



**Programme des
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COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF
DU FONDS MULTILATÉRAL AUX FINS
D'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTRÉAL
Trente-sixième réunion
Montréal, 20-22 mars 2002

AMENDEMENTS AU PROGRAMME DE TRAVAIL DU PNUE POUR 2002

OBSERVATIONS ET RECOMMANDATIONS DU SECRÉTARIAT DU FONDS

1. Le PNUE demande au Comité exécutif d'approuver la somme de 1 771 234 \$US pour les amendements à son programme de travail de 2002, ainsi que des coûts d'appui aux agences de 230 260 \$US.

2. Les activités proposées dans les amendements au programme de travail du PNUE pour 2002 sont indiquées dans le tableau ci-dessous.

Tableau 1 : Amendements au programme de travail du PNUE pour 2002

Pays	Activité/projet	Montant demandé (\$US)	Montant recommandé (\$US)
I. Projets de prorogation du renforcement des institutions :			
Croatie	Prorogation du renforcement des institutions	87 900	87 900
Moldavie	Prorogation du renforcement des institutions	69 334	69 334
Mongolie	Prorogation du renforcement des institutions	57 200	57 200
Sénégal	Prorogation du renforcement des institutions	152 100	152 100
Total partiel pour les projets de prorogation du renforcement des institutions		366 534	366 534
II. Projets de renforcement des institutions pour les nouvelles Parties :			
Cambodge	Renforcement des institutions	30 000	En attente
Cap-Vert	Renforcement des institutions	15 000	En attente
Sierra Leone	Renforcement des institutions	26 000	En attente
Somalie	Renforcement des institutions	26 000	En attente
Rwanda	Renforcement des institutions	22 000	En attente
Total partiel pour les projets de renforcement des institutions pour les nouvelles Parties		119,000	
III. Soutien particulier pour une assistance pour les politiques et technique :			
Antigua-et-Barbuda	Assistance pour les politiques et technique	10 000	En attente
Barbade	Assistance pour les politiques et technique	10 000	En attente
Botswana	Assistance pour les politiques et technique	10 000	En attente
Brésil	Assistance pour les politiques et technique	10 000	En attente
Burundi	Assistance pour les politiques et technique	10 000	En attente
Cameroun	Assistance pour les politiques et technique	10 000	En attente
République centrafricaine	Assistance pour les politiques et technique	10 000	En attente
République démocratique du Congo	Assistance pour les politiques et technique	10 000	En attente
République dominicaine	Assistance pour les politiques et technique	10 000	En attente
Gambie	Assistance pour les politiques et technique	10 000	En attente
Ghana	Assistance pour les politiques et technique	10 000	En attente
Grenade	Assistance pour les politiques et technique	10 000	En attente
Guyane	Assistance pour les politiques et technique	10 000	En attente
Inde	Assistance pour les politiques et technique	10 000	En attente
Iran	Assistance pour les politiques et technique	10 000	En attente
Kenya	Assistance pour les politiques et technique	10 000	En attente
Kirghizistan	Assistance pour les politiques et technique	10 000	En attente
Maldives	Assistance pour les politiques et technique	10 000	En attente
Mongolie	Assistance pour les politiques et technique	10 000	En attente
Mozambique	Assistance pour les politiques et technique	10 000	En attente
Nicaragua	Assistance pour les politiques et technique	10 000	En attente

Pays	Activité/projet	Montant demandé (\$US)	Montant recommandé (\$US)
Niger	Assistance pour les politiques et technique	10 000	En attente
Oman	Assistance pour les politiques et technique	10 000	En attente
Panama	Assistance pour les politiques et technique	10 000	En attente
St-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines	Assistance pour les politiques et technique	10 000	En attente
Swaziland	Assistance pour les politiques et technique	10 000	En attente
Tanzanie	Assistance pour les politiques et technique	10 000	En attente
Togo	Assistance pour les politiques et technique	10 000	En attente
Trinité-et-Tobago	Assistance pour les politiques et technique	10 000	En attente
Ouganda	Assistance pour les politiques et technique	10 000	En attente
Venezuela	Assistance pour les politiques et technique	10 000	En attente
Mondial	Réunion régionale pour faciliter l'engagement politique	100 000	En attente
Total partiel pour le soutien particulier pour l'assistance pour les politiques et technique		410 000	
IV. Programmes de pays/Plans de gestion des frigorigènes (PGF) :			
Antigua-et-Barbuda	Préparation de la mise à jour du programme de pays	20 000	Reporté
Belize	Préparation de la mise à jour du programme de pays	20 000	Reporté
Fidji	Préparation de la mise à jour du programme de pays	20 000	Retiré
Georgie	Préparation de la mise à jour du programme de pays	20 000	Retiré
Guyane	Préparation de la mise à jour du programme de pays	20 000	Reporté
Honduras	Préparation de la mise à jour du programme de pays	20 000	Reporté
Iran	Préparation de la mise à jour du programme de pays	20 000	26 250
République populaire démocratique de Corée	Préparation de la mise à jour du programme de pays	20 000	30 000
Nicaragua	Préparation de la mise à jour du programme de pays	20 000	Reporté
Panama	Préparation de la mise à jour du programme de pays	20 000	Reporté
Pérou	Préparation de la mise à jour du programme de pays	20 000	Reporté
Sao Tomé-et-Principe	Préparation de la mise à jour du programme de pays	30 000	30 000
Seychelles	Préparation de la mise à jour du programme de pays	20 000	Reporté
Total partiel pour les programmes de pays/PGF		270 000	86 250
V. Documentation:			
Mondial	Traduction des publications ActionOzone	93 000	93 000
Total partiel pour la documentation		93 000	93 000
VI. Stratégie des pays des îles pacifiques			
<i>a) Renforcement des institutions</i>			
Kiribati	Établissement d'un centre national de conformité	23 000	En attente
Îles Marshall	Établissement d'un centre national de conformité	34 000	En attente
Micronésie	Établissement d'un centre national de conformité	34 000	En attente
Palau	Établissement d'un centre national de conformité	34 000	En attente
Îles Salomon	Établissement d'un centre national de conformité	20 250	En attente
Tonga	Établissement d'un centre national de conformité	19 700	En attente
Tuvalu	Établissement d'un centre national de conformité	17 500	En attente
Vanuatu	Établissement d'un centre national de conformité	20 250	En attente
<i>b) Activités nationales</i>			
Kiribati(*)	Programme de formation des techniciens en réfrigération comprenant l'équipement de récupération et de recyclage pour les climatiseurs d'automobile	18 000	En attente
Kiribati(*)	Assistance pour l'application des règlements sur les SAO et le programme de formation des agents de douanes	10 000	En attente

Pays	Activité/projet	Montant demandé (\$US)	Montant recommandé (\$US)
Îles Marshall(*)	Assistance pour l'application des règlements sur les SAO et le programme de formation des agents de douanes	8 000	En attente
Îles Marshall(*)	Programme de formation des techniciens en réfrigération comprenant l'équipement de récupération et de recyclage pour les climatiseurs d'automobile	26 000	En attente
Micronésie(*)	Assistance pour l'application des règlements sur les SAO et le programme de formation des agents de douanes	10 000	En attente
Micronésie(*)	Programme de formation des techniciens en réfrigération comprenant l'équipement de récupération et de recyclage pour les climatiseurs d'automobile	26 000	En attente
Palau(*)	Assistance pour l'application des règlements sur les SAO et le programme de formation des agents de douanes	8 000	En attente
Palau(*)	Programme de formation des techniciens en réfrigération comprenant l'équipement de récupération et de recyclage pour les climatiseurs d'automobile	30 000	En attente
Îles Salomon(*)	Assistance pour l'application des règlements sur les SAO et le programme de formation des agents de douanes	8 000	En attente
Îles Salomon(*)	Programme de formation des techniciens en réfrigération comprenant l'équipement de récupération et de recyclage pour les climatiseurs d'automobile	34 000	En attente
Tonga(*)	Assistance pour l'application des règlements sur les SAO et le programme de formation des agents de douanes	8 000	En attente
Tonga(*)	Programme de formation des techniciens en réfrigération comprenant l'équipement de récupération et de recyclage pour les climatiseurs d'automobile	30 000	En attente
Tuvalu(*)	Programme de formation des techniciens en réfrigération comprenant l'équipement de récupération et de recyclage pour les climatiseurs d'automobile	18 000	En attente
Tuvalu(*)	Assistance pour l'application des règlements sur les SAO et le programme de formation des agents de douanes	8 000	En attente
Vanuatu(*)	Assistance pour l'application des règlements sur les SAO et le programme de formation des agents de douanes	8 000	En attente
Vanuatu(*)	Programme de formation des techniciens en réfrigération comprenant l'équipement de récupération et de recyclage pour les climatiseurs d'automobile	26 000	En attente
<i>(b) Activités régionales</i>			
Région : Asie et Pacifique	Assistance technique pour les pays et pour surveiller la mise en œuvre de la stratégie	120 000	En attente
Région : Asie et Pacifique	Assistance technique pour les autres pays non compris dans la stratégie	50 000	En attente
Région : Asie et Pacifique	Assistance pour les politiques et conseils aux pays pour l'élaboration de réglementations	90 000	En attente
Région : Asie et Pacifique	Trois réunions thématiques sur les questions liées à la mise en œuvre de la stratégie	50 000	En attente
Total partiel pour la stratégie régionale		788 700	

Pays	Activité/projet	Montant demandé (\$US)	Montant recommandé (\$US)
Total partiel :		2 047 234	
Coûts d'appui aux agences:		266 140	
Total :(**)		2 313 374	

(*) À être mis en œuvre par le gouvernement de l'Australie dans le cadre de projets de coopération bilatérale

(**) 276 000 \$US plus 35 880 \$US pour les coûts d'appui comme contribution bilatérale du gouvernement de l'Australie.

I. Projets de prorogation du renforcement des institutions

- a) Croatie (87 900 \$US)
- b) Moldavie (69 334 \$US)
- c) Mongolie (57 200 \$US)
- d) Sénégal (152 100 \$US)

Description des projets

3. La description des projets de renforcement des institutions pour les pays ci-dessus est fournie à l'annexe I au présent document.

Recommandations du Secrétariat du Fonds

4. Le Secrétariat du Fonds recommande l'approbation générale des projets ci-dessus au niveau de financement indiqué dans le tableau 1. Le Comité exécutif pourrait également souhaiter exprimer les opinions suivantes aux gouvernements concernés.

Croatie

5. Le Comité exécutif a examiné l'information présentée dans le projet de renforcement des institutions en Croatie et note avec appréciation que les niveaux de consommation de CFC rapportés par la Croatie au Secrétariat de l'ozone pour 1999 et 2000 sont inférieurs à la consommation de référence. Le Comité exécutif note également que la Croatie a pris des mesures pertinentes pour éliminer sa consommation de SAO, à savoir l'adoption de dispositions législatives sur les SAO et la ratification des Amendements de Londres, de Copenhague et de Montréal au Protocole de Montréal, la mise en œuvre de projets d'investissement dans le secteur des mousses et d'un projet de démonstration pour l'élimination du bromure de méthyle dans la fumigation des sols, et la coordination des activités de sensibilisation du public. Ces activités et autres sont encourageantes. Le Comité exécutif apprécie les efforts déployés par la Croatie pour réaliser l'élimination des SAO et s'attend à ce qu'au cours des deux prochaines années, la Croatie poursuive l'application de son système d'émission de permis, les activités mises de l'avant dans le projet de PGF et les projets d'investissement, et maintienne et améliore même, son niveau de réduction des CFC.

Moldavie

6. Le Comité exécutif a examiné l'information présentée dans le projet de renforcement des institutions en Moldavie et note avec appréciation que les niveaux de consommation de CFC

rapportés par la Moldavie au Secrétariat de l'ozone pour 1999 et 2000 sont inférieurs à la consommation de référence. Le Comité exécutif note également que la Moldavie a pris des mesures pertinentes pour éliminer sa consommation de SAO, à savoir le début de la mise en œuvre des activités proposées dans le PGF, la création d'un système de collecte des données, un système de permis d'importation/exportation de SAO, et l'adoption d'autres dispositions législatives reliées à l'ozone. Ces activités et autres sont encourageantes. Le Comité exécutif apprécie les efforts déployés par la Moldavie pour réaliser l'élimination des SAO et s'attend à ce qu'au cours des deux prochaines années, la Moldavie poursuive la mise en œuvre de son PGF et de son système de permis, et maintienne et améliore même, son niveau de réduction des CFC.

Mongolie

7. Le Comité exécutif a examiné l'information présentée dans le projet de renforcement des institutions en Mongolie et s'inquiète du fait que le niveau de consommation de CFC rapporté par la Mongolie au Secrétariat de l'ozone pour 2000 soit supérieur à la consommation de référence, ce qui pourrait empêcher la Mongolie de se conformer aux mesures prévues au Protocole de Montréal. Malgré ces craintes, le Comité exécutif note que la Mongolie a pris des mesures pertinentes pour éliminer sa consommation de SAO, à savoir l'adoption de mesures de contrôle des importations de SAO et d'un système d'émission de permis, le début de la mise en œuvre du programme de formation des agents de douanes dans le cadre de la proposition de projet de PGF, et l'amélioration des connaissances générales du public sur les problèmes reliés aux SAO dans le cadre d'activités prévues à cette fin. Ces activités et autres sont encourageantes et le Comité s'attend à ce que la Mongolie mette en œuvre l'ensemble des activités prévues au PGF et limite ses importations de CFC aux niveaux nécessaires pour assurer la conformité aux mesures prévues au Protocole de Montréal.

Sénégal

8. Le Comité exécutif a examiné l'information présentée dans le projet de renforcement des institutions au Sénégal et note avec appréciation que les niveaux de consommation de CFC rapportés par le Sénégal au Secrétariat de l'ozone pour 1999 et 2000 sont inférieurs à la consommation de référence. Le Comité exécutif note également que le Sénégal a pris des mesures pertinentes pour éliminer sa consommation de SAO, à savoir l'adoption de dispositions législatives sur les SAO et la mise en œuvre de plusieurs projets du PGF tels que la formation des agents de douanes, et la récupération et le recyclage des CFC. Ces activités et autres sont encourageantes. Le Comité exécutif apprécie les efforts déployés par le Sénégal pour réduire la consommation de CFC et s'attend à ce que le Sénégal poursuive la mise en œuvre de son PGF et de son système de permis, et maintienne et améliore même, son niveau de réduction des CFC.

II. Projets de renforcement des institutions pour les nouvelles Parties

- a) Cambodge (30 000 \$US)
- b) Cap-Vert (15 000 \$US)
- c) Sierra Leone (26 000 \$US)
- d) Somalie (26 000 \$US)
- e) Rwanda (22 000 \$US)

Description des projets

9. En vertu de la décision 35/5 (« Le Comité exécutif a demandé au PNUE de déposer les programmes de pays/PGF avant de présenter les demandes de financement pour les projets/activités qu'ils contiennent, tout en précisant que le Comité exécutif examinera les demandes de financement pour une année de renforcement des institutions pour les nouvelles Parties au Protocole. »), le PNUE demande l'approbation des projets de renforcement des institutions pour une période d'un an pour le Cambodge, le Cap-Vert, le Sierra Leone, la Somalie et le Rwanda, qui sont de nouvelles Parties au Protocole de Montréal. Le niveau de financement a été établi à partir de projets déjà approuvés dans la même région géographique offrant des caractéristiques semblables.

10. Le Secrétariat a souligné que la 35^e réunion du Comité exécutif a approuvé la demande de préparation de stratégies nationales d'élimination pour ces pays mais a reporté l'examen des éléments de développement des capacités jusqu'à ce que les stratégies lui aient été présentées (décision 35/32).

Recommandations du Secrétariat du Fonds

11. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter examiner la demande de projets de renforcement des institutions d'un an pour le Cambodge, le Cap-Vert, le Sierra Leone, la Somalie et le Rwanda à la lumière des décisions 35/5 et 35/32. L'approbation des projets par le Comité exécutif au niveau de financement demandé ne constituerait pas le fondement pour l'établissement du niveau de financement pour les deux années restantes.

