virtual Customs Training on Best Practices under the Montreal Protocol and Combating Illegal Trade of ODS, Virtual meeting, 26-27-July 2020.*
- Sub-Regional Consultation Meeting on HFCs Reporting Requirements and Licensing System Establishment under the Kigali Amendment - Lebanon, Jordan and Oman, Virtual meeting, 28 July 2020.
- 4th ECA Online Meeting on Gender Considerations in Project Design, Virtual meeting, 5 August 2020.
- Anglophone Africa Webinar - iPIC Streamlined and Updated: How can your country benefit?" Virtual meeting, 19 August 2020.
- Experts Meeting of the Refrigerant Driving License Program, Virtual meeting, 19 August 2020.
- Asia-Pacific: Thematic Meeting for Sustaining Capacity Building of RAC Servicing Sector through Integration of Good Servicing Practices into National Vocational Training and Certification Programme for RAC Technicians, Virtual meeting, 20 August 2020.
- IIR-UNEP Workshop on Cold Chain in Hot Climates (in the margins of the 6th IIR International Conference on Sustainability and the Cold Chain (ICCC2020)), Virtual meeting, 26 August 2020.

Annex III

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE DESK STUDY ON THE EVALUATION OF REGIONAL NETWORKS OF NATIONAL OZONE OFFICERS

Background

At its 82nd meeting the Executive Committee requested the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (SMEO) to prepare the terms of reference for the desk study of the evaluation of regional networks of national ozone officers (NOO) to be presented at the 84th meeting (decision 82/10).

The networks have been evaluated twice in the past: in 1994 when the UNEP/SIDA project that created the first regional network in South-East Asia was considered; and in 2001, when the evaluation was extended to all regional networks.

The first evaluation concluded that the network played an important role in raising awareness about the Montreal Protocol (MP) and its role among a key group of government officials; helped define phase-out priorities; facilitated technology transfer; and engendered a spirit of cooperation in the region. A question was raised regarding the network's funding capacity to become self-sufficient. The evaluation recommended replicating the network concept in other regions.

The second evaluation¹ assessed the functioning and organization of the eight networks and made recommendations for improvement. The findings showed that the networks provided the NOOs with opportunities to learn about the decisions of the Executive Committee and of the Meeting of the Parties; to exchange experiences; and to increase their level of knowledge related to the latest developments of technological alternatives. The network meetings provided a forum to develop personal contacts and learn about success and failures in order to avoid pitfalls. On the other hand, the meeting agendas were often overloaded, the time allocated for presentations was not always adequate and the meeting attendance was irregular.

The desk study will assess how the role of the different networks has evolved in the implementation of the MP and whether the recommendations made by the previous evaluation were accomplished. It will analyze the relevance of the regional networks in the implementation of the MP requirements at country and regional level, by taking into account the organization, participation, choice of subject of discussion and influence over decision making processes, as well as the changes needed to adapt the networks to the new challenges of the MP. It will cover various aspects related to planning and organization, capacity building and coordination with bilateral and implementing agencies (IAs). It identifies achievements and will strive to characterize new and emerging challenges brought by relevant developments of the Protocol, in particular the Kigali Amendment.

Existing documentation related to, *inter alia*: regional networks, reports of the network meetings, and Executive Committee documents will be analyzed. In addition, the questionnaire herewith contained is being sent to Regional Network Coordinators, IAs and key persons who can provide useful feedback (a list of questionnaire respondents will be included in an Annex). Discussions will be held with staff from UNEP, the Secretariat and other relevant stakeholders. The draft report will be shared with the Secretariat, the bilateral and IAs and the NOUs for comments. If needed, a second part, including participation at the regional meetings, will be suggested, based on the findings of the desk study.

¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/7 and Corr.1

We would appreciate receiving your response by 15 May 2020. Please keep your answers short and to the point. There is no need to supply actual regulations or detailed examples of work. However, it will be useful to identify specific challenges or hurdles that networks may be facing currently.

Please send your responses to:

Ms. Marta Pizano mpizano@hortitecna.com

Ms. Angelica Domato adomato@unmfs.org

Mr. Joël Paré-Julien Joel@unmfs.org

Many thanks in advance for your valuable cooperation.