III. Soutien particulier pour l'assistance pour les politiques et technique

- a) Un soutien pour les politiques et technique pour les 31 pays suivants : Antigua-et-Barbuda, Barbade, Botswana, Brésil, Burundi, Cameroun, Gambie, Ghana, Grenade, Guyane, Inde, Iran, Kenya, Kirghizistan, Maldives, Mongolie, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Ouganda, Panama, République centrafricaine, République démocratique du Congo, République dominicaine, Saint-Vincent-et-Grenadines, Swaziland, Tanzanie, Togo, Trinité-et-Tobago, Venezuela (310 000 \$US à raison de 10 000 \$US par pays).
- b) Réunion régionale des dirigeants gouvernementaux de haut niveau afin de faciliter l'engagement politique (100 000 \$US).

Description des projets

12. Le PNUE propose d'offrir une assistance pour les politiques et technique à 31 pays visés à l'article 5 afin de faire en sorte qu'ils élaborent des plans de politique nationaux axés sur les pays pertinents et réalisables, un système d'émission de permis d'importation/exportation et d'autres mécanismes de politique pertinents; et de les aider à obtenir un appui politique des représentants de haut niveau (ministres et principaux décideurs) dans le but de promouvoir l'intégration des plans de conformité nationaux aux plans environnementaux nationaux. Cette activité regroupe les éléments suivants :

- a) Consultations de groupe ou propres à un pays pour l'établissement et l'application de politiques dans les pays qui ont exprimé ce besoin;
- b) Soutien aux activités particulières d'un pays pour l'élimination des CFC et du BM;
- c) Consultations avec des représentants gouvernementaux de haut niveau afin d'améliorer l'engagement politique;
- d) Soutien à la sensibilisation particulière des consommateurs d'un pays afin de faciliter l'établissement de politiques;
- e) Tenue d'une réunion régionale des représentants gouvernementaux de haut niveau afin de faciliter l'engagement politique.

13. Le financement sera assuré par le biais de décaissements fondés sur le rendement et les objectifs, et certaines avances accordées en début de projet pour faciliter la tenue des activités. Les centres de l'ozone utiliseront les ressources pour encourager les experts en politiques, les facilitateurs et les ONG locaux à obtenir les résultats escomptés et assurer le suivi des activités selon les plans cibles. Voici les résultats escomptés : un plan d'action de politiques (pour l'établissement de politiques et leur application permanente); des plans pour intégrer la politique de l'ozone à la politique environnementale nationale; l'engagement des politiciens de haut niveau; la sensibilisation du public afin de promouvoir l'établissement et l'application de politiques; et l'adoption de politiques durables et exécutoires pour l'élimination permanente des SAO.

14. Le Secrétariat a souligné que les activités proposées étaient très complètes et a demandé des précisions sur les modalités de mise en œuvre du projet au pays ainsi que sur les rôles du réseau, du responsable des politiques et des trois agents régionaux responsables de l'exécution des politiques qui relèvent du programme d'aide à la conformité du PNUE approuvé à la 35^e réunion du Comité exécutif. À cet effet, le PNUE a informé le Secrétariat que les activités proposées sont envisagées en complément aux projets institutionnels existants dans ces pays et ont pour but de leur permettre de profiter des ressources nécessaires pour obtenir une assistance locale pour l'élaboration et la révision de politiques et de dispositions législatives, la mise en œuvre de projets de sensibilisation accrue et la promotion des solutions de remplacement du bromure de méthyle. De plus, les activités proposées compléteront les rôles et les responsabilités du réseau, du responsable des politiques et des agents responsables des politiques et d'exécution au sein du Plan d'action de conformité (PAC) du PNUE (le réseau et le responsable des politiques ont comme rôle principal d'assurer la coordination des travaux des agents responsables des politiques et de leur application dans les régions de même que la reconnaissance permanente et la mise en œuvre des décisions du Comité exécutif et de la Réunion des Parties. Les responsables des politiques et de leur application ont surtout la responsabilité d'offrir une assistance directe aux pays de leur région en élaborant des politiques et des mécanismes exécutoires qui respectent le régime de conformité.) Pour ce faire, le projet proposé a été conçu dans le but d'offrir les ressources nécessaires aux pays afin qu'ils puissent entreprendre ces tâches.

15. Le Secrétariat a également porté à l'attention du PNUE le nombre de projets approuvés à ce jour par le Comité exécutif pour ces pays qui portent sur certains ou tous les thèmes des activités proposées par le PNUE, à savoir :

- a) La 33^e réunion du Comité exécutif a approuvé pour le PNUE des ateliers régionaux sur le contrôle et la surveillance de la consommation de SAO dans le sud-est de l'Asie, la région du Pacifique et le sud de l'Asie afin d'aider les pays à mettre sur pied et à améliorer les systèmes d'émission de permis d'importation/exportation et de proposer des dispositions législatives et des procédures à cette fin. Ces ateliers devaient être mis en œuvre en collaboration avec le gouvernement du Japon.

Le PNUE a indiqué que la proposition présentée à la 36^e réunion porte sur des activités nationales et que le PNUE se servirait de l'expérience accumulée dans ces ateliers régionaux.

- b) La 32^e réunion du Comité exécutif a approuvé une activité pour le PNUE visant à aider les pays africains francophones à élaborer, adopter et mettre en œuvre des mécanismes législatifs et réglementaires sous-régionaux harmonisés pour l'importation de SAO, de même qu'un programme de formation des agents de douanes; faciliter la coopération régionale au sein des autorités réglementaires et douanières; encourager l'adoption de solutions locales; et améliorer l'exécution et le respect des mesures de contrôle mises de l'avant dans le Protocole de Montréal.

Le PNUE a indiqué qu'il ferait en sorte que les travaux du projet approuvé ne constituent pas un dédoublement.

- c) Des projets de PGF ont été approuvés pour 22 pays (Antigua-et-Barbuda, Botswana, Burundi, Gambie, Ghana, Grenade, Guyane, Kenya, Mongolie, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Ouganda, Panama, République centrafricaine, République démocratique du Congo, République dominicaine, Saint-Vincent-et-Grenadines, Swaziland, Tanzanie et Trinité-et-Tobago). Les projets de PGF de la République centrafricaine, du Ghana, de la Guyane, de la Mongolie et d'Oman ont été approuvés et possèdent l'engagement ferme des gouvernements concernés pour l'élimination de 85 pour cent de la consommation de CFC d'ici 2007 sans autre assistance du Fonds (comme l'exige la décision 31/48). De plus, le Comité exécutif a approuvé le financement pour la préparation de projets de PGF pour la République démocratique du Congo, la Gambie et le Togo après l'adoption de la décision 31/48 (ces projets doivent être proposés avec un ferme engagement des gouvernements concernés d'éliminer 85 % de la consommation de CFC d'ici 2007 sans autre assistance du Fonds multilatéral).

Le PNUE a indiqué que l'assistance proposée ne se limite pas seulement au secteur de la réfrigération et qu'il offrira une assistance complète pour les politiques et technique pour toutes les SAO. Les sommes demandées pour ces projets ont pour but de permettre aux pays d'avoir accès à l'assistance et à l'expertise locales nécessaires à la mise en œuvre de ces activités. Le PNUE fera

en sorte que les activités du projet approuvé du PGF ne constituent pas un dédoublement des activités déjà entreprises.

- d) La 34^e réunion du Comité exécutif a approuvé un projet en vertu duquel le PNUE fournirait de l'assistance pour la mise en œuvre d'un plan stratégique du Fonds multilatéral pour la promotion de la conformité au Protocole de Montréal dans la région Asie et Pacifique. Les pays qui devraient logiquement être compris dans cette première tranche sont le Bangladesh, l'Iran, la Malaisie, la Mongolie et le Sri Lanka.

Le PNUE a indiqué que le projet en cours n'est mis en œuvre qu'à titre d'essai au Sri Lanka à l'heure actuelle. Le projet proposé à la 36^e réunion porte sur l'assistance et l'expertise locales.

- e) Le Comité a approuvé des activités d'assistance technique particulières pour les pays suivants : i) Brésil : assistance technique pour l'étude et la préparation du PGF; ii) République démocratique du Congo : assistance pour l'élaboration de la proposition de projet de PGF; iii) Inde : stratégie générale pour le secteur des solvants visant à appuyer l'élimination des SAO dans les PME; élaboration de politiques et de stratégies de formation des agents de douanes; préparation d'une stratégie nationale pour réduire et éliminer l'utilisation des frigorigènes à base de CFC dans le secteur de l'entretien; assistance technique pour le Bureau de l'ozone pendant la préparation d'une stratégie pour le secteur de l'entretien des réfrigérateurs et des climatiseurs; et vi) Venezuela : révision du système d'émission de permis pour le SAO et décret 3220 sur le contrôle de ces substances; stratégie pour la préparation d'un PGF.

Le PNUE a indiqué que l'assistance proposée constituera une assistance complète pour les politiques et technique pour toutes les SAO.

- f) La consommation de BM est nulle ou inférieure à 3 tonnes PAO dans 25 pays (Antigua-et-Barbuda, Barbade, Botswana, Burundi, Gambie, Ghana, Grenade, Guyane, Inde, Maldives, Mongolie, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Ouganda, République centrafricaine, République démocratique du Congo, Saint-Vincent-et-Grenadines, Swaziland, Tanzanie, Togo, Trinité-et-Tobago et Venezuela). De plus, des activités reliées au BM (dont les projets d'investissement pour l'élimination complète) ont été approuvées pour sept pays (Botswana, Brésil, Cameroun, République dominicaine, Iran, Kenya et Ouganda).

Le PNUE a indiqué que malgré le faible niveau de consommation de BM dans ces pays, une assistance est proposée afin qu'ils puissent élaborer des politiques sur l'utilisation du BM de façon à empêcher que celle-ci augmente à l'avenir, ce qui se produit dans certains pays. De même, il ne peut y avoir aucune corrélation directe entre la consommation de SAO et l'assistance pour les politiques demandée par les pays. L'assistance offerte à certains de ces pays se limite à la participation à des ateliers régionaux et la préparation de projets; il est important,

dans ces cas, que l'assistance pour les politiques sur le BM soit offerte à ces pays afin qu'ils maintiennent les résultats des projets antérieurs.

- g) Les amendements au programme de travail du PNUE pour 2002 comprennent également une demande de financement supplémentaire pour la préparation de la mise à jour des programmes de pays pour Antigua-et-Barbuda, la Guyane, l'Iran et le Nicaragua.

Le PNUE a indiqué que les mises à jour des programmes de pays ne permettront aux pays que de reconnaître les activités qui leur reste à faire pour respecter le cadre stratégique du Fonds multilatéral. Ces mises à jour n'offrent pas nécessairement l'appui financier nécessaire pour élaborer et concevoir des politiques et des instruments techniques.

- h) Le Comité exécutif n'a approuvé aucune activité pour le Kirghizstan (c.-à-d., qu'il n'existe aucun programme de pays).

Le PNUE a indiqué que les activités proposées dans ce projet entreront en ligne de compte lorsque le Kirghizstan élaborera son programme de pays.

- i) De plus, le Comité exécutif a déjà approuvé plus de 7,2 millions \$US pour des projets de renforcement des institutions (et prorogations) pour ces pays.

Le PNUE a indiqué que le renforcement des institutions porte sur les besoins de base pour les bureaux et le personnel, et n'offre pas suffisamment de ressources pour réaliser les activités reliées aux politiques et techniques. Le financement accru des activités de renforcement des institutions approuvé à la 35^e réunion du Comité exécutif est une nouveauté bien accueillie pour les pays mais un tel financement serait aussi nécessaire pour les activités déjà identifiées par les pays et pourrait ne pas inclure les activités de politique et techniques.

Recommandations du Secrétariat du Fonds

16. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter examiner la demande de soutien particulier pour l'assistance pour les politiques et technique, et la réunion régionale des représentants de haut niveau du gouvernement afin de faciliter les engagements politiques à la lumière des observations ci-dessus.

IV. Programmes de pays/PGF

- a) Assistance pour le préparation de mises à jour du programme de pays/PGF pour Antigua-et-Barbuda, Belize, Fidji, Georgie, Guyane, Honduras, Iran, Nicaragua, Panama, Pérou, République populaire démocratique de Corée et Seychelles (240 000 \$US à raison de 20 000 \$US par pays)
- b) Assistance pour la préparation du programme de pays/PGF pour Sao Tomé-et-Principe (30 000 \$US)

Description des projets

17. Le PNUE propose d'aider les gouvernements d'Antigua-et-Barbuda, Belize, Fidji, Georgie, Guyane, Honduras, Iran, Nicaragua, Panama, Pérou, République populaire démocratique de Corée et Seychelles à préparer leur mise à jour de programme de pays conformément aux directives du Comité exécutif, et la préparation du programme de pays/PGF pour Sao Tomé-et-Principe.

18. Le Secrétariat a indiqué que la 35^e réunion du Comité exécutif a décidé que les pays à faible volume de consommation qui ont adopté un PGF recevront 50 pour cent de l'appui financier consenti pour l'élaboration de leur PGF afin qu'ils puissent préparer une mise à jour de leur PGF mais qu'ils ne recevront aucun appui financier pour la mise à jour de leur programme de pays (décision 35/57). Par conséquent, l'Iran, le seul pays à ne pas être un pays de faible volume de consommation, pourrait recevoir l'assistance du Fonds pour la préparation de la mise à jour de son programme de pays.

19. En outre, le Secrétariat a souligné que le Comité exécutif a aussi décidé que les demandes de mises à jour du PGF devront être accompagnées d'un rapport périodique des agences d'exécution qui établit l'état des travaux entrepris de même qu'une justification écrite des pays pour les activités supplémentaires (décision 33/13). Par conséquent, le Secrétariat ne pourrait pas recommander l'approbation de la préparation de la mise à jour du PGF pour Antigua-et-Barbuda, Belize, Fidji, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Pérou, République populaire démocratique de Corée et Seychelles car ils n'ont pas encore remis les documents nécessaires exigés en vertu de la décision 33/13.

20. En ce qui concerne la demande de mise à jour de PGF pour la Géorgie et la Guyane, le Secrétariat a indiqué que le Comité exécutif a approuvé un projet de PGF pour ces pays après l'adoption de la décision 31/48 et que, par conséquent, la mise à jour du PGF n'était pas justifiée pour ces pays.

21. Se fondant sur les observations du Secrétariat, le PNUE demande à la 36^e réunion du Comité exécutif de lui accorder un appui financier pour la préparation d'une mise à jour de programme de pays pour l'Iran et la République populaire démocratique de Corée. En ce qui concerne l'Iran, l'ONUDI mettra en œuvre les éléments d'investissement du PGF et des projets d'investissement recensés pendant la préparation de la mise à jour du programme de pays. En ce qui concerne la République populaire démocratique de Corée, le PNUE a indiqué que la 35^e réunion du Comité exécutif a approuvé la préparation du PGF pour le PNUE qui portait sur le secteur de l'entretien de l'équipement de réfrigération; la mise à jour du programme de pays porte sur l'élimination dans les secteurs restants, plus particulièrement la consommation de CFC dans le secteur des mousses et des solvants, et la consommation de tétrachlorure de carbone et de méthyle chloroforme dans le secteur des solvants.

22. Le PNUE a aussi indiqué que la demande de préparation des mises à jour du PGF sera présentée lors d'une future réunion, après que les pays aient remis les documents pertinentes, dont les rapports périodiques sur les projets en cours. De plus, la révision du PGF pour la Géorgie et la Guyane a été retirée car elle avait déjà été proposée au Comité exécutif et approuvée à la 35^e réunion.

Recommandations du Secrétariat du Fonds

23. Le Secrétariat du Fonds recommande l'approbation générale des mises à jour des programmes de pays de l'Iran et de la République populaire démocratique de Corée, et du programme de pays/PGF de Sao Tomé-et-Principe au niveau de financement indiqué dans le tableau 1.

V. Documentation

Traduction des publications ActionOzone (93 000 \$US)

Description du projet

24. Le PNUE propose de traduire la maquette et le texte et de faire l'impression des documents suivants du programme ActionOzone. La traduction n'est prévue que pour les documents qui ne comprenaient pas un volet traduction lorsqu'ils ont été approuvés à l'origine et sera effectuée après la réalisation du Plan d'action de conformité dans les régions:

- Training Manual for Customs Officers (en arabe);
- Two Challenges, One Solution : Case Studies of Technologies that Protect the Ozone Layer and Mitigate Climate Change (en arabe, français et espagnol);
- Illegal Trade in Ozone Depleting Substances : Is there a hole in the Montreal Protocol? (en arabe);
- Guidebook for Implementation of Codes of Good Practices (en arabe)
- How Small and Medium-sized Enterprises in developing countries can protect the Ozone Layer (en arabe, français et espagnol);
- Maintaining Military Readiness by Managing Ozone Depleting Substances (en arabe, français et espagnol);
- Eliminating Dependency on Halons: Self-Help Guide for Low Consuming Countries (en arabe, français et espagnol).

25. Le PNUE a informé le Secrétariat que le budget du Plan d'action de conformité ne comprend pas des frais de traduction. Les coûts de la traduction sont généralement compris dans le budget de la plupart des publications préparées avec l'appui financier du Fonds multilatéral (la proposition originale des documents pour lesquels ont demandé la traduction ne comprenait pas un volet de traduction). Ces documents ont été choisis en fonction des demandes faites par les pays visés à l'article 5 qui jugent ces documents utiles pour la période de conformité, recueillies lors des délibérations des réunions de réseau et autres réunions avec les Bureaux de l'ozone. Les coûts de traduction ont été calculés selon les coûts réels engagés pour des documents antérieurs et comprennent le coût de la traduction, les coûts de mise en page (ou d'adaptation de la maquette existante, selon le cas) et l'impression.

Recommandation du Secrétariat du Fonds

26. Le Secrétariat du Fonds recommande l'approbation générale du projet et des coûts d'appui connexes au niveau de financement indiqué dans le tableau 1.

VI. Stratégie régionale de conformité au Protocole de Montréal dans les îles du Pacifique (stratégie des pays des îles pacifiques)

Renseignements généraux

27. Les gouvernements de Kiribati, des Îles Marshall, de Micronésie (États fédérés de Micronésie), de Palau, des Îles Salomon, de Tonga, de Tuvalu et de Vanuatu ont présenté une stratégie régionale de conformité au Protocole de Montréal (stratégie des pays des îles pacifiques) pour examen à la 36^e réunion du Comité exécutif.

28. La stratégie des pays des îles pacifiques a été élaborée conjointement par les gouvernements de l'Australie et de la Nouvelle-Zélande, et le PNUE.

Aperçu de la consommation de SAO dans les pays visés par la stratégie des pays des îles pacifiques

29. La stratégie des pays des îles pacifiques a été élaborée à partir des plans d'action nationaux de conformité préparés par les huit pays insulaires et est résumée à l'annexe II au présent document (la version finale du plan d'action de la Micronésie est encore à l'étude).

30. Le Programme régional océanien de l'environnement (PROE)¹ a fourni une assistance technique aux huit gouvernements concernés pour l'élaboration de leurs plans d'action nationaux, et a aidé à la préparation de la stratégie régionale avec l'appui financier du Fonds multilatéral et de Nouvelle-Zélande (à l'extérieur du Fonds). Un sommaire de l'aperçu des enjeux associés aux SAO dans les différents pays est présenté à l'annexe II.

31. Les principales caractéristiques de la protection de la couche d'ozone et de la consommation de SAO dans ces pays sont résumées comme suit :

- a) Les SAO utilisées se limitent aux CFC, aux HCFC et au bromure de méthyle (BM). Les CFC et les HCFC sont utilisés dans l'entretien de l'équipement de réfrigération. Le BM n'est utilisé que dans quelques îles dans les activités de quarantaine et de traitement avant l'expédition.
- b) Il n'y a pas d'installations de fabrication d'équipement de réfrigération ni d'installation de nouvel équipement de réfrigération à base de CFC dans les pays insulaires.
- c) Les CFC sont surtout utilisés pour l'entretien des climatiseurs d'automobile (70 à 90 pour cent de la consommation totale) de même que des réfrigérateurs domestiques et de l'équipement de réfrigération commercial de petite envergure (de 10 à 30 pour cent de la consommation totale).

¹ Le PNUE a joué un rôle déterminant dans la création du PROE dans le cadre de son Programme pour les mers régionales. Le PROE a pour mission de promouvoir la coopération dans la région des îles du Pacifique; de fournir une assistance afin de protéger et d'améliorer l'environnement, et d'assurer le développement durable pour les générations d'aujourd'hui et de demain.

- d) L'importation de voitures usagées (dotées d'un climatiseur à base de CFC-12) et de certains réfrigérateurs à base de CFC constitue un des principaux obstacles à l'élimination des SAO dans la région. Cette situation a entraîné une hausse des importations illégales des SAO (surtout du CFC-12).
- e) Le changement climatique et ses conséquences directes sur l'élévation du niveau de la mer représentent la préoccupation environnementale la plus importante des pays des îles pacifiques. La protection de la couche d'ozone n'est pas une priorité dans ces pays. Malgré tout, les pays des îles pacifiques ont manifesté leur solidarité et leur engagement envers les objectifs du Protocole de Montréal dans une déclaration émise à la XIII^e Réunion des Parties au Protocole de Montréal (Colombo, octobre 2001) dans laquelle les gouvernements expriment leur intention de continuer à travailler ensemble dans le cadre de la stratégie régionale afin que tous les pays :
- i) ratifient le Protocole de Montréal et ses Amendements;
 - ii) adoptent des mesures de contrôle des importations/exportations des SAO et mettent en œuvre le système de permis et les dispositions législatives nécessaires;
 - iii) prennent les mesures nécessaires pour réduire et/ou éliminer la consommation de SAO;
 - iv) rapportent la consommation de SAO en vertu de l'article 7 du Protocole de Montréal; et
 - v) s'engagent à réaliser une élimination hâtive des CFC, d'ici 2005, de préférence.
- f) L'état de la ratification du Protocole de Montréal et de ses Amendements par les huit pays insulaires est le suivant :
- i) Le Kiribati et le Tonga ont ratifié le Protocole de Montréal;
 - ii) Les Îles Marshall, les Îles Salomon, Tuvalu et Vanuatu ont ratifié les Amendements de Londres et de Copenhague au Protocole de Montréal;
 - iii) La Micronésie et Palau ont ratifié tous les Amendements au Protocole de Montréal.

Engagement des gouvernements des pays insulaires

32. Les gouvernements des huit pays insulaires, par l'entremise des pays des îles pacifiques, demandent une assistance technique pour éliminer complètement leur consommation de SAO d'ici la fin de 2005. Une lettre officielle de chacun des gouvernements concernés appuyant la mise en œuvre de la stratégie d'élimination des SAO était jointe à la proposition.

33. Le coût total de la stratégie des pays des îles pacifiques a été évalué à 906 070 \$US. Il comprend la création de huit centres nationaux et des projets de conformité qui seront mis en œuvre à l'échelle locale et régionale.

Centres nationaux de conformité (162 700 \$US pour huit pays)

34. La stratégie propose l'établissement d'un centre national de conformité dans chacun des pays insulaires (projet de renforcement des institutions) afin d'élaborer et de mettre en œuvre des règlements pour contrôler la consommation de CFC et d'équipement à base de CFC; attribuer les permis d'importation et adopter des règlements nationaux, s'il y a lieu; présenter des réunions des comités nationaux de l'ozone afin d'assurer l'élimination des SAO selon le calendrier établi; mettre en œuvre des activités de sensibilisation; coordonner les programmes de formation des techniciens en réfrigération et des agents de douanes; rapporter les données de consommation aux Secrétariats du Fonds multilatéral et de l'ozone, au besoin; et assurer une étroite collaboration et de bonnes communications avec les principaux intervenants.

35. Le financement demandé vise à payer le salaire d'un employé professionnel pour une période de trois ans (calculé à 70 pour cent d'un poste à plein temps pour la première année et à 20 pour cent pour les deux années subséquentes), l'équipement de bureau et les coûts des communications.

Activités proposées pour l'élimination des SAO

36. La stratégie des pays des îles pacifiques propose les activités suivantes à mettre en œuvre dans les pays et dans la région :

Dans les pays

- a) Programme de formation des techniciens en réfrigération (20 000 \$US/pays). Ce projet a pour objectif de faire en sorte que les techniciens d'entretien acquièrent les habiletés nécessaires pour réduire ou éliminer l'utilisation des frigorigènes à base de CFC en réduisant les fuites grâce à un meilleur entretien, adapter l'équipement existant afin qu'il puisse fonctionner avec des frigorigènes qui appauvrissent peu ou qui n'appauvrissent pas la couche d'ozone, et utiliser d'équipement de récupération et de recyclage, surtout pour les climatiseurs d'automobile.
- b) Programme de formation pour les agents de douanes (4 000 \$US/pays). Ce projet consiste à doter les agents de douane, commerciaux et de normalisation des habiletés nécessaires pour surveiller et contrôler les importations de CFC, des autres SAO et de l'équipement à base de CFC, et de prévenir le commerce illégal des CFC et de l'équipement à base de CFC.
- c) Équipement de récupération et de recyclage (50 000 \$US pour tous les pays). Le projet vise à créer un fonds pour offrir de l'équipement de récupération et de recyclage à prix réduit aux techniciens qui désirent posséder un tel équipement.

Dans la région

- d) Élaboration d'une réglementation modèle et prestation d'une assistance technique aux agents de douanes et d'une assistance pour la mise en œuvre de stratégies au niveau national (180 000 \$US). Ce projet a pour objet de préparer une réglementation à partir des modèles des pays de la région qui ont déjà adopté de telles réglementations (Australie, Fidji et Nouvelle-Zélande). Le modèle sera personnalisé afin de répondre aux besoins de chacun des pays en tenant compte du cadre institutionnel, des organismes existants et des politiques en place (telles que les dispositions législatives et/ou les incitations économiques);
- e) Atelier régional pour les agents de conformité nationale, le procureur général/ministres et ministères de la justice, et le personnel des services juridiques de haut niveau (20 000 \$US). Un atelier est proposé, lorsque la réglementation modèle sera disponible, afin d'obtenir l'engagement initial d'appliquer la réglementation et de mettre en vigueur une politique régionale et des dispositions législatives communes.
- f) Conception et impression de matériel de sensibilisation du public axé sur la région du Pacifique, y compris la traduction du matériel existant du PNUE (15 000 \$US).
- g) Trois réunions thématiques (45 000 \$US). Les réunions thématiques (une par année) ont pour but de discuter des problèmes associés à la mise en œuvre des stratégies d'élimination, y compris la conformité, la réglementation et l'application des politiques; les bonnes pratiques en réfrigération et en accréditation, la sensibilisation du public; et la surveillance. Les réunions seront ouvertes à tous les pays des îles pacifiques visés à l'article 5 (y compris Fidji, Samoa et Papoua-Nouvelle-Guinée, qui ne sont pas compris dans la stratégie des pays des îles pacifiques) et aux pays non visés à l'article 5 (Australie et Nouvelle-Zélande).
- h) Supervision et surveillance par le PROE, y compris les frais de voyage (135 000 \$US).

Modalités de mise en œuvre

37. La stratégie régionale sera mise en œuvre par les gouvernements grâce à des mesures fondées sur des politiques; un plan d'action géré localement afin d'éliminer les importations de SAO et mettre en œuvre des activités précises d'élimination des SAO; des contrats fondés sur le rendement avec PROE pour l'exécution de tâches précises (c.-à-d. contrats avec le gouvernement pour la mise en œuvre des plans d'action, la prestation d'une formation pour les techniciens en réfrigération et les agents des douanes); la surveillance grâce à un système d'indicateurs fondés sur le rendement; et des mesures visant à assurer le respect des objectifs de la stratégie des pays des îles pacifiques.

38. La stratégie des pays des îles pacifiques sera gérée localement sous la coordination générale du PNUE; le PROE, en collaboration avec les centres nationaux de conformité,

élaborera et mettra en oeuvre une série d'activités de conformité. Le PNUE assurera la supervision de la stratégie régionale en exécutant un contrat de rendement général avec le PROE. Les programmes juridiques/d'action feront du PROE le responsable de la coordination et de la gestion générale à l'échelle régionale, et décriront les responsabilités et le rôle du PROE (et autres organismes locaux, dont les donateurs bilatéraux, au besoin) sur le plan de l'exploitation, dans le cadre de la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie régionale.

39. Tout le financement approuvé pour la stratégie des pays des îles pacifiques sera décaissé par le PROE. Les pays des îles pacifiques et le PROE conviendront ensuite de programmes d'action individuels pour le décaissement des fonds dans chacun des pays. Tous les pays sont tenus de rendre compte au PNUE des dépenses de leur pays directement au PROE. En retour, le PROE sera tenu de rendre compte des coûts généraux de l'assistance directement aux Centres nationaux de conformité. Tous les contrats avec les gouvernements concernés devront comprendre les indicateurs d'efficacité du tableau ci-dessous. Compte tenu que la plupart des coûts des pays des îles pacifiques seront engagés au cours des 12-18 premiers mois du projet, les fonds seront décaissés aux gouvernements concernés en trois versements (60 pour cent, 30 pour cent et 10 pour cent). Les deuxième et troisième versements ne seront effectués que si les indicateurs d'efficacité sont respectés.

Versement	Date	Fonds décaissés	Indicateur d'efficacité
Premier	2 ^e trimestre 2002	60 %	• À la signature du contrat avec le PROE
Deuxième	4 ^e trimestre 2003	30 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achèvement des réglementations nationales à remettre au Cabinet (ou autorités équivalentes) • Tenue de la formation des techniciens en réfrigération et/ou des agents de douanes • Remise des données pertinentes aux Secrétariats de l'ozone et du Fonds multilatéral • Remise des rapports financiers au PROE sur la dépense du premier versement
Troisième	4 ^e trimestre 2004/1 ^{er} trimestre 2005	10 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mise en oeuvre de la réglementation nationale • Tenue de la formation des techniciens en réfrigération et des agents de douanes • Remise des données pertinentes aux Secrétariats de l'ozone et du Fonds multilatéral • Remise des rapports financiers au PROE sur la dépense du premier versement

40. La consommation des SAO sera surveillée au moyen des données fournies par les gouvernements concernés et réunies par le PROE (la collecte des données relèvera des centres nationaux de conformité; le PROE aura la responsabilité de s'assurer que les données sont remises aux Secrétariats du Fonds multilatéral et de l'ozone aux dates prescrites).

41. Le PROE aura la responsabilité de remettre les rapports annuels sur les progrès réalisés dans la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie des pays des îles pacifiques (préparés par le PROE) et les rapports périodiques préparés par les pays.

42. Le PNUE assurera la surveillance de la mise en oeuvre générale de la stratégie régionale en fonction des indicateurs d'efficacité, entre autres, dans les rapports périodiques annuels remis par le PROE et les huit pays participants.

Observations du Secrétariat

Consommation des SAO

43. Le Secrétariat a noté que la consommation de CFC rapportée par les huit pays de la stratégie des pays des îles pacifiques a été conforme tout au long de la période visée par le rapport (1995-1999), sauf dans les Îles Salomon où la consommation de CFC est passée de 0,8 tonne PAO en 1998 à 6,2 tonnes en 1999, et au Tonga où la consommation moyenne était d'environ 2 tonnes PAO pour la période de 1995-1998 et de seulement 0,4 tonne PAO en 1999. En ce qui concerne les Îles Salomon, le PNUE a informé le Secrétariat que l'augmentation dans la consommation est attribuable à une importation réalisée par un distributeur de CFC au pays dans le but de revendre le produit importé à d'autres pays des îles pacifiques, qui n'a pas été vendue. Le PNUE a également noté que rien n'indique que les autres pays de la région n'accumulent de tels stocks. En ce qui concerne le Tonga, la diminution dans la consommation de CFC semble être le résultat de la difficulté à importer les CFC de Fidji.