Questionnaire filled by:

Name: _____

Network/ Country: _____

E-mail: _____

This questionnaire was sent to the persons listed below (those from whom responses were received are identified with *. Persons sending comments on the draft report are indicated with **):

- Mr. Patrick Salifu ** - Montreal Protocol Coordinator for Anglophone Africa
- Mr. Yamar Guissé - Montreal Protocol Coordinator for Francophone Africa
- Mr. Halvart Koeppen* - Montreal Protocol Regional Coordinator for Europe and Central Asia (ECA)
- Mr. Marco Pinzon* - Montreal Protocol Coordinator, Caribbean (mainly) and Latin America Networks
- Ms. Donnalyne Charles** - Officer-in-Charge, Caribbean Network
- Mr. Hu Shaofeng * - Montreal Protocol Coordinator for Asia and the Pacific
- Mr. Khaled Klaly ** - Montreal Protocol Coordinator for West Asia
- Mr. James Curlin** – UNEP/OzonAction
- Ms. Tina Birmpili* – The Ozone Secretariat
- Ms. Mary Ellen Foley* – The World Bank
- Mr. Bernhard Siegele* – GIZ
- Mr. Ole Nielsen* – UNIDO (Mr. Rodrigo Serpa and Ms. Mirjana Ilijin responded on behalf of UNIDO)
- Ms. Ulrika Raab* – Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
- Ms. Sandrine Bernard – Norway
- Mr. Philippe Chemouny – Environment Canada
- Mr. Cristiano Piacente – Ministry of the Environment, Italy
- Mr. Atsushi Wasaki – Japan
- Ms. Xiaofang Zhou – UNDP

In addition, the following key persons provided responses in a personal capacity:

- Ms. Mirian Vega* – formerly ROLAC network coordinator
- Ms. Suely Carvalho* – Formerly UNDP director for Montreal Protocol Unit
- Mr. Atul Bagai* – Formerly SEAP network coordinator
- Mr. Marco González* – Formerly Executive Director for the Ozone Secretariat
- Mr. Ansgar Eussner* – Formerly Senior Evaluation Officer, the Multilateral Fund
- Ms. Maria Nolan* – Formerly Chief Officer, the Multilateral Fund

At the request of UNIDO the following NOOs provided direct responses:

- Ms. Liana Ghahramanyan* – NOU Armenia
- Ms. Bojana Radeski*, NOU Serbia
- Ms. Tatjana Boljevic*, NOU Montenegro
- Ms. Mimoza Vokshi*, NOU Albania

Evaluation of Regional Networks of National Ozone Officers – Questionnaire/checklist –

REGIONAL NETWORK

Issues evaluated		Specific questions	Please provide examples/ brief explanation. Include challenges, problems identified
1	Planning and Organization	(a) What are the lessons and good practices learned from your regional network, regional meetings and the capacity building and information sharing in the networks? How can they be used to improve its functioning? (Note: if additional space is needed, please elaborate on your answer to this question separately, at the end of the questionnaire)	
		(b) How is the countries' ownership of the network assured? How can it be enhanced or improved?	
		(c) Please give examples of objectives and identified needs of participating countries of your network. Is there a mechanism in place to ensure identified needs are met?	
		(d) Has the organization of the regional networks changed over time? Please give short examples, indicating the objectives sought and if they were met or not. Indicate pros and cons?	
		(e) How do you rate the participation of individual NOOs? Has the turnout improved over time? Are measures taken to maintain and transmit institutional memory? Please give short examples.	
		(f) Are network meeting objectives and topics discussed in advance with NOOs? Are facilitators identified to lead and coordinate discussions? Is the impact of the meetings assessed? Please describe the process briefly.	
		(g) Are network meetings held back-to-back with other related meetings in order to raise awareness on ozone issues and promote discussions regionally?	
		(h) Please describe experiences and lessons learned from 2018 and 2019 meetings where regional networks participated	
2	Capacity building	(a) Please describe activities to enhance performance of the NOUs. Are new NOOs tutored by experienced ones? Do regional networks keep track of developments in individual NOUs in the region?	
		(b) Do regional networks provide support for training and expertise exchange (e.g., to develop legislation, licensing systems, fiscal incentives, control of illegal trade)?	

	Issues evaluated	Specific questions	Please provide examples/ brief explanation. Include challenges, problems identified
		(c) Are resource persons or other key stakeholders invited to the meetings (e.g., customs officers, legal/technical advisers, industry associations)?	
		(d) Are contacts and information exchange organized between networks? Are experienced NOOs invited? Are issues (e.g., monitoring and reporting of ODS, best practices, challenges, opportunities and others) discussed at the regional level? If yes, were there ensuing signs of improvement?	
		(e) Are decisions discussed during meetings and are participants then able to influence decision-making at the country or regional levels? Are such decisions relevant regionally (e.g., safety and energy efficiency standards, bulk procurement) to harmonize pricing of alternatives, initiatives to promote North-South or South-South cooperation)	
		(f) Are regional network meetings effective for transmitting decisions coming from the Executive Committee and MOP? Can this be improved and how? For example, how did regional meetings address new challenges arising from implementation of amendments (e.g. Beijing, Kigali)?	
3	Coordination with bilateral and IAs	(a) How do regional networks contribute to the activities of the bilateral and IAs, the MLF secretariat and the Ozone Secretariat (OS)? Do network meetings contribute to ensure coordination and communication between bilateral and IAs and the NOUs? (b) Is participation of bilateral and IAs, the MLF and the OS regular, is it important and useful? What is their role in discussions on issues and projects? What is the role of UNEP in fostering cooperation between participants and IAs? Are non-A5 countries invited to meetings (other than as bilateral agencies)? (c) How do meetings contribute to strengthen regional cooperation (e.g., to address common problems)? Are joint activities organized as a result of discussions held during meetings?	
4	New challenges	(a) How will the role of the regional networks change in the light of the Kigali Amendment? What modifications are necessary to strengthen networks and support their activities? What lessons and good practices arising from regional meetings can be used to improve their functioning? (b) What role do the networks play in the sustainability of achievements made by the Montreal Protocol? (c) What role do (or can) the networks play in incorporating gender issues in the MP?	

Annex IV

CAPACITY BUILDING EVENTS HELD BY THE OZONE NETWORKS 2000 - 2019

Year	Location and organizer	Topic
2000	China, South Asia	Regional workshop on control and monitoring of ODS consumption for SA
2001	Thailand, South Asia Network	Regional Workshop Montreal Protocol and Climate Change “Technology Choices to Replace Ozone Depleting Substances”
2002	Kenya, ROA and OzonAction	Workshop for Environmental Journalists
2003	Mexico, ROLAC	Discussion Forum on Alternatives to CFC phase-out in the RAC Sectors
2004	Belgrade, ECA	Regional halon management workshop
	Senegal, Francophone Africa	Regional workshop on alternatives to methyl bromide
	The Philippines SA and SEAP	Regional consultative meeting to finalize action plan for implementation of the communication strategy for global compliance with the Montreal Protocol
	Pakistan SA and SEAP	Small group network meeting “Effective Policy Setting and Enforcement”
	Thailand – SA network	Workshop on preventing illegal trade: public-private partnership
	Cuba – ROLAC Caribbean	HC technologies training for National Ozone Officers and Industry
	Bahamas- Caribbean ROLAC	Training workshop for new NOOs and assistant NOOs
2005	Costa Rica, Central America ROLAC	Workshop on alternatives to methyl bromide in non-agricultural uses and QPS traceability
	Macedonia, ECA	Sub-regional workshop on implementation of RMPs in the Balkans
	ECA, South Asia	Trilateral meeting China-Kazakhstan-Kyrgyzstan on control of trade in ODS
	Thailand, SA	Thematic meeting on challenges of methyl bromide phase-out
	Nepal, SA network	Thematic meeting on challenges of methyl bromide phase-out
	Santiago, Chile, ROLAC	Workshop on MB alternatives for strawberry crops in the Southern cone
2006	Panama, Central America ROLAC	Meeting for detecting ODS trade routes between CFC producing and consuming countries
	Sri Lanka, SA	Thematic meeting on MDIs
	DPR Korea, UNEP and UNIDO	National Train the Trainers Workshop on Good Practices in Refrigeration
	Bahrain, West Asia	Roundtable on Halon Management for Maritime and Merchants Shipping
2007	Bahrain, West Asia	Specialized Roundtable Meeting for the Media on Strengthening Compliance with the Montreal Protocol 3-4 December
	Togo, Francophone Africa	Thematic workshop for West and North francophone Africa on the preparation of ODS final phase-out plans
	Saint Lucia ROLAC - Caribbean	Workshop on prevention and control of illegal trade in ODS and technologies whose continued use is dependent on CFCs
	Nicaragua ROLAC – Central America	Working group for customs enforcement
2008	Egypt – English-speaking Africa	Regional meeting on methyl bromide alternatives
	Moldova - ECA	Contact group meeting of Russian-speaking countries on progress of TPMP implementation
	Macedonia - ECA	Contact group on HCFC related policies, guidelines and HPMP preparation
	Cameroon – Francophone Africa	2 nd thematic workshop for ODSINET
	Burkina Faso – Francophone Africa	Thematic workshop for developing final TPMPs on CFCs
	Tokyo, Japan – SA	Workshop on ODS destruction
	Singapore – ROAP	UNEP Ozone and Climate Change Media Workshop
	Guyana- ROLAC Caribbean	Regional workshop of the Caribbean Ozone officers: 2010 CFC ban
	Paraguay – ROLAC S. America	National training workshop on ODS imports and exports
2009	Serbia - ECA	Ministerial consultation on HCFC policies and legislation
	Togo – French-speaking Africa	Thematic network on the preparation of HPMPs in Africa