44. La stratégie des pays des îles pacifiques rapporte que les îles Cook et de l'île Niue (deux pays insulaires ne faisant pas l'objet de la stratégie des pays des îles pacifiques) ont complètement éliminé leur consommation de CFC peu après que la Nouvelle-Zélande ait éliminé la sienne. Sachant que le niveau de consommation actuel de CFC dans les huit pays visés par la stratégie des pays des îles pacifiques est semblable ou inférieur au niveau de consommation dans les îles Cook, le Secrétariat a cherché à obtenir plus de renseignements sur tout ce qui a entouré l'élimination dans ce pays. Le Secrétariat a appris que la situation de l'île Niue et des îles Cook est unique dans la région. Les citoyens de ces deux pays possèdent la citoyenneté néo-zélandaise et peuvent entrer et sortir librement de ce pays (la plupart des résidents font leurs études secondaires et supérieures en Nouvelle-Zélande). Au moins deux techniciens des Îles Cook et le seul technicien de l'île Niue avaient reçu leur formation professionnelle en Nouvelle-Zélande et possédaient les qualités nécessaires pour assurer l'élimination non planifiée.

45. En réponse à la demande du Secrétariat de connaître les prix actuels des frigorigènes à base de CFC et sans CFC de même que la facilité à se procurer des frigorigènes de remplacement du CFC dans les pays des îles pacifiques, le PNUE a indiqué que la seule information sur les prix du CFC provenait de Palau et des Îles Marshall (recueillie par un consultant du PNUE lors d'une mission au mois d'août 2001). Le prix des CFC-12 varie de 14,7 \$US/kg à 18,2\$US/kg; le prix des HCFC-22 varie de 11,0 \$US/kg à 12,0 \$US/kg; et le prix du HFC-134a varie de 14,7 \$US/kg à 16,2 \$US/kg. Le Secrétariat a aussi appris qu'il est facile de se procurer du HCFC-22 et qu'il est aussi possible de se procurer du HFC-134a pour l'entretien du nouvel équipement de réfrigération. Par contre, les autres mélanges, même les mélanges utilisés pour l'entretien, sont plus rares ou inconnus dans la plupart des pays.

Stratégie d'élimination proposée et ses coûts

46. Le Secrétariat a cherché à obtenir plus de précisions auprès des gouvernements de l'Australie et de la Nouvelle-Zélande, et du PNUE sur la façon dont les activités proposées (décrites dans la section ci-haut) entraîneront l'élimination complète de toutes les SAO consommées par les huit pays visés par la stratégie. À cet effet, le Secrétariat a appris que l'élaboration de cette stratégie « a exigé de longues réflexions et des consultations de longue haleine. Le modèle de soutien régional proposé pour la mise en œuvre du Protocole de Montréal est déjà utilisé avec succès pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention sur les changements climatiques et la Convention de Bâle sur le contrôle des mouvements transfrontières des déchets dangereux dans la région. L'absence de progrès dans la mise en œuvre du Protocole de Montréal dans la région jusqu'à la participation du PROE en 2001 indique clairement que les pays ne possédaient pas la capacité d'assurer la mise en œuvre sans aide et que la question de l'ozone ne constitue pas une priorité pour eux. Les expériences antérieures ont démontré que le succès de la mise en œuvre des projets environnementaux dans les pays insulaires du Pacifique exige une direction régionale claire, de la surveillance et un suivi rigoureux. »

47. Le Secrétariat a aussi été informé que le budget total de 906 070 \$US (demandé dans la stratégie originale des pays des îles pacifiques) représente le montant minimum nécessaire pour la mise en œuvre réussie de la stratégie. Le PNUE a aussi indiqué que le Programme d'aide à la conformité approuvé par la 35^e réunion du Comité exécutif ne prévoit pas de personnel supplémentaire au bureau régional du PNUE pour le sud-est de l'Asie et du Pacifique (SEAP) en 2002. Aucun des huit pays participant à la stratégie des pays des îles pacifiques n'est membre du réseau des Bureaux des SAO de la région du SEAP, de sorte que ni le personnel du Plan d'action de conformité du PNUE ni du réseau du SEAP ne pourrait offrir une assistance directe à ces pays. Par contre, le coordonnateur du SEAP fournira une assistance pour les politiques au PROE. Les réunions thématiques sont donc importantes afin de faciliter le réseautage dans ces pays et avec leurs partenaires de développement. Il a aussi été indiqué que même s'il y avait des employés du Plan d'action de conformité dans les bureaux du SEAP, les voyages entre Bangkok et les pays des îles pacifiques coûtent très cher et qu'il serait plus économique de faire appel à l'expertise régionale pour former les agents de douanes et les techniciens en réfrigération, et pour fournir directement des conseils aux pays.

Le rôle du PROE

48. Le Secrétariat a demandé à obtenir de plus amples renseignements sur les objectifs et l'envergure de la demande de 90 000 \$US pour les activités du PROE ne figurant pas ailleurs. La pertinence de ces activités est remise en question en raison des activités déjà prévues à la stratégie (dans les pays et dans la région). Le PNUE a informé le Secrétariat que les activités en question consistaient à assurer la supervision et la mise en œuvre des activités proposées dans la stratégie des pays des îles pacifiques par le PROE. Le PROE s'acquittera de ces responsabilités en :

- a) supervisant la création d'un centre national de conformité dans les huit pays de même que la préparation et l'exécution de contrats avec chacun des gouvernements;

- b) décaissant les sommes pour le gouvernement prévues dans la stratégie lors de la réalisation des étapes prévues;
- c) supervisant l'élaboration d'une réglementation modèle et en fournissant une assistance technique pour leur adaptation et leur mise en œuvre à l'échelle nationale;
- d) coordonnant les activités de formation des techniciens en réfrigération et des agents de douanes;
- e) organisant les ateliers thématiques en marge d'autres réunions tenues dans les bureaux du PROE et en facilitant les communications entre les pays;
- f) fournissant une assistance pour les politiques, en coordonnant les activités de sensibilisation à l'échelle régionale, en supervisant la traduction des documents pertinents dans les langues du Pacifique et en distribuant de l'information sur les SAO aux pays.

49. Il a aussi été mentionné que le PROE possède l'expérience et les ressources institutionnelles nécessaires pour assurer la prestation réussie des différents éléments de la stratégie.

Méthode de calcul proposée pour les coûts de la stratégie des pays des îles pacifiques

50. Les pays insulaires de la région du Pacifique possèdent des caractéristiques qui les distinguent des autres pays visés à l'article 5 :

- a) Ils sont géographiquement isolés des principales voies commerciales, et éloignés les uns des autres.
- b) Ils ont une population peu nombreuse et un faible niveau de consommation de SAO (ensemble, ils consomment 9,4 tonnes PAO).
- c) Les CFC sont surtout utilisés pour l'entretien des climatiseurs d'automobile (70 à 90 pour cent de la consommation totale), des réfrigérateurs domestiques et de l'équipement de réfrigération commercial/industriel de petite envergure (10 à 30 pour cent).
- d) L'Australie, le Japon et la Nouvelle-Zélande, les principaux partenaires commerciaux des pays insulaires, ont réalisé l'élimination des SAO depuis plusieurs années. Les îles Cook et l'île Niue ont également réalisé l'élimination complète des SAO.
- e) Les gouvernements des huit pays des îles pacifiques se sont fermement engagés à éliminer complètement leur consommation de SAO d'ici la fin de 2005.

51. Nonobstant le caractère unique des pays des îles pacifiques, le Secrétariat a indiqué que la méthode utilisée pour établir le coût de la stratégie des

52. était conforme au modèle des PGF (c.-à-d. programme de formation des techniciens en réfrigération et des agents de douane, approvisionnement en équipement de récupération et de recyclage, ateliers, assistance technique pour l'élaboration d'une réglementation et de dispositions législatives).

53. À la lumière des observations ci-dessus, le Secrétariat a proposé au gouvernement de la Nouvelle-Zélande (et a discuté du sujet avec lui) et au PNUE de la possibilité d'utiliser l'approche suivante pour calculer le coût de la stratégie des pays des îles pacifiques :

Au niveau régional

- a) Étant donné que les CFC sont surtout utilisés pour l'entretien des climatiseurs d'automobile (70 à 90 pour cent de la consommation totale de CFC), il serait plus efficace d'établir le coût du programme de formation (160 000 \$US) et du fonds de subvention pour l'équipement de récupération et de recyclage (50 000 \$US) à partir de l'achat de 32 appareils de récupération et de recyclage pour les climatiseurs d'automobile (c.-à-d. 2 ou 3 appareils pour chacune des îles consommant le moins de CFC et 5 à 6 appareils pour les îles en consommant le plus, au coût de 4 000 \$US par appareil, comprenant les coûts de l'équipement accessoire et du transport). Un montant supplémentaire de 10 000 \$US par pays serait prévu pour les coûts de formation sur les bonnes pratiques en réfrigération et l'utilisation de l'équipement de récupération et de recyclage pour les climatiseurs d'automobile;
- b) un programme d'assistance technique pour l'application de la réglementation sur les SAO à l'échelle nationale, comprenant la conception et la mise en œuvre d'un système de permis, et des ressources pour des trousseaux de repérage des SAO, de même que la formation locale des agents de douanes et des représentants du gouvernement;
- c) la création de centres nationaux de conformité (renforcement des institutions) se ferait au niveau de financement proposé dans la stratégie (162 700 \$US). Une somme supplémentaire de 5 000 \$US par pays est proposée pour la tenue de programmes de sensibilisation du public, les activités de dissémination de l'information, la surveillance des activités comprises dans la stratégie et la préparation des rapports à remettre aux Secrétariats du Fonds multilatéral et de l'ozone, comme l'exigent les décisions pertinentes des Parties et du Comité exécutif.

Au niveau national

- d) Un programme d'assistance technique pour l'élaboration de dispositions législatives modèles fondé sur les lois et les réglementations régissant les SAO qui existent déjà dans la région (surtout en Australie, à Fidji et en Nouvelle-Zélande) ainsi que celles recueillies par le PNUE dans ses activités de centre d'échange d'information, et leur adaptation au niveau national. Des clauses conditionnelles sont prévues pour la mise en œuvre des activités de formation au

niveau national et/ou régional;

- e) les trois réunions thématiques régionales sur les questions entourant la mise en œuvre de la stratégie des pays des îles pacifiques (semblable à l'activité proposée dans la stratégie originale);
- f) une clause conditionnelle pour la coordination, l'assistance technique et la surveillance par le PROE (comme décrit dans la section « modalités de mise en œuvre » ci-dessus);
- g) un programme d'assistance technique pour la participation d'autres pays non compris dans la stratégie des pays des îles pacifiques aux activités régionales (c.-à-d. programmes de formation, distribution des dispositions législatives sur les SAO et documentation pertinente).

54. Le budget total révisé pour la mise en œuvre de la stratégie des pays des îles pacifiques accepté par les gouvernements de l'Australie et de la Nouvelle-Zélande, et le PNUE est de 788 700 \$US, sous réserve que les gouvernements des pays des îles pacifiques réalisent l'élimination complète des SAO d'ici 2005 en profitant d'une certaine souplesse dans l'utilisation des sommes. Le financement, y compris les coûts d'appui aux agences, sera réparti comme suit :

- a) Création de centres nationaux de conformité pour une période de trois ans, mise en œuvre assurée par le PNUE :

Kiribati	25 990 \$US
Îles Marshall	38 420 \$US
Micronésie	38 420 \$US
Palau	38 420 \$US
Îles Salomon	22 883 \$US
Tonga	22 261 \$US
Tuvalu	19 775 \$US
Vanuatu	22 883 \$US

- b) La formation des techniciens en réfrigération et la clause conditionnelle pour les appareils de récupération et de recyclage pour les climatiseurs d'automobile, l'assistance pour l'application des dispositions législatives et la formation des agents de douanes seront mises en œuvre par le Gouvernement de l'Australie à titre de projet de coopération bilatérale :

Pays	Formation des techniciens en réfrigération (\$US)	Réglementation sur les SAO, formation des agents de douanes (\$US)
Kiribati	20 340	11 300
Îles Marshall	29 380	9 040
Micronésie	29 380	11 300
Palau	33 900	9 040
Îles Salomon	38 420	9 040
Tonga	33 900	9 040
Tuvalu	20 340	9 040
Vanuatu	29 380	9 040

c) Activités régionales à être mises en œuvre par le PNUE :

Assistance technique pour l'élaboration de la réglementation modèle sur les SAO et son adaptation dans les pays	101 700 \$US
Trois réunions thématiques régionales sur les questions entourant la mise en œuvre de la stratégie	56 500 \$US
Coordination, assistance technique et surveillance par le PROE	135 600 \$US
Assistance technique pour les autres pays de la sous-région non compris dans la stratégie des pays des îles pacifiques	56 500 \$US

Recommandations du Secrétariat

55. À la lumière des observations ci-dessus, le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter examiner la stratégie régionale pour le respect du Protocole de Montréal (stratégie des pays des îles pacifiques) présentée conjointement par les gouvernements de Kiribati, des Îles Marshall, de Micronésie, de Palau, des Îles Salomon, de Tonga, de Tuvalu et de Vanuatu au niveau de financement indiqué ci-dessus, étant entendu que les gouvernements de ces pays réaliseront l'élimination complète des SAO d'ici 2005 et profiteront de la souplesse dont ils ont besoin pour l'utilisation des sommes approuvées.

56. Si le Comité exécutif approuve la stratégie des pays des îles pacifiques, il pourrait souhaiter demander aux gouvernements de Kiribati, des Îles Marshall, de Micronésie, de Palau, des Îles Salomon, de Tonga, de Tuvalu et de Vanuatu de remettre chaque année au Comité exécutif un rapport sur les progrès réalisés dans la mise en œuvre des stratégies nationales de conformité, comme l'exige la décision du Comité exécutif sur la mise en œuvre de programmes de pays (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/40, par. 135). Préparé selon le mode de présentation approuvé, le premier rapport, s'appliquant à la période du 1^{er} avril 2002 au 31 décembre 2002, devrait être remis au Secrétariat du Fonds au plus tard le 1^{er} mai 2003.

Annexe I

PROPOSITIONS DE PROJETS DE RENFORCEMENT DES INSTITUTIONS

Croatie : Prorogation du renforcement des institutions

Sommaire du projet et profil du pays		
Agence d'exécution :		PNUE
Montant approuvé à l'origine :		
	Phase I : Octobre 1996 (\$US)	101 200
	Phase II : Novembre 1999 (\$US)	67 000
Montant demandé pour la prorogation (\$US) :		87 900
Date d'approbation du programme de pays		Octobre 1996
Consommation de SAO rapportée dans le programme de pays (1995) (tonnes PAO)		239,5
Dernière consommation de SAO rapportée (2000) (tonnes PAO)*		497,0
Consommation de référence (1995-1997) (tonnes PAO de CFC)**		219,3
Montant approuvé (\$US)		1 890 249
Montant décaissé (en date de décembre 2000) (\$US) :		868 893
SAO à éliminer (tonnes PAO)		66,8
SAO éliminées (en date de décembre 2000) (tonnes PAO)		35,6

(*) Comprend 312 tonnes PAO de CTC et 10,7 tonnes de BM

(**) Le niveau de consommation de CFC rapporté pour 2000 est de 171,2 tonnes PAO

1. Les activités suivantes ont été approuvées et financées par le Comité exécutif :

		<u>\$US</u>
a)	Préparation du programme de pays	40 000
b)	Préparation du projet	103 485
c)	Formation	108 250
d)	Assistance technique	289 910
e)	Démonstration	288 200
f)	Projets d'investissement	674 709
	Total:	1 504 554

Rapport périodique

2. Les réalisations principales mentionnées dans le rapport périodique sont l'adoption de dispositions législatives sur les SAO et la ratification des Amendements de Londres, de Copenhague et de Montréal au Protocole de Montréal; la mise en œuvre de projets d'investissement dans le secteur des mousses et d'un projet de démonstration pour éliminer le BM dans la fumigation des sols, et des activités de sensibilisation du public. La mise en œuvre de ces activités a entraîné une réduction de 50 tonnes de CFC en 2000 par rapport à la consommation de référence de CFC, pour l'année 2000. À la lumière de l'expérience acquise, la Croatie reconnaît l'importance de mettre sur pied : a) un réseau régional pour les pays à économie en transition et les pays visés à l'article 5 situés en Europe, b) une banque régionale de gestion des halons, et c) des restrictions plus sévères sur l'importation de CFC vierges afin de mousser l'attrait de la récupération et du recyclage des CFC.