Year	Location and organizer	Topic
	Sri Lanka - SA	Sub-regional Workshop on ODS phase-out in military Applications
	Grenada ROLAC	Regional workshop for the network of Caribbean Ozone Officers
	Bahrain- West Asia	Asia Forum on Trade of ODS
	Bahrain- West Asia	Roundtable Meeting for Media Experts
2010	Turkmenistan- ECA	Regional Green Customs workshop
	Serbia - ECA	Thematic meeting for candidate countries on harmonization of ODS legislation with EU regulations
	Moldova - ECA	Thematic meeting on exchange of approaches in development of HPMP
	Senegal - Francophone Africa	Thematic workshop on HPMP preparation in West Africa
	Belize – ROLAC Caribbean	Caribbean Ozone Officers, Regional Workshop. Licensing and quota systems, HPMPs
	Colombia – ROLAC S. America	Workshop on low-GWP, energy-efficient HCFC replacement technologies in the RAC sector
2011	Serbia - ECA	Roundtable on climate and ozone friendly technologies in RAC
	France UNEP-DTIE	Brainstorming Symposium on Illegal Trade in ODS: Integrated Capacity Building of the Enforcement Chain
	Mali - Francophone Africa	Thematic workshop on HPMP preparation
	Burkina Faso - Francophone Africa	Cooperation between customs officers of border countries to combat illegal ODS trade
	Bolivia – ROLAC South America	Workshop on management of projects of the Montreal Protocol of the MLF
2012	Bosnia - ECA	Contact group meeting on establishing ODS and F-gas legislation and review of F-gas regulations in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
	Turkey- ECA	Customs cooperation meeting on ODS and ECA Ozone protection award for customs and enforcement officers
	Georgia- ECA	Thematic meeting on HPMP and technician certification
	Zagreb, Croatia- ECA	Thematic meeting on ODS and F-Gas legislation and technician certification
	Burkina Faso- Francophone Africa	Thematic workshop on HCFC recovery and conversion of individual AC systems and HPMP preparation and implementation
	Zimbabwe- Anglophone Africa	Green customs initiative workshop
	Jordan – West Asia	Regional Workshop on phase-out of HCFCs in Foam System Houses
2013	Turkey - ECA	Contact group meeting on ODS and F-gas legislation
	Turkey - ECA	Contact group on training and certification schemes for RAC technicians
	Croatia - ECA	Thematic meeting on implementation of HPMPs
	Djibouti – French-speaking Africa	Train the trainers workshop for refrigeration technicians on HCFC recuperation and safety related to HC use
	Comoros – French-speaking Africa	Train the trainers workshop for refrigeration technicians on HCFC recuperation and safety related to HC use
	Madagascar – English-speaking Africa	Train the trainers workshop for refrigeration technicians on HCFC recuperation and safety related to HC use and handling of equipment
	Burkina Faso – French-speaking Africa	Workshop for technicians of CEDAO member countries for finalizing regional ODS regulations
	Malawi – English-speaking Africa	Train-the-trainers workshop for HCFC alternative technologies
	Zambia – English-speaking Africa	Train-the-trainers workshop for HCFC alternative technologies
	Swaziland – Anglophone Africa	Train-the-trainers workshop for HCFC alternative technologies
	China – South Asia ROAP	<i>Ozone2Climate</i> Industry Roundtable
	The Philippines – S. Asia ROAP	<i>Ozone2Climate</i> technology roadshow and industry roundtable
	Samoa – South Asia ROAP	Pacific Islands Regional Ozone2Climate technology symposium and train-the-trainer workshop on good refrigeration practices
	China – South Asia ROAP	Regional workshop on HCFC phase-out and energy efficiency linkages