3. Le ministère de la Protection de l'environnement et de l'Aménagement matériel sera responsable de la mise en oeuvre du Protocole de Montréal en Croatie. Le nouveau Centre national de l'ozone relèvera du ministère de la Protection de l'atmosphère, de la Gestion des déchets et de la Protection des sols du ministère de la Protection de l'environnement et de l'Aménagement matériel.

Plan d'action

4. Le plan d'action pour la prochaine période comprend la mise à jour du programme de pays/PGF; la révision du règlement administratif sur les SAO; la réduction du commerce illégal de CFC par la mise en œuvre d'un système de collecte des données et d'émission de permis, et de programmes de formation des agents de douanes; l'augmentation de la sensibilisation du public à l'environnement (dans les médias et les réseaux scolaires); la suite de la mise en œuvre et de la surveillance des activités contenues dans le projet de PGF, comprenant la gestion de récupération de CFC et le fonctionnement des centres de recyclage; la mise en œuvre d'une stratégie sur les halons; et la transmission de données aux Secrétariats du Fonds multilatéral et de l'ozone.

Moldavie : Prorogation du renforcement des institutions

Sommaire du projet et profil du pays		
Agence d'exécution :		PNUE
Montant approuvé à l'origine :	Phase I : Juillet 1998 (\$US))	80 000
Montant demandé pour la prorogation (\$US) :		69 334
Date d'approbation du programme de pays		Juillet 1998
Consommation de SAO rapportée dans le programme de pays (1996) (tonnes PAO)		51,5
Dernière consommation de SAO rapportée (2001) (tonnes PAO)		16,4
Consommation de référence (1995-1997) (tonnes PAO de CFC)		73,3
Montant approuvé (\$US)		587 371
Montant décaissé (en date de décembre 2000) (\$US) :		361 316
SAO à éliminer (tonnes PAO)		21,9
SAO éliminées (en date de décembre 2000) (tonnes PAO)		0

5. Les activités suivantes ont été approuvées et financées par le Comité exécutif :

		\$US
a)	Préparation du programme de pays	0
b)	Préparation du projet	0
c)	Formation	132 550
d)	Assistance technique	314 150
e)	Démonstration	
f)	Projets d'investissement	
	Total:	446 700

Rapport périodique

6. Les réalisations principales mentionnées dans le rapport périodique sont la mise sur pied d'un système de collecte de données, d'un système de d'émission de permis d'importation/exportation de SAO et d'autres dispositions législatives reliées à l'ozone; et le début de la mise en œuvre des projets de PGF, dont la première phase des programmes de formation proposés pour les techniciens en réfrigération - la deuxième phase aura lieu à la prochaine période ou l'an prochain. La Moldavie a respecté l'échéance de 1999 pour les CFC et a réduit sa consommation sous le niveau de référence. La mise en oeuvre de ces activités a entraîné une réduction de 41,6 tonnes en 2000 par rapport au niveau référence pour le respect de l'échéance. La ratification de l'Amendement de Montréal au Protocole de Montréal est prévue pour 2003.

7. La Moldavie reconnaît l'importance de coopérer avec le ministère des Douanes des pays avoisinants, de mettre en œuvre la révision du Code harmonisé des douanes; de continuer la mise en oeuvre des programmes de sensibilisation et d'éducation, et de créer des mesures économiques pour encourager l'adaptation de l'équipement de réfrigération commercial et industriel.

8. Le Centre de l'ozone fait partie du ministère de l'Environnement, qui est responsable de la mise en œuvre de la Convention de Vienne et du Protocole de Montréal. Le coordonnateur, qui est un membre de la Commission, émet les permis pour les SAO et participe à l'établissement des quotas annuels d'importation des frigorigènes. Toutes les activités du Centre relèvent du Comité directeur formé de représentants du ministère de l'Environnement, du ministère des Normes et de la Métrologie, l'Association de réfrigération de la République, d'ONG et du PNUD.

Plan d'action

9. Le plan d'action de la prochaine période comprend la suite de la mise en œuvre des programmes de formation sur les bonnes pratiques d'entretien en réfrigération; l'application et l'évaluation des dispositions législatives sur les SAO; l'amélioration du système de surveillance des projets de PGF et de BM; l'encouragement de l'industrie locale à adapter l'équipement de réfrigération à une technologie sans frigorigènes à base de CFC; la suite des activités de dissémination d'information et de campagnes de sensibilisation du public; et la transmission de données aux Secrétariats du Fonds multilatéral et de l'ozone.

Mongolie : Prorogation du renforcement des institutions

Sommaire du projet et profil du pays	
Agence d'exécution :	PNUD
Montant approuvé à l'origine :	
Phase I : Juillet 1999 (\$US)	66 000
Montant demandé pour la prorogation (\$US) :	57 200
Date d'approbation du programme de pays	Juillet 1999
Consommation de SAO rapportée dans le programme de pays (1998) (tonnes PAO)	21,0
Dernière consommation de SAO rapportée (2000) (tonnes PAO)	13,9

Consommation de référence (1995-1997) (tonnes PAO de CFC)	10,6
Montant approuvé (\$US)	443 830
Montant décaissé (en date de décembre 2000) (\$US) :	82 647
SAO à éliminer (tonnes PAO)	5,6
SAO éliminées (en date de décembre 2000) (tonnes PAO)	0

10. Les activités suivantes ont été approuvées et financées par le Comité exécutif :

		<u>\$US</u>
a)	Préparation du programme de pays	50 000
b)	Préparation du projet	25 000
c)	Formation	143 170
d)	Assistance technique	108 600
e)	Démonstration	
f)	Projets d'investissement	
	Total :	326 770

Rapport périodique

11. Les réalisations principales mentionnées dans le rapport périodique sont la surveillance de la mise en œuvre du programme de pays, y compris la collecte de données; la ratification de l'Amendement de Montréal au Protocole de Montréal; la mise sur pied d'un système d'émission de permis pour contrôler les importations de SAO; l'élaboration du Programme d'action national pour la protection de la couche l'ozone; la mise en œuvre du programme de formation des formateurs des agents de douanes; l'encouragement à réduire l'utilisation des SAO dans les grandes entreprises; la transmission des données aux Secrétariats du Fonds multilatéral et de l'ozone; et l'organisation de projets de sensibilisation du public. Principales leçons apprises : les consommateurs et importateurs de SAO doivent se familiariser avec le système de permis.

12. Le Centre de l'ozone relève du ministère de la Nature et de l'environnement. Son rôle principal consiste à décourager l'utilisation, l'importation et l'exportation de SAO au moyen d'activités telles que la mise en oeuvre du système de permis, la sensibilisation du public et les activités d'information destinées à des groupes précis tels que les sociétés privées, le ministère général des Douanes et l'université des sciences et de la technologie. Un comité national sur la protection de la couche d'ozone sera mis sur pied au cours de la prochaine phase.

Plan d'action

13. Le plan d'action de la prochaine période comprend la mise en œuvre du programme d'action national; la suite de la coordination du projet de formation des formateurs du secteur de l'entretien d'équipement de réfrigération; l'introduction de procédures pour réduire la consommation de CFC en réduisant les émissions dans l'atmosphère, le commerce illégal et la contrebande; la suite de la formation des agents de douanes, la mise en œuvre du projet de récupération et de recyclage; la mise sur pied d'un centre de formation scientifique sur les bonnes pratiques en réfrigération; la proposition de dispositions législatives supplémentaires

pour la mise en œuvre du système de permis, l'accréditation de techniciens en réfrigération formés, et des mesures d'incitation fiscales pour les utilisateurs d'équipement sans CFC; le renforcement de la sensibilisation du public et la transmission de données aux Secrétariats du Fonds multilatéral et de l'ozone.

Sénégal : Prorogation du renforcement des institutions

Sommaire du projet et profil du pays	
Agence d'exécution :	PNUE
Montant approuvé à l'origine :	
Phase I : Novembre 1993 (\$US)	175 000
Phase II : Novembre 1997 (\$US)	117 000
Phase III : Novembre. 1999 (\$US)	117 000
Montant demandé pour la prorogation (\$US) :	152 100
Date d'approbation du programme de pays	Novembre 1993
Consommation de SAO rapportée dans le programme de pays (1991) (tonnes PAO)	101,5
Dernière consommation de SAO rapportée (2000) (tonnes PAO)	119,1
Consommation de référence (1995-1997) (tonnes PAO de CFC)	115,8
Montant approuvé (\$US)	1 153 051
Montant décaissé (en date de décembre 2000) (\$US) :	790 643
SAO à éliminer (tonnes PAO)	41,8
SAO éliminées (en date de décembre 2000) (tonnes PAO)	36,1

14. Les activités suivantes ont été approuvées et financées par le Comité exécutif :

		<u>\$US</u>
a)	Préparation du programme de pays	13 000
b)	Préparation du projet	84 217
c)	Formation	100 500
d)	Assistance technique	361 980
e)	Démonstration	0
f)	Projets d'investissement	62 945
	Total :	622 642

Rapport périodique

15. Les réalisations principales mentionnées dans le rapport périodique sont l'approbation de dispositions législatives sur les SAO; la mise en œuvre de programmes de formation des agents de douanes; la préparation d'un plan d'action pour le système de contrôle des SAO; la mise en œuvre d'un programme de récupération et de recyclage pour le secteur de la réfrigération; la suite des activités de sensibilisation du public dans les journaux et à la radio; et l'organisation de célébrations pour la Journée de l'ozone. La ratification de l'Amendement de Beijing au Protocole de Montréal est prévue pour 2002.

16. Le Centre national de l'ozone fait partie de la Division de l'environnement qui relève du ministère de la Jeunesse, de l'Environnement et de l'Hygiène publique. Il travaille avec le

Comité national de l’ozone qui est responsable de l’élaboration des dispositions législatives et de la préparation de projets aux fins d’approbation par le ministre. Le Comité national de l’ozone est formé de plusieurs ministères, associations et institutions.

Plan d’action

17. Le plan d’action pour la prochaine période comprend la suite de la mise en œuvre des activités du PGF dont le programme de récupération et de recyclage, et la formation des techniciens en réfrigération; l’application des dispositions législatives sur les SAO; l’avancement de l’étude de son système de contrôle des SAO existant; le suivi du programme de sensibilisation au bromure de méthyle et le projet sur l’utilisation des hydrocarbures comme frigorigènes; l’information du public dans le cadre d’une campagne de communication et l’organisation des célébrations de la Journée de l’ozone; et la transmission de données aux Secrétariats du Fonds multilatéral et de l’ozone.

Annex II

NATIONAL COMPLIANCE STRATEGY FOR KIRIBATI

National Compliance Centre, Ministry of Environment and Social Development

Status of ratification of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol

	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force
Vienna Convention (1985)		07-Jan-93	07-Apr-93
Montreal Protocol (1987)		07-Jan-93	07-Apr-93
London Amendment (1990)			
Copenhagen Amendment (1992)			

Production of controlled substances: No controlled substances produced

Consumption of controlled substances (1999) 0.2 metric tonnes
0.2 weighted tonnes (ODP)

(tonnes)	CFC-11	CFC-12	CFC-113	CFC-114	CFC-115	TOTAL	Halon1211	Halon1301	TOTAL	CTC	MCF	TOTAL	Me-Br
ODS		0.2				0.2							
ODP		0.2				0.2							

Distribution of ODP by substance: CFC 100.0% Halon CTC and MCF MB

Distribution of ODP by sector: Aerosol Foam Halon Refrigeration Solvent Other MB

Consumption (ODP tonnes): 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0

Percent of total: 100.0%

MONTREAL PROTOCOL (ODP tonnes) CFCs Halons Methyl bromide

Baseline consumption 0.3

Allowable level of consumption in 2005 0.1

Source: Regional Strategy for PIC

Country Programme

Duration of country programme: 4 years (2002-2005)

ODS phase out target: Complete phase out by 2005

Phase out priority area: Refrigeration servicing sector

Cost of activities in country programme: \$51,000

Strategy:

The Government is committed to a complete phase out of ODS by 2005 through the establishment of a national compliance centre (institutional strengthening) to co-ordinate, implement and monitor the phase out programme; development and enforcement of ODS legislation, including a licensing system, banning imports of CFCs and CFCs-based refrigeration equipment, and fiscal incentives favouring non-ODS alternatives; implementation of training programmes for refrigeration servicing technicians and customs officers; and implementation of public awareness campaigns and information dissemination. This strategy is to be implemented as part of the Regional Strategy for Pacific Island Countries.

NATIONAL COMPLIANCE STRATEGY FOR MARSHALL ISLANDS

*National Compliance Centre, Environmental Protection Authority****Status of ratification of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol***

	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force
Vienna Convention (1985)		11-Mar-93	09-Jun-93
Montreal Protocol (1987)		11-Mar-93	09-Jun-93
London Amendment (1990)		11-Mar-93	09-Jun-93
Copenhagen Amendment (1992)		24-May-93	22-Aug-93

Production of controlled substances: No controlled substances produced***Consumption of controlled substances (1999)*** 1.1 metric tonnes
1.1 weighted tonnes (ODP)

(tonnes)	CFC-11	CFC-12	CFC-113	CFC-114	CFC-115	TOTAL Halon1211	Halon1301	TOTAL	CTC	MCF	TOTAL	Me-Br
ODS		0.9			0.2			1.1				
ODP		0.9			0.1			1.0				

Distribution of ODP by substance: CFC 92.7% Halon CTC and MCF MB

<i>Distribution of ODP by sector:</i>	Aerosol	Foam	Halon	Refrigeration	Solvent	Other	MB
Consumption (ODP tonnes):	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent of total:				100.0%			

MONTREAL PROTOCOL (ODP tonnes)	CFCs	Halons	Methyl bromide
Baseline consumption	1.1		
Allowable level of consumption in 2005	0.6		

Source: Regional Strategy for PIC

Country Programme

Duration of country programme: 4 years (2002-2005)

ODS phase out target: Complete phase out by 2005

Phase out priority area: Refrigeration servicing sector

Cost of activities in country programme: \$68,000

Strategy:

The Government is committed to a complete phase out of ODS by 2005 through the establishment of a national compliance centre (institutional strengthening) to co-ordinate, implement and monitor the phase out programme; development and enforcement of ODS legislation, including a licensing system, banning imports of CFCs and CFCs-based refrigeration equipment, and fiscal incentives favouring non-ODS alternatives; implementation of training programmes for refrigeration servicing technicians and customs officers; and implementation of public awareness campaigns and information dissemination. This strategy is to be implemented as part of the Regional Strategy for Pacific Island Countries.