Year	Location and organizer	Topic
	Grenada- ROLAC Caribbean	Training workshop protecting Caribbean borders from illegal ODS trade
	Bahrain – West Asia	Regional workshop on management and operation of HPMPs
2014	Belarus - ECA	Contact group on implications of joining the customs union between Belarus, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation
	Benin – Francophone West Africa	Thematic workshop on alternatives to HCFCs, available technologies, certification and regulations
	Ethiopia – English-speaking Africa	Workshop on the establishment and operation of certification schemes and national/ regional RAC Associations
	Tonga - PIC	Capacity building workshop for senior customs officers on controlling trade in environmentally sensitive commodities in PICs
	Cambodia - SEAP	Thematic SEAP meeting, safety and energy efficiency in HCFC alternatives
	Ecuador – ROLAC S. America	National workshop on controlling ODS imports and exports
	Egypt – Anglophone Africa	Global policy and technical workshop on MB. Towards a successful total phase-out before 1 January 2015: Approaches and challenges
	Panama ROLAC – C. America	Thematic Workshop on Standards in RAC sector for the Caribbean
2015	Romania - ECA	Thematic meeting on implementation of HPMPs
	Belarus - ECA	Thematic meeting on implementation of HPMPs
	Armenia - SEAP	Thematic meeting of the SEAP. Safe adoption of low-GWP alternatives
2016	Turkmenistan - ECA	Regional customs cooperation meeting and Ozone Award for customs and enforcement officers
	Moldova - ECA	Thematic meeting on HPMP implementation and ODS alternative surveys
	Serbia - ECA	Thematic meeting on implementation of HPMPs
	Senegal – French-speaking Africa	Thematic Meeting on ODS survey
	Kenya – English-speaking Africa	Thematic Meeting on surveys of ODS alternatives
	Nepal - ROAP	Nepal Border dialogue
	China – ROAP SA	<i>Ozone2Climate</i> Industry Roundtable
	Cambodia - ROAP	Border dialogue between ozone and customs officers of Cambodia and Thailand to strengthen the cooperation in ODS trade control
2017	Barbados – ROLAC Caribbean	Thematic Meeting on surveys of ODS alternatives
	Albania – ECA	Thematic meeting on and HFC phase-down initiatives
	Georgia - ECA	Thematic meeting on and HFC phase-down initiatives
	Cote d'Ivoire – Francophone AF	Thematic Meeting on surveys of ODS alternatives
	Maldives - ROAP	<i>Ozone2Climate</i> Technology Expo
2018	China – ROAP South Asia	<i>Ozone2Climate</i> Industry Roadshow and Roundtable
	Senegal – Francophone Africa	Workshop on HFC management for 16 African countries
	Valencia, Spain - ECA	ECA meeting of Montreal Protocol and RAC experts
	Benin ROA Francophone Africa	Border dialogue between customs and ozone officers of UEMOA, from Cap-Vert, Mauritania and Guinea
	Thailand- South Asia and SEAP	National ozone and customs officers twinning workshop and border dialogues
	China - SA and SEAP	Regional consultation workshop with master technician trainers
2019	Thailand-ROAP	Risk Profiling Workshop for Customs, Border Control and National Ozone Officers of India, Maldives, Pakistan, Sri Lanka
	Serbia - ECA	<i>Ozone2Climate</i> meeting with Montreal Protocol officers and RAC Associations/Experts and participation in SMEITS/KGH'S 50 th international HVAC&R congress and exhibition
	Cameroon – ROA Francophone Africa	Border dialogue between customs officers and NOOs of French-speaking East and West African countries
	Seychelles -Anglophone Africa	Workshop for Enabling Activities for HFC Phase down for the SADC

Year	Location and organizer	Topic
	Mongolia – ROAP South Asia	Thematic Workshop for NOOs of South Asia Network “Building Enabling Conditions for HFC Phase-down while Phasing out HCFCs
	The Philippines – ROAP SEA	Thematic Workshop of the SEA Network of NOOs on Compliance with the Montreal Protocol Post-Kigali
	Thailand – ROAP	ROAP TVET- NOU. technical and vocational education and training, GSP
	Palau - ROAP	Twinning Workshop for the PIC ozone and customs officers on strengthening monitoring and enforcement mechanism for ODS and HFC trade
	Lebanon West Asia	Regional celebration of World Ozone Day, regional training workshop of Ozone Officers

Annex V

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE SECOND STAGE OF THE EVALUATION OF REGIONAL NETWORK OF NATIONAL OZONE OFFICERS

Background

1. In line with decision 84/11, the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (SMEO) prepared the desk study for the evaluation of regional networks¹ of national ozone officers (NOO), which, due to the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) is being presented to the 86th meeting. The objectives of the desk study were to analyze the evolution of the role of the networks, as well as their relevance and contribution to the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. It considered issues such as the organization, participation, choice of subject of discussion and influence over decision-making processes, as well as the changes needed to adapt the networks to the new challenges of the Montreal Protocol.

2. The desk study considered the findings of two previous evaluations (1994 and 2001)² and analyzed to what extent the recommendations made were pursued. It analyzed various documents pertaining to previous network meetings, such as network meeting reports and agenda; communication materials developed by the networks or UNEP; Executive Committee documents; and UNEP's Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) evaluations from 2006 and 2007. A questionnaire was also sent out to the Regional Network Coordinators (RNCs), implementing agencies (IAs), the Ozone Secretariat and other key persons (responding in a personal capacity).

3. The desk study concluded that regional networks continue to be useful for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and help in achieving/sustaining compliance with agreed measures in Article 5 countries. They also play a critical role in maintaining the visibility and importance of national ozone units (NOUs) within countries. The networks have been instrumental, among other things, in exchanging good practices/lessons and developing cooperation between countries of a given region and sometimes between regions; implementing projects successfully; building capacity through training; and more recently preparing countries to implement provisions agreed under the Kigali Amendment. The study made several recommendations. These relate to developing clear performance/impact indicators, at country and regional levels to allow NOOs and the networks to evaluate meeting results further; increasing the number of consultations with NOUs and bilateral and IAs to prepare meaningful agendas; taking a more proactive approach to meetings, engaging new issues and stakeholders, thus providing for new synergies within the networks and with Montreal Protocol stakeholders.

4. The desk study stressed the importance of further investigating the reasons for the high turnover of NOOs in some countries and propose solutions to address the transfer of knowledge to the NOOs. This may be done in concordance with countries and the bilateral and IAs who have dealt with the issue successfully. Similarly, ways of increasing network-to-network collaboration and interaction could also be further analyzed.

5. The Kigali Amendment brings a good opportunity to renew the commitment to network activities via twinning workshops, thematic meetings and other similar activities, to promote better identification and integration of stakeholders. The study, however, raised concern about "advocacy groups" for certain technologies; and how to ensure a balance between the needed expertise and the exposure to technologies, whilst avoiding "lobbying" for specific options or alternatives.

6. The desk study suggests to explore the inclusion, in the network agendas, of issues such as the sustainability of the Montreal Protocol achievements and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (e.g.,

¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/11

² UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/8 and UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/7 and Corr.1.

poverty reduction, gender equality, affordable and clean energy, decent work and economic growth, innovation).