NATIONAL COMPLIANCE STRATEGY FOR MICRONESIA

National Compliance Centre, Department of Economic Affairs

Status of ratification of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol

	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force
Vienna Convention (1985)		03-Aug-94	01-Nov-94
Montreal Protocol (1987)		06-Sep-95	05-Dec-95
London Amendment (1990)			
Copenhagen Amendment (1992)			

Production of controlled substances: No controlled substances produced

Consumption of controlled substances (1999) 1.2 metric tonnes
1.2 weighted tonnes (ODP)

(tonnes)	CFC-11	CFC-12	CFC-113	CFC-114	CFC-115	TOTAL Halon1211	Halon1301	TOTAL	CTC	MCF	TOTAL	Me-Br
ODS		1.2				1.2						
ODP		1.2				1.2						

Distribution of ODP by substance: CFC 100.0% Halon CTC and MCF MB

Distribution of ODP by sector: Aerosol Foam Halon Refrigeration Solvent Other MB

Consumption (ODP tonnes): 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.2 0.0 0.0 0.0

Percent of total: 100.0%

MONTREAL PROTOCOL (ODP tonnes) CFCs Halons Methyl bromide

Baseline consumption 1.2

Allowable level of consumption in 2005 0.6

Source: Regional Strategy for PIC

Country Programme

Duration of country programme: 4 years (2002-2005)

ODS phase out target: Complete phase out by 2005

Phase out priority area: Refrigeration servicing sector

Cost of activities in country programme: \$70,000

Strategy:

The Government is committed to a complete phase out of ODS by 2005 through the establishment of a national compliance centre (institutional strengthening) to co-ordinate, implement and monitor the phase out programme; development and enforcement of ODS legislation, including a licensing system, banning imports of CFCs and CFCs-based refrigeration equipment, and fiscal incentives favouring non-ODS alternatives; implementation of training programmes for refrigeration servicing technicians and customs officers; and implementation of public awareness campaigns and information dissemination. This strategy is to be implemented as part of the Regional Strategy for Pacific Island Countries.

NATIONAL COMPLIANCE STRATEGY FOR PALAU

National Compliance Centre, Office of Environmental Response and Co-ordination

Status of ratification of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol

	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force
Vienna Convention (1985)		29-May-01	27-Aug-01
Montreal Protocol (1987)		29-May-01	27-Aug-01
London Amendment (1990)		25-May-01	23-Aug-01
Copenhagen Amendment (1992)		29-May-01	27-Aug-01

Production of controlled substances: No controlled substances produced

Consumption of controlled substances (1999) 0.4 metric tonnes
0.4 weighted tonnes (ODP)

(tonnes)	CFC-11	CFC-12	CFC-113	CFC-114	CFC-115	TOTAL Halon1211	Halon1301	TOTAL	CTC	MCF	TOTAL	Me-Br
ODS		0.3			0.1	0.4						
ODP		0.3			0.1	0.4						

Distribution of ODP by substance: CFC 90.0% Halon CTC and MCF MB

Distribution of ODP by sector: Aerosol Foam Halon Refrigeration Solvent Other MB

Consumption (ODP tonnes): 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.4 0.0 0.0 0.0

Percent of total: 100.0%

MONTREAL PROTOCOL (ODP tonnes) CFCs Halons Methyl bromide

Baseline consumption 1.6

Allowable level of consumption in 2005 0.8

Source: Regional Strategy for PIC

Country Programme

Duration of country programme: 4 years (2002-2005)

ODS phase out target: Complete phase out by 2005

Phase out priority area: Refrigeration servicing sector

Cost of activities in country programme: \$72,000

Strategy:

The Government is committed to a complete phase out of ODS by 2005 through the establishment of a national compliance centre (institutional strengthening) to co-ordinate, implement and monitor the phase out programme; development and enforcement of ODS legislation, including a licensing system, banning imports of CFCs and CFCs-based refrigeration equipment, and fiscal incentives favouring non-ODS alternatives; implementation of training programmes for refrigeration servicing technicians and customs officers; and implementation of public awareness campaigns and information dissemination. This strategy is to be implemented as part of the Regional Strategy for Pacific Island Countries.

NATIONAL COMPLIANCE STRATEGY FOR SOLOMON ISLANDS

National Compliance Centre, Ministry of Mines and Energy

Status of ratification of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol

	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force
Vienna Convention (1985)		17-Jun-93	15-Sep-93
Montreal Protocol (1987)		17-Jun-93	15-Sep-93
London Amendment (1990)		17-Aug-99	15-Nov-99
Copenhagen Amendment (1992)		17-Aug-99	15-Nov-99

Production of controlled substances: No controlled substances produced

Consumption of controlled substances (1999) 6.2 metric tonnes
6.2 weighted tonnes (ODP)

(tonnes)	CFC-11	CFC-12	CFC-113	CFC-114	CFC-115	TOTAL Halon1211	Halon1301	TOTAL	CTC	MCF	TOTAL	Me-Br
ODS		6.2				6.2						
ODP		6.2				6.2						

Distribution of ODP by substance: CFC 100.0% Halon CTC and MCF MB

Distribution of ODP by sector: Aerosol Foam Halon Refrigeration Solvent Other MB

Consumption (ODP tonnes): 0.0 0.0 0.0 6.2 0.0 0.0 0.0

Percent of total: 100.0%

MONTREAL PROTOCOL (ODP tonnes) CFCs Halons Methyl bromide

Baseline consumption 2.3

Allowable level of consumption in 2005 1.1

Source: Regional Strategy for PIC

Country Programme

Duration of country programme: 4 years (2002-2005)

ODS phase out target: Complete phase out by 2005

Phase out priority area: Refrigeration servicing sector and fumigant

Cost of activities in country programme: \$62,250

Strategy:

The Government is committed to a complete phase out of ODS by 2005 through the establishment of a national compliance centre (institutional strengthening) to co-ordinate, implement and monitor the phase out programme; development and enforcement of ODS legislation, including a licensing system, banning imports of CFCs and CFCs-based refrigeration equipment, and fiscal incentives favouring non-ODS alternatives; implementation of training programmes for refrigeration servicing technicians and customs officers; and implementation of public awareness campaigns and information dissemination. This strategy is to be implemented as part of the Regional Strategy for Pacific Island Countries.

NATIONAL COMPLIANCE STRATEGY FOR TONGA

National Compliance Centre, Department of Environment

Status of ratification of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol

	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force
Vienna Convention (1985)		29-Jul-98	27-Oct-98
Montreal Protocol (1987)		29-Jul-98	27-Oct-98
London Amendment (1990)			
Copenhagen Amendment (1992)			

Production of controlled substances: No controlled substances produced**Consumption of controlled substances (1999)** 0.4 metric tonnes
0.8 weighted tonnes (ODP)

(tonnes)	CFC-11	CFC-12	CFC-113	CFC-114	CFC-115	TOTAL Halon1211	Halon1301	TOTAL	CTC	MCF	TOTAL	Me-Br
ODS		0.4				0.4						0.4
ODP		0.4				0.4						0.2

Distribution of ODP by substance: CFC 50.0% Halon CTC and MCF MB 30.0%

Distribution of ODP by sector:	Aerosol	Foam	Halon	Refrigeration	Solvent	Other	MB
Consumption (ODP tonnes):	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
Percent of total:				50.0%			50.0%

MONTREAL PROTOCOL (ODP tonnes)	CFCs	Halons	Methyl bromide
Baseline consumption	1.7		
Allowable level of consumption in 2005	0.8		

Source: Regional Strategy for PIC

Country Programme**Duration of country programme:** 4 years (2002-2005)**ODS phase out target:** Complete phase out by 2005**Phase out priority area:** Refrigeration servicing sector and fumigant**Cost of activities in country programme:** \$57,700**Strategy:**

The Government is committed to a complete phase out of ODS by 2005 through the establishment of a national compliance centre (institutional strengthening) to co-ordinate, implement and monitor the phase out programme; development and enforcement of ODS legislation, including a licensing system, banning imports of CFCs and CFCs-based refrigeration equipment, and fiscal incentives favouring non-ODS alternatives; implementation of training programmes for refrigeration servicing technicians and customs officers; and implementation of public awareness campaigns and information dissemination. This strategy is to be implemented as part of the Regional Strategy for Pacific Island Countries.

NATIONAL COMPLIANCE STRATEGY FOR TUVALU

National Compliance Centre, Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Environment

Status of ratification of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol

	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force
Vienna Convention (1985)		15-Jul-93	13-Oct-93
Montreal Protocol (1987)		15-Jul-93	13-Oct-93
London Amendment (1990)		31-Aug-00	29-Nov-00
Copenhagen Amendment (1992)		31-Aug-00	29-Nov-00

Production of controlled substances: No controlled substances produced

Consumption of controlled substances (1999) 0.2 metric tonnes
0.2 weighted tonnes (ODP)

(tonnes)	CFC-11	CFC-12	CFC-113	CFC-114	CFC-115	TOTAL Halon1211	Halon1301	TOTAL	CTC	MCF	TOTAL	Me-Br
ODS		0.2				0.2						
ODP		0.2				0.2						

Distribution of ODP by substance: CFC 100.0% Halon CTC and MCF MB

Distribution of ODP by sector: Aerosol Foam Halon Refrigeration Solvent Other MB

Consumption (ODP tonnes): 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0

Percent of total: 100.0%

MONTREAL PROTOCOL (ODP tonnes) CFCs Halons Methyl bromide

Baseline consumption 0.3

Allowable level of consumption in 2005 0.2

Source: Regional Strategy for PIC

Country Programme

Duration of country programme: 4 years (2002-2005)

ODS phase out target: Complete phase out by 2005

Phase out priority area: Refrigeration servicing sector

Cost of activities in country programme: \$43,500

Strategy:

The Government is committed to a complete phase out of ODS by 2005 through the establishment of a national compliance centre (institutional strengthening) to co-ordinate, implement and monitor the phase out programme; development and enforcement of ODS legislation, including a licensing system, banning imports of CFCs and CFCs-based refrigeration equipment, and fiscal incentives favouring non-ODS alternatives; implementation of training programmes for refrigeration servicing technicians and customs officers; and implementation of public awareness campaigns and information dissemination. This strategy is to be implemented as part of the Regional Strategy for Pacific Island Countries.

NATIONAL COMPLIANCE STRATEGY FOR VANUATU

*National Compliance Centre**Status of ratification of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol*

	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force
Vienna Convention (1985)		21-Nov-94	19-Feb-95
Montreal Protocol (1987)		21-Nov-94	19-Feb-95
London Amendment (1990)		21-Nov-94	19-Feb-95
Copenhagen Amendment (1992)		21-Nov-94	19-Feb-95

Production of controlled substances: No controlled substances produced

Consumption of controlled substances (1999) 0.4 metric tonnes
0.4 weighted tonnes (ODP)

(tonnes)	CFC-11	CFC-12	CFC-113	CFC-114	CFC-115	TOTAL Halon1211	Halon1301	TOTAL	CTC	MCF	TOTAL	Me-Br
ODS		0.4				0.4		0.4				
ODP		0.4				0.4		0.4				

Distribution of ODP by substance: CFC 100.0% Halon CTC and MCF MB

Distribution of ODP by sector: Aerosol Foam Halon Refrigeration Solvent Other MB

Consumption (ODP tonnes): 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.4 0.0 0.0 0.0

Percent of total: 100.0%

MONTREAL PROTOCOL (ODP tonnes) CFCs Halons Methyl bromide

Baseline consumption 1.2

Allowable level of consumption in 2005 0.6

Source: Regional Strategy for PIC

Country Programme

Duration of country programme: 4 years (2002-2005)

ODS phase out target: Complete phase out by 2005

Phase out priority area: Refrigeration servicing sector

Cost of activities in country programme: \$54,250

Strategy:

The Government is committed to a complete phase out of ODS by 2005 through the establishment of a national compliance centre (institutional strengthening) to co-ordinate, implement and monitor the phase out programme; development and enforcement of ODS legislation, including a licensing system, banning imports of CFCs and CFCs-based refrigeration equipment, and fiscal incentives favouring non-ODS alternatives; implementation of training programmes for refrigeration servicing technicians and customs officers; and implementation of public awareness campaigns and information dissemination. This strategy is to be implemented as part of the Regional Strategy for Pacific Island Countries.



United Nations Environment Programme

برنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة · 联合国环境规划署

PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT · PROGRAMA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA EL MEDIO AMBIENTE
ПРОГРАММА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЕ

UNEP 2002 WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT

PRESENTED TO THE
36TH MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

MARCH 2002

Division of Technology, Industry and Economics
Energy and OzonAction Unit

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UNEP 2002 WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT

March 2002

SUMMARY

- I. Consistent with its 2002 Business Plan, UNEP is submitting the following amendment to its 2002 Work Programme for the consideration of the Executive Committee at its 36th meeting. This amendment includes the following projects:

No	Project Title	Reference	Funding Requested (US\$)
1	Regional Strategy to Comply with the Montreal Protocol in the Pacific Island Countries	BP 2002	456,000
2	Country Specific Support for policy and Technical Assistance (31 countries)	BP 2002	410,000
3	Institutional Strengthening (1 year) for New Parties	BP 2002	119,000
4	Institutional Strengthening Renewal for Croatia *, Moldova, Senegal and Mongolia	*BP 2001 BP 2002	366,334
5	Translation of OzonAction Publications into other UN Languages	BP 2002	93,000
6	Country Programme / Refrigerant Management Plan formulation - Sao Tomé e Príncipe	BP 2002	30,000
7	CP updates (Iran and DPR Korea)	BP 2002	56,250
	GRAND TOTAL		1,530,584

- II. In addition to these activities, UNEP also expects to undertake activities related to certain projects being presented for consideration to the 36th Executive Committee by other Implementing Agencies and/or Bilateral Agencies. Accordingly, UNEP is not requesting funds for these activities as part of its 2002 Work Programme Amendment but is mentioning them for reference purposes. This includes:

Country	Project	Comments
Bolivia	RMP Implementation comprising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training in Good Practices of Refrigeration ▪ Training for Customs Officers ▪ Monitoring of the RMP ▪ Assistance with the Establishment of Legislation ▪ Users Awareness ▪ Recovery and Recycling Programme 	The project will be submitted by the Government of Canada. UNEP will assist the Government of Canada with the implementation of this project.

UNEP is also including for the consideration of the Executive Committee certain projects that were approved as part of UNEP's 2001 Business Plan, but which for various reasons (including preconditions not being met, or countries not being prepared to submit a project during last year) were not ready for submission during calendar year 2001. The 2001 projects are identified in the preceding table.

The activities proposed in this Amendment follow the latest applicable guidelines approved by the Executive Committee including relevant decisions taken at the 35th meeting.

1.) Title: Regional Phase-out in Pacific Island Countries

Background This project is part of 2002 Business Plan of UNEP.

Objectives: Assist with an accelerated and sustained CFC phase out in the Region (including a complete CFC phase out in eight of the fourteen PICs by end 2005) and achieve this in the most cost-effective manner.

Description: See separate Project Proposal that includes Regional Strategy. The Regional phase out activities will be carried out in collaboration with Australia (separate bilateral assistance sought) and New Zealand (for non-Parties). The South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP) will be the regional institute engaged in facilitating the regional mechanism.

Time Frame: See separate project proposal.

Cost: US\$ 456,000 (excluding agency support costs)

Project

Milestones:

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Establish National Compliance Centres	1-6
Develop model regulatory framework	1-6
Regional workshop on national regulations	8
Thematic workshops (3)	12, 24, 36
Training of refrigeration technicians	6-30
Training of customs officers	9-33
Awareness raising campaign	6-36
Submission of PCRs	6 months after project completion

2.) Title: Policy and Technical Assistance for 31 Developing Countries

Background: UNEP's 2002 Business Plan includes a strategy for assistance to the countries directly from the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) - staff as well as resources directed towards the countries for them to undertake activities in the

area of policy setting and subsequent phases of training within the country. This project requests the funds for such country-specific support activities and resources will be transferred directly to the countries or if countries wish, part of it could be for group consultations.

UNEP's strategy in its reoriented Programme is built on basic tenet that unless the national commitment and political will is not demonstrated through expeditious policy setting, no investment in training projects will not be sustained. In fact, UNEP will promote a concept that funding for phase out activities including training should be sought only after policy assistance phase has made substantial progress.

Objectives:

Provide Policy and Technical Assistance to 31 countries to ensure that they:

- Have developed up-to-date, relevant and achievable country-driven national policy plans;
- Have import and export licensing systems and other relevant policy mechanisms in place as soon as possible and that they are effectively enforced; and
- Develop high level political commitment at a ministerial and senior decision-making level to promote integration of National Compliance Action Plan into the main national environmental plan of the ministry or country.

Description:

The project is divided up into the following components taking into account the common needs expressed by countries:

- Group consultations or country specific consultations on policy setting and enforcement where countries express such need.
- Support for Country-specific activities for compliance for CFC and methyl bromide phase out
- Consultations with High level government officials to enhance political commitment
- Support for Country specific consumer level awareness to facilitate policy setting.

Each component is described briefly below:

Group or country specific consultations will be structured using working sessions rather than plenary or seminar sessions in order to allow for more in-depth discussions. Policy experts from Art 5 countries in the region who have displayed excellent progress in the development of their policy and legislation will be invited to share their experiences in case group consultations are required by the countries.

Consultations will be facilitated by regional staff of UNEP. Following the consultations, each NOU will be required to prepare their own policy plans to include specific indicators that this assistance contributed to their capacity to develop and enforce new policy and legislation on CFCs, methyl bromide and

other ODS. It is envisioned that each country will be requested to submit written commitments to ensure that ozone protection policy is developed and ready for implementation within 12 months after the consultations are completed. Specific co-operation and performance based on commitments will be obtained from countries. This activity will be supported by specific funding for each country to undertake consultations to develop such policy.

The funding will be provided through performance/target based disbursement with initial facilitative advances.

Targets

Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African R, DR Congo, Dominican Republic, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, India, Iran, Kenya, Kyrgystan, Maldives, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, St Vincent, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Trinidad & Tobago, Venezuela, Uganda.

Local Facilitation:

Countries (NOUs) will be required to utilize resources to make local policy experts, facilitators and NGOs to perform and follow-up the activities as per target plans.

Expected Outputs

- Policy Action Plans (for policy setting and sustained enforcement)
- Plans to integrate Ozone policy into Ministerial/national environment policy
- Political commitment at high level.
- Consumer awareness that will promote policy setting and enforcement
- Sustained and enforceable policies in place for permanent phase-out of ODS.

Time Frame Costs

1 year

Activity	Cost US\$
Country Specific Assistance, ¹ Group National/ Consultation (US\$10,000 for each country)	310,000
Regional Meeting of High Level Government Officers to facilitate political commitment	100,000
TOTAL	410,000

¹ If countries express need for group consultation, the amount for each country will be adjusted accordingly.

Project Milestones:	Task	Date
		(Months after approval)
	Contractual Arrangements with the countries	1-3
	Country visits	4-5
	Group/National Consultations	6-12
	Policy Assistance to the 18 countries	Through Project duration
	Quality review and follow up reports	9-12

3) Title: IS Projects for New Parties Developing CP/RMPs (one year funding): Cambodia, Cape Vert, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Rwanda

Objectives: According to the Decision 35/5, UNEP is requesting funds for one year of Institutional Strengthening for the following new Parties where CP/RMP are being developed as per approval for their preparation at the 35th Executive Committee meeting:

Time Frame *1 year*

Cost:	Country	Cost (US\$)
	Cambodia	30,000
	Cape Vert	15,000
	Sierra Leone	26,000
	Somalia	26,000
	Rwanda	22,000

The funds requested are an estimate of the level of funds required to set up and operate National Ozone Units for one year, based on similar projects in countries with comparable characteristics in the same regions.

4.) Title: I.S. Renewals: Croatia, Moldova, Mongolia, Senegal

Objectives: Assist the Governments of the above-mentioned countries through renewals of their existing Institutional Strengthening projects, in accordance with the approved Executive Committee guidelines (including Decision 35/57 relating to the 30% increase in IS renewals).

Description: UNEP is sending separate proposals for these projects to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat.

Time Frame: See separate project proposals.

<i>Cost:</i>	Country	Cost (US\$)
	Croatia	US\$ 87,900
	Moldova	US\$ 69,334
	Senegal	US\$ 152,100
	Mongolia	US\$ 57,000

(the above exclude agency support costs)

<i>Project Milestones:</i>	Task	Date (Months after approval)
	Finalisation of IS renewal which includes budget allocation and activity plan under the new phase with the country.	2
	First disbursement of funds	4
	Submission of Progress reports	Every June and December
	Submission of PCRs	6 months after project completion

5) Title: Translation of OzonAction Publications into Other UN Languages

Objectives: To translate, layout and print existing documents of the OzonAction Programme into French, Spanish and Arabic in order to better assist the French, Spanish and Arabic-speaking NOUs in their awareness raising and information dissemination activities and in the delivery of training activities.

Description: Out of the over 100 Article 5 countries, about 20 of these countries are Spanish speaking and another 20 are French-speaking, and about 12 of these are Arabic-speaking. Feedback gathered from evaluation forms submitted as part of each printed document, and based on network meetings have shown that there is a need to continue to translate documents prepared by the programme into French, Spanish and Arabic to serve the larger number of countries who use this languages.

The translation activities are envisioned only for documents that did not include a translation component when originally approved, and will be implemented following the CAP approach through the regions (i.e. Arabic translations to be done in West Asia, Spanish in Latin America). UNEP is proposing this project in order to ensure that such documents are translated, printed and disseminated for the use of the NOUs in their awareness raising and training activities.

Time Frame: March 2002 – March 2003

Cost:

Title of Publication	Language to be translated into	Cost (US\$)
Training Manual for Customs Officers	Arabic	15,000
Two Challenges, One Solution: Case Studies of Technologies that Protect the Ozone Layer and Mitigate Climate Change (54 pages)	French, Spanish, Arabic	15,000
Illegal Trade in Ozone Depleting Substances: is there a hole in the Montreal Protocol? (24 pages)	Arabic	5,000
Guidebook for Implementation of Codes of Good Practices	Arabic	10,000
How Small and Medium-sized Enterprises in developing countries can protect the Ozone Layer (65 pages)	French, Spanish, Arabic	18,000
Maintaining Military Readiness by Managing Ozone Depleting Substances	French, Spanish, Arabic	15,000
Eliminating Dependency on Halons: Self-Help Guide for Low Consuming Countries	French, Spanish, Arabic	15,000
Total		93,000

(above excludes agency support costs)

Project Milestones:

Task	Date (Months after approval)
Contracts awarded	1-2
Draft translation	3-4
Quality review translation	5
Final translation	6
Draft layout	7
Quality review layout	8
Final layout	9
Printing	10
Shipment	11
Dissemination	12

6. Title: Formulation of CP/RMP - Sao Tome e Principe

Objectives: Assist the above-mentioned country with the development of its Country Programme and Refrigerant Management Plan in accordance with the approved Executive Committee guidelines.

Description: UNEP is sending CP/RMP proposal to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat.

Time Frame: 12 months

Cost: US\$ 30,000 (excluding agency support costs)

Task	Date (months after project approval)
Signature of agreement	2
National Team established	3
First mission of UNEP	3
Data Survey completed	6
Second mission of UNEP	7
First draft of CP/RMP	9
Final CP/RMP	11
Submission of PCR	12

7. Title: Country Programme or RMP updates

Objectives: Assist the governments of the following countries to prepare their CP updates according to the Executive Committee guidelines:
Antigua & Barbuda, Fiji, Honduras, Iran, DPR Korea, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Seychelles*

Description: NOU is developing the CP or RMP update with UNEP's assistance. UNEP is sending CP/RMP proposal to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat.

Time Frame: 12 months after project approval

Cost: US\$ 56,250 (excluding agency support costs) for Iran and DPR Korea for approval at ExCom 36
(US\$100,000 to be requested at future Meetings (for the remaining countries))

Project

Milestones:

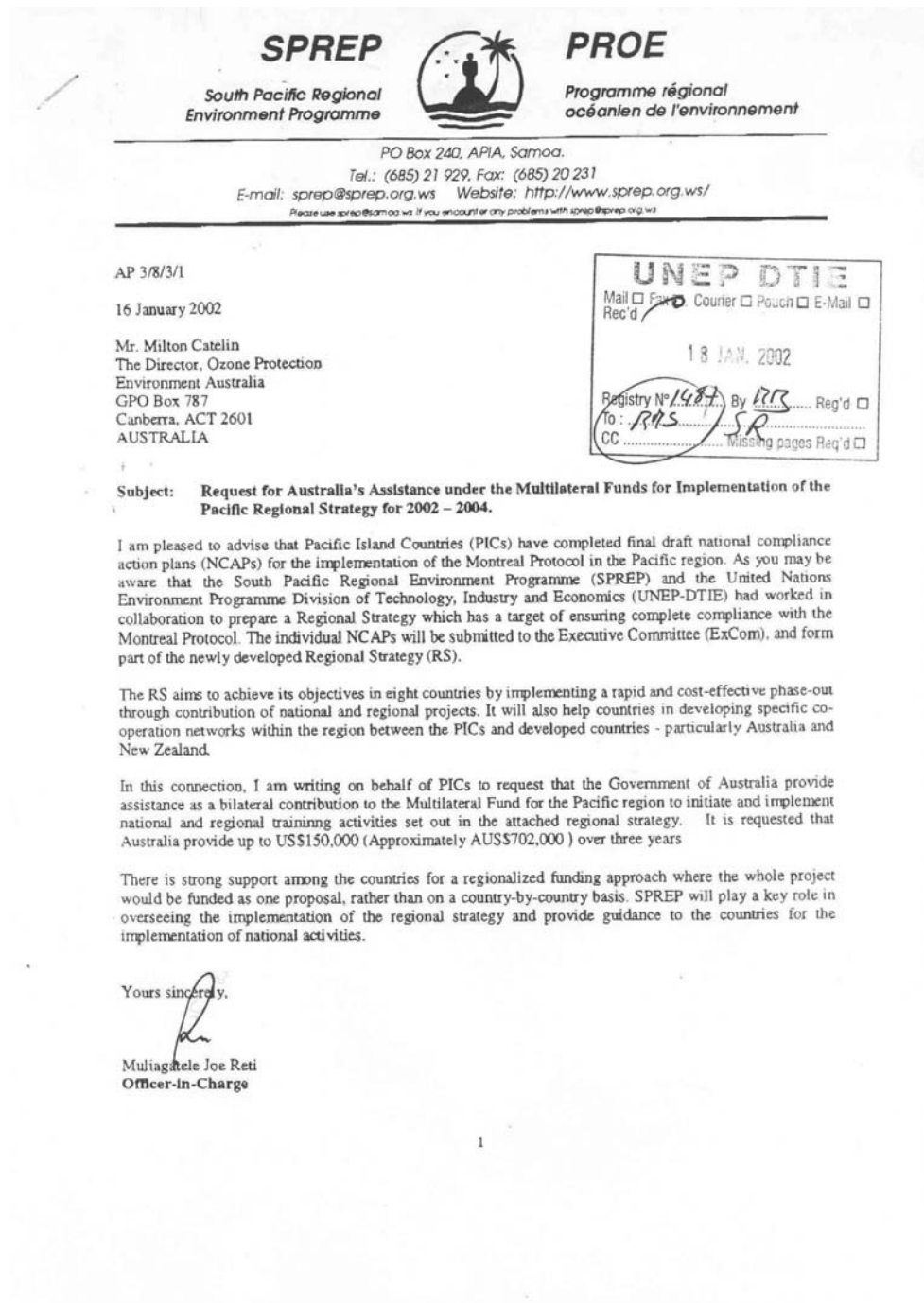
Task	Date (months after project approval)
Signature of agreement	1
First draft of the CP update ready	8
Final draft ready	10
Submission	12

* Country has requested to prepare a TPMP.

ANNEX A: ENDORSEMENT LETTERS

1. REGIONAL STRATEGY TO COMPLY WITH THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL IN THE PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES

A. SPREP (on behalf of the PICs)



B. Papua New Guinea

Raj Suresh

From: Iain McGlinchy [iainmcg@xtra.co.nz]
Sent: lundi 21 janvier 2002 03:20
To: suresh.raj@unep.fr
Cc: gabriel luluaki
Subject: (Fwd) Official letter from PNG

Suresh

As indicated below, here is a reply from PNG to say they want to be part of the strategy.

IAIN
 ----- Forwarded message follows -----
 Iain,

Sorry for the delay in sending you the official letter indicating PNG's participation in the Regional Strategy. I got carried away with some other official duties/requirements.

In any case, I am now unofficially indicating to you that as Papua New Guinea being an integral part of the Pacific Island Countries, it would request to be included in the Regional Strategy.

The Official letter would accompany the unofficial indication soon.

Thank you

Gabriel Luluaki
 ----- End of forwarded message -----

 Please note new email address

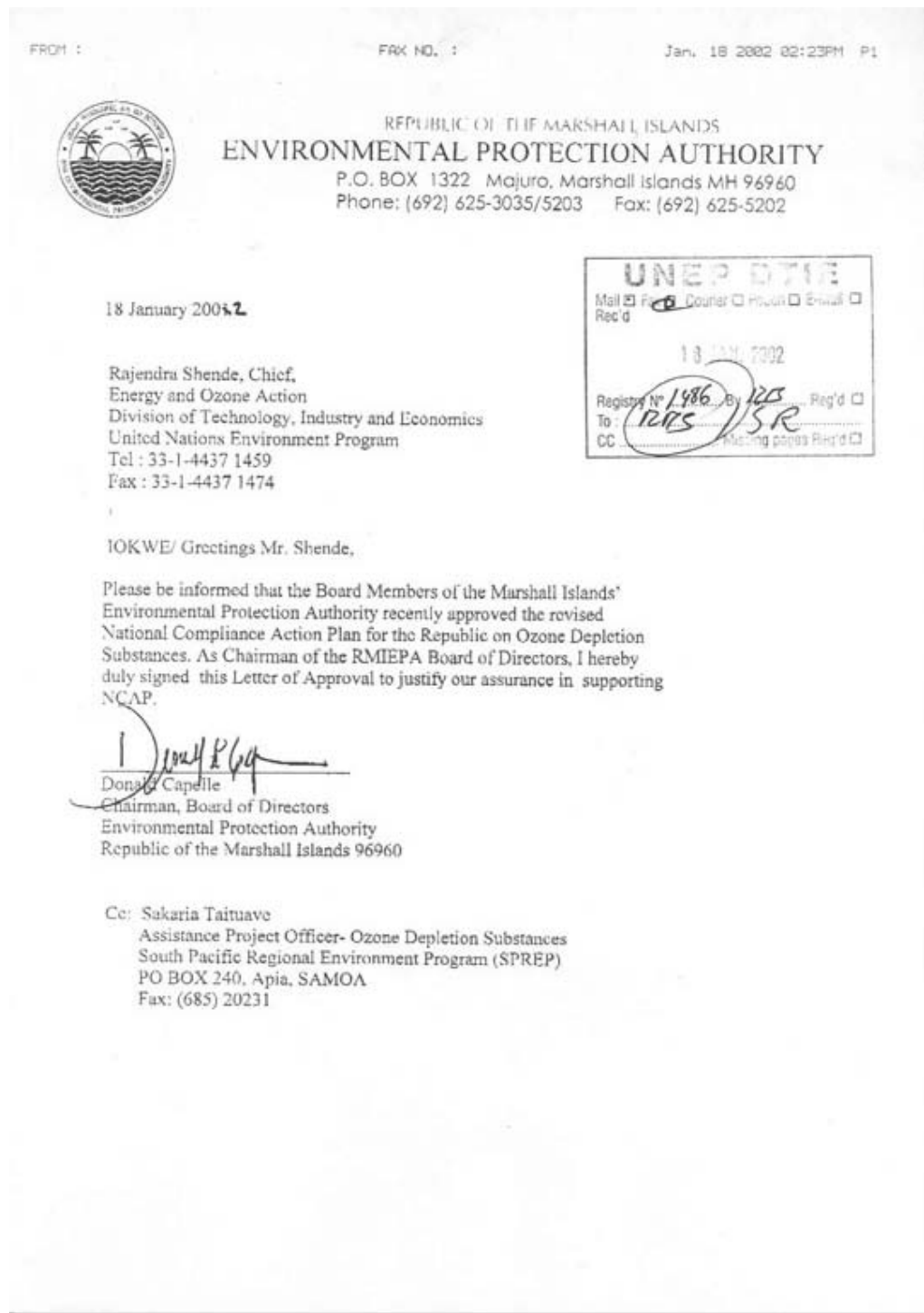
Iain McGlinchy	Work Ph +64 4 380 1147
50 Wilson St	Fax +64 4 380 1148
Newtown	Email iainmcg@xtra.co.nz
Wellington 6002	Home Ph +64 4 389 5607
NEW ZEALAND	

Mobile phone 025 247 9761
 Mobile phone from outside NZ +64 25 247 9761

That's Iain with two I's folks.