7. The desk study thus recommended a second stage of the evaluation, to evaluate the impact of the networks, that could be achieved through personal interviews with RNCs and key NOOs, IAs and other key persons, possibly during network meetings. Given the evolving situation of the COVID-19 pandemic, the strategy will be adapted to the situation and adapt to the formate of the network meeting (i.e., virtual or in person meetings).

Objectives of the second phase of the evaluation

8. The objective of the evaluation will be to build upon the completed desk study and assess the relevance of the networks to the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. The justification for a second stage is to complement the findings of the desk study with updated information to be collected directly from the meetings, will allow for a wider perspective on the functioning of the networks. This will allow to frame clearer conclusions and practical recommendations to enhance the operation of the networks. A field approach will also give better insight into how the sustainability of the Montreal Protocol achievements can be ensured, and opportunities to identify and address emerging issues and challenges and the specific needs of each network. The second stage will also allow a follow-up with member countries between meetings on how the meetings recommendations were followed and what challenges were encountered, with a view to fully ensure that countries' needs are met and that the networks continue to be a voice where they can discuss issues related to implementation.

9. The second phase of the evaluation of regional networks of NOOs should focus on several main areas:

Network objectives and effectiveness of network meetings

- (a) How do the networks assist the countries in achieving MP objectives and how are they being achieved? Is there a follow-up system to assess the achievement of the objectives?
- (b) How are the main performance indicators for providing effective assistance identified and targets defined?
- (c) How did the global and inter-regional network meetings held in 2018 and 2019 compare with the individual network meeting approach, and which concept should be retained or discarded to ensure a more effective way to meet the networks' objectives?

Processes for planning and organizing network meetings

- (a) How are the network meeting agendas planned and do the NOUs play an effective role in defining the network agenda? What are the lessons learned on how to keep the meeting focused, the interest high and the ownership of the meetings? Are there mechanisms in place to make sure NOOs are participating and are being included in the planning? What other external participation would benefit in selecting the topics of the agendas and how should this be addressed?
- (b) What are the main challenges observed in planning and coordination of the meeting and how can these issues be addressed (e.g., defining agenda, timing of network meetings, logistics and coordination, participation of NOUs, resource persons/experts and industry associations/representatives)?

- (c) Noting that respondents to the questionnaire mentioned the benefits of shorter and more focused agendas items, with specific case studies and time for discussion, how effective is the time allocation for different agenda items of the network meeting? What format has been the most useful to your network and are there specific suggestions on structuring the network meetings differently in addressing the challenges faced by the countries?
- (d) What were the main aspects that would benefit from replication in the global network meetings? What were the main challenges (e.g., language barrier, broad topics)? How should these meetings be designed to have an effective impact? How often should these meeting occur?
- (e) What measures can be strengthened to use network meetings as a platform for training new Ozone Officers?
- (f) What actions could be taken for implementing training and capacity building in a cost-effective way through electronic platforms?
- (g) In the context of the Kigali Amendment, how can the network activities be designed to maximize knowledge sharing on implementing HFC control measures?
- (h) In the current post COVID-19 context, what aspects can be covered through web-based processes (e.g., through webinars, pre-recorded information sessions, online messaging apps and video conferences)? What are possible shortcomings of these approaches, noting that they can result in greater flexibility and would be more cost-effective? How can these lessons and new approaches be applied to the return to a normal situation?

Process of information outreach and knowledge sharing

- (a) How effectively do network meetings consultations facilitate the sharing of information and knowledge among its members? How can regional policy/technical bodies (e.g., CARICOM, COMESA) play a role in strengthening regional network and implementation of Montreal Protocol activities in network countries?
- (b) What capacity building activities are carried out to enhance the performance of the NOUs through regional networks? What other activities should be considered to strengthen capacity building in the networks?
- (c) Do the networks provide support in terms of training and exchange of information on policy, regulatory and technology aspects, to assist countries in achieving Montreal Protocol objectives (e.g., regulations on controlling and monitoring controlled substances, data collection and reporting challenges relating to controlled substances, fiscal incentives and other measures for smooth programme implementation, technology adoption experiences including supporting informal sector and small enterprises, key policy decisions taken during the Executive Committee meetings and Meeting of the Parties)?
- (d) How do the network meetings support sharing of good practices and experiences, on technical and policy matters, with the country representatives, and what specifically are the roles of agencies during the network meetings and technical experts on identified issues?
- (e) What are the main tools/mechanisms used to share information and how effective are these tools/mechanisms (e.g., print and electronic publishing, holding workshops, undertaking training and capacity development)? How can electronic platforms be effectively used for cost-effective information and knowledge sharing?

- (f) In light of the high turnover of NOOs, what mechanisms can be implemented to institutionalize knowledge retention and sharing in networks and how can other stakeholders (e.g., IAs and associations) play a role in these mechanisms?

Processes of lessons learning and feedback

- (a) How do the regional networks contribute to the operations of the IAs, the Multilateral Fund Secretariat and the Ozone Secretariat?
- (b) What role do the networks play in the sustainability of the achievements of the Montreal Protocol?
- (c) What measures can be institutionalised to improve feedback on network performance to provide a fair assessment of network effectiveness? What indicators could be used to monitor network effectiveness assessment?

Impact on achieving the United Nations SDGs

- (a) Are the relevant United Nations SDGs included in the meeting agendas or addressed in a meaningful way (e.g., poverty reduction, gender equality, affordable and clean energy, decent work and economic growth and innovation)? If so, how are they addressed and what can be improved? Could the networks serve as a vehicle to report on and share effective ways to address the SDGs? If the SDGs are not part of the process, how can they be included effectively?
- (b) How are gender mainstreaming issues included in the networks? Are actions undertaken to provide men and women equal opportunities, in workshops, training and other activities? Are gender policies for project implementation discussed and favored and good practices shared on gender issues? Are other Montreal Protocol stakeholders' gender policies included, discussed and shared, and if so how has this benefitted the NOOs? What additional actions should be taken to encourage gender mainstreaming and equal representation in the networks?

Structure and organization

- (a) The desk study highlighted the importance of the lessons brought back by the NOOs and the implementation or development of actions and measures that were agreed during the meetings. In this regard, a rotation of the attending staff can have a number of benefits (e.g., training newer member and disseminating/retaining knowledge) and negative impacts (e.g., reduced interest, lower decision-making potential, hinder communication). What can be done to maximize the positive impacts and minimize the negative ones?
- (b) How are networks organized and what is the distribution of power within the network? Who are the main stakeholders? Has the organization changed in time, if so, how?
- (c) How will the role of the networks change in the light of the new orientation brought about by the Kigali Amendment? What type of modifications are needed to the functioning and activities of the networks?

Network efficiency

- (a) What are the costs for organizing activities such as regional networks meetings and others? Does the network have the adequate resources, financial or else, to operate? Were there

any impediments in reaching objectives because of scarcity of resources? Where are the resources coming from? Has this change during the years and how?

Methodology

10. The method of analysis will be the comparative case study. A consultant, or a team of consultants, will be recruited to participate in the network meetings. After each meeting a case study will be prepared with the findings of the consultant(s). A synthesis report will summarize the findings, and formulate conclusions and recommendations to conclude the evaluation.

11. The data collection methods include, *inter alia*, participant observation, as the consultant(s) will attend the meetings, open-ended interviews will be carried out with participants and key persons involved in, and invited to, the meeting, and focus group interviews will be organized with the NOOs.

12. In addition, the consultant(s) will read existing documentation, such as the desk study of this evaluation. Telephone interviews can be further organized with staff from the bilateral and IAs and the Ozone and Multilateral Fund Secretariats. The draft report will be shared with the Secretariat, IAs and the NOUs for comments.

13. It is worth taking into account the importance of conducting the second phase of the evaluation in person, which gives invaluable inputs and insight to the evaluation team, in part due to the rich opportunity for the participants to provide direct detailed information. However, due to the evolving situation of the COVID-19 pandemic, the methodology of the second phase could either be adjusted to the network meetings format (i.e., virtual meetings, in person meetings or a combination of both) or the field visits could be postponed until they are feasible.