1

C. Marshall Islands



FROM : FAX NO. : Jan. 18 2002 02:23PM P1



REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AUTHORITY

P.O. BOX 1322 Majuro, Marshall Islands MH 96960
Phone: (692) 625-3035/5203 Fax: (692) 625-5202

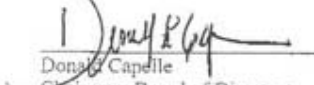
18 January 2002

Rajendra Shende, Chief,
Energy and Ozone Action
Division of Technology, Industry and Economics
United Nations Environment Program
Tel : 33-1-4437 1459
Fax : 33-1-4437 1474

UNEP DTIE
Mail Fax Courier Priority E-mail
Rec'd
18 JAN 2002
Registry No 1486 By RRS Reg'd
To RRS/SR
CC Mailing papers Reg'd

IOKWE/ Greetings Mr. Shende,

Please be informed that the Board Members of the Marshall Islands' Environmental Protection Authority recently approved the revised National Compliance Action Plan for the Republic on Ozone Depletion Substances. As Chairman of the RMIEPA Board of Directors, I hereby duly signed this Letter of Approval to justify our assurance in supporting NCAP.



Donald Capelle
Chairman, Board of Directors
Environmental Protection Authority
Republic of the Marshall Islands 96960

Cc: Sakaria Taituave
Assistance Project Officer- Ozone Depletion Substances
South Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP)
PO BOX 240, Apia, SAMOA
Fax: (685) 20231

D. Tuvalu

28-08-5600 11:58 FROM TO 0033144371474 P.01

File: PIC Strategy 2002



**TUVALU GOVERNMENT
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, ENERGY
& ENVIRONMENT**

Postal Address: Private Mail Bag, Vaiaku, Funaifiti Atoll, Tuvalu
Tel: (688) 20 827. Fax: (688) 20 826

Our ref: 0501/11

Date: 15th January, 2002.

Mr. Rajendra Shande
Chief Energy and OzonAction
Division of Technology, Industry and Economics
Tour Maribeau
39-43 Quai Andre Citroen
75739 Paris Cedex 15
France.

Fax: (33. 1) 44. 37. 14. 74

Dear Rajendra Shende;

UNEP DTIE	
Mail <input type="checkbox"/>	Fax <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rec'd	Courier <input type="checkbox"/>
	Pouch <input type="checkbox"/>
	E-Mail <input type="checkbox"/>
17 JAN. 2002	
Registry N°	1263 by P.S.
To:	ARS
CC:	SR
	Missing pages Req'd <input type="checkbox"/>

Final Draft for Tuvalu National Compliance Action Plan to Phase-out ODS.

I am pleased to inform that the Government of Tuvalu officially endorses and approves the attached NCAP and wants to take part in the Pacific Regional Strategy.

Our Government has requested assistance from the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for assistance with the formulation and submission of the National Compliance Action Plan (NCAP) for RMI and of the Pacific Regional Strategy.

Best wishes for the New Year.

Elisala Pita

Elisala Pita
Secretary for Natural Resources, Energy and Environment.

E. Tonga

23/01/2002 08:22 64-4-3801148
14/12/2001 15:18 676-25051

IAIN MCGLINCHY
JK SF HIBBERD

PAGE 03
PAGE 01



KINGDOM OF TONGA

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

Address: P.O. Box 917
Nuku'alofa
TONGA

Telephone: (676) 25-050
Fax: (676) 25-051

To: Raj Shende

Fax: 33-1-44371474

From: Uilou F. Samani, Director of Environment

Subject: Tonga's National Compliance Action Plan (NCAP) for the Phasing Out of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS).

Date: 14 December 2001

Dear Rajendra Shende,

The Kingdom of Tonga's Department of Environment (DoE) officially endorses and approves Tonga's National Compliance Action Plan (NCAP) for the Phasing Out of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS's). The Tongan Government has requested assistance from the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for the formulation and submission of the National Compliance Action Plan (NCAP) for Tonga and of the Pacific Regional Strategy.

SPREP's Regional Consultant, Mr. Iain McGlinchy has collaborated closely with the DoE in preparing the NCAP and I am extremely grateful for his contributions and technical assistance at all stages of the process. I would also like to acknowledge my support for the Pacific Regional Strategy and I'm optimistic of its effectiveness in contributing to a significant reduction and eventual elimination of ozone depleting substances.

I look forward to future correspondences with SPREP, UNEP, and the international community regarding coordination of the programs and activities of the NCAP.

Sincerely,

Uilou F. Samani (Director of



cc: Iain McGlinchy Private Consultant fax:+6443801148
Tuioti Sakaria Yaimave SPREP, fax:+68520231

F. Kiribati

IT81/2002 09:22 64-4-3801148
22/01/2002 15:36 FAX 086 25004

IAIN MCGILINCHY

PAGE 02
001



GOVERNMENT OF KIRIBATI
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
P.O BOX 234, BIKENIBEU TARAWA

Telephone Number: (686) 28647, 28211 Fax Number (686) 28334, e-mail: mesd@okd.gov.ki
File ref: ESD: 22/5 Date: 21 January 2002

Rajendra Shende
Chief, Energy and OzonAction
Division of Technology, Industry and Economics
United Nations Environment Programme
Tour Mirabeau, 39-43 Quai Andre Citroen
75739 Paris Cedex 15
FRANCE

Fax: 00 33 1 44371459

Dear Mr. Shende,

FINAL NATIONAL COMPLIANCE ACTION PLAN

Happy New Year!


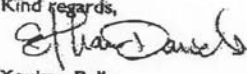
2. I trust your Christmas and New Year celebrations went well. It was good to meet you in Colombo last October during the Pacific Islands Delegations meeting and thank you for your assistance.
3. I write at this time to advise that the Kiribati Government has officially endorsed and approved the attached NCAP and wishes to take part in the Pacific Regional Strategy. The Kiribati Government has requested assistance from the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for assistance with the formulation and submission of the National Compliance Action Plan (NCAP) for Kiribati and of the Pacific Regional Strategy.
4. I trust that the submission meets your deadline and I look forward to hearing from you in the not too distant future and I thank you again for your assistance.

Yours sincerely,

TESSIE ERIA LAMBOURNE
For the Permanent Secretary

4-380 r1/02
Cc: Mr Iain McGlinchy, (+64 29-247-9967)
: Solania, SPREP

G. Palau

 <p>Office of Environmental Response and Coordination Republic of Palau</p>		
<p>FAX TRANSMITTAL FORM</p>		
<p>Office of Climate Change Bio-Diversity Desertification (land degradation) Ozone Depletion International Waters Programme and Other Environmental Initiatives <i>Operational Focal Point</i> Global Environment Facility (GEF) Clearing House Mechanism (CHM)</p> <p>P.O. Box 7086 Koror, PW 96940 Republic of Palau</p> <p>Phone (480) 488-6950/52/53/55 Ext. 249 or 250</p> <p>Fax (480) 488-8638</p> <p>Email ERIC.Palau@hotmail.com</p>	<p>To: United Nations Environment Programme Div. Of Technology, Industry and Economics</p> <p>Name: Rajendra Shende</p> <p>Org./Dept.: Division of Technology, Industry and Economics.</p> <p>Phone number: 33-1-44371459</p> <p>Fax number: 33-1-44371474</p>	<p>From: Youlsau Bells</p> <p>Phone: +(680) 488-6950/52/53/55 ext. 249 or 250</p> <p>Fax: +(680) 488-8638</p> <p>E-mail: ercpalau@hotmail.com</p> <p>Date sent: January 23, 2002 Number of pages including cover page: 1</p>
<p>Message:</p> <p>Dear Mr. Shende:</p> <p>The Republic of Palau is happy to inform you that it has approved and endorsed its National Compliance Action Plan. Palau also cares to be part of the Pacific Regional Strategy to ensure all Ozone Depleting Substances are phased-out in the Pacific Region by 2010.</p> <p>We look forward to working with the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and Mr. McGlinchy to ensure Palau's NCAP strategy and approach to phase-out ODS is on target.</p> <p>If there are any questions regarding Palau's NCAP, please do not hesitate to contact me.</p> <p>Kind regards,  for Youlsau Bells Environmental Coordinator</p>		

H. Solomon Islands

Subject: FW: Solomons
Importance: High
 -----Original Message-----
From: Kenneth Bulehite [mailto:kenteti@hotmail.com]
Sent: jeudi 24 janvier 2002 02:48
To: iainmcg@xtra.co.nz
Cc: suresh.raj@unep.fr; sakariat@sprep.org.ws
Subject: Re: Solomons Support

Hi Iain,

Yes we will participate with the Regional Strategy.

As discussed over the phone. I have sought the letter of endorsement for strategy in Solomon Islands. I am yet to send it. But please the strategy is endorse so go ahead with the arrangement.

Thank you

Kenneth

From: "Iain McGlinchy"
Reply-To: iainmcg@xtra.co.nz
To: kenneth Bulehite
CC: suresh.raj@unep.fr, tuioti Sakaria Taituave
Subject: Solomons Support
Date: Mon, 21 Jan 2002 17:16:07 +1300

Ken

I urgently need something from the Solomon Islands (an email will do) to say that you want to take part in the regional strategy and that UNEP can submit your NCAP to the ExCom. We must submit the Regional Strategy document today. I've tried ringing you, but I can't get through on the phone.

An official faxed letter is what we need, but if this is not ready, a holding email will do until you can get the letter.

Cheers IAIN

Please note new email address

Iain McGlinchy Work Ph +64 4 380 1147
 50 Wilson St Fax +64 4 380 1148
 Newtown Email iainmcg@xtra.co.nz
 Wellington 6002 Home Ph +64 4 389 5607
 NEW ZEALAND

Mobile phone 025 247 9761
 Mobile phone from outside NZ +64 25 247 9761

That's Iain with two i's folks.

>

24/01/2002

**Regional Strategy to Comply
with the
Montreal Protocol in Pacific Island Countries**

by
UNEP DTIE
in association with
South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP),
Australia and New Zealand

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background

There are fourteen countries in the South Pacific region that are constitutionally able to ratify the Montreal Protocol. The majority of the Pacific Island countries (PICs) have already ratified the Montreal Protocol: Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Kiribati, Republic of the Marshal Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea (PNG), (Western) Samoa, the Solomon Islands, the Kingdom of Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. Only two countries (the Cook Islands and Niue) remain non-Parties and outside the Protocol. Other islands¹ in the region are not independent nations and are not able to ratify the Protocol. They are therefore are not eligible for assistance under the Multilateral Fund.

Of the fourteen countries, only two of the Parties (Fiji and Samoa) have received assistance from the Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol for phase-out activities. Kiribati, PNG, the Solomon Islands and Tuvalu have also received specific assistance from the Multilateral Fund to prepare country programmes.

The PICs are among the least developed countries in the world. They are also among the most isolated countries geographically. Because of the long distances between countries and the small populations, travel costs both within and between countries are very high. Because of their small size and small consumption the PICs risk being overlooked if they were to participate as individual countries. (This potential for being over looked has been clearly demonstrated in past years, when lists of Parties and non-Parties failed to list many of the PICs.)

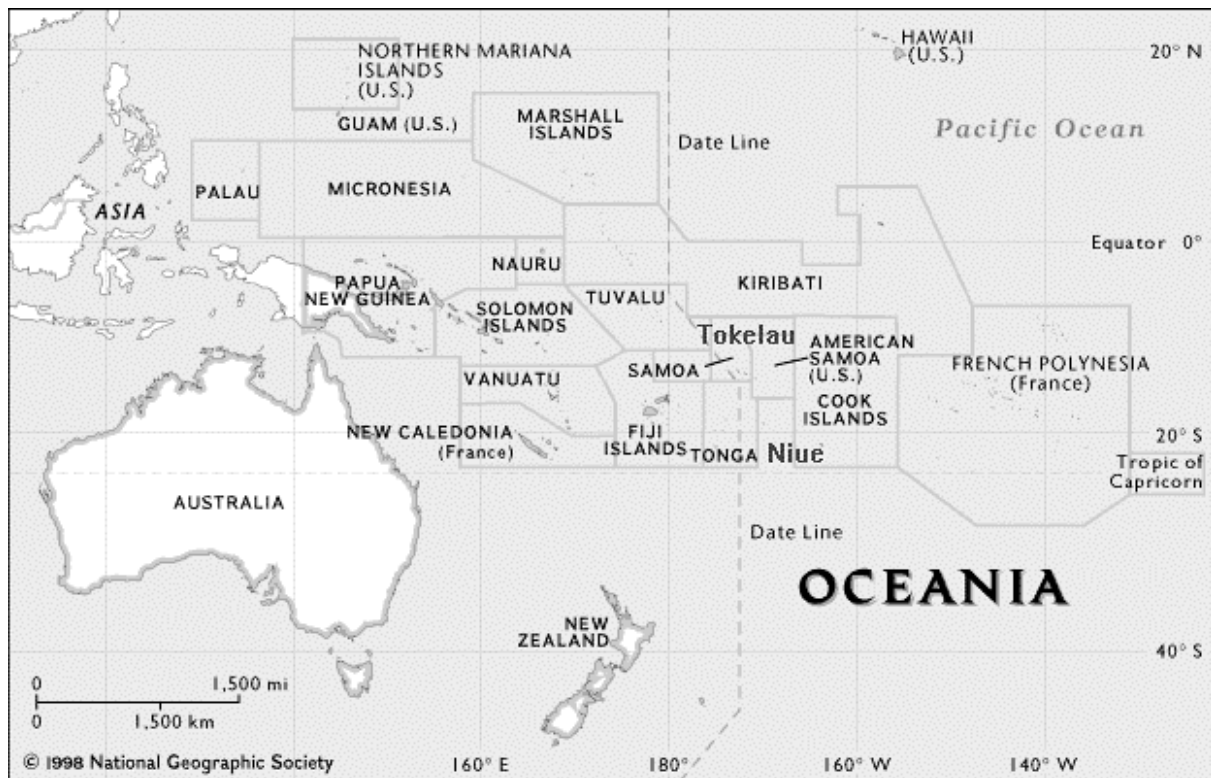
The use of ozone depleting substances (ODSs) controlled by the Montreal Protocol in the Pacific region is limited to chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) and methyl bromide. The first two are used solely for refrigeration and air-conditioning uses. All methyl bromide is used for "Quarantine and Pre-Shipment" (QPS) applications, as defined by the Protocol, except in PNG where there is insufficient information to confirm its uses.

The Montreal Protocol requires developing countries to control the consumption (production + import - export) of CFCs. Developing countries do not have to control the imports of HCFCs until 2015 and all QPS uses of methyl bromide are exempted (provided the country has ratified the 1992 Copenhagen Amendment). Therefore the focus of regional activities in the Pacific will have to ensure the sustainable phase out of CFCs and that there is no "back-sliding" once phase-out has been achieved.

There are no manufacturing facilities and no new installations of refrigeration equipment using CFCs in any of the countries. CFC-12 and to a much smaller extent, CFC-502 are now used exclusively in servicing existing mobile air-conditioners (MACs), (cars, trucks and buses), domestic refrigerators and small commercial refrigeration equipment. In most countries, the servicing of MACs is the largest ongoing use of CFCs.

Map 1 Pacific countries

¹ American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Wallis & Futuna, French Polynesia, Pitcairn, New Caledonia, Tokelau



In those remaining markets where CFCs are still available, prices are reported to be rising sharply. This is because traditional sources of supply: Australia, Japan, New Zealand and the US have stopped production or consumption. In addition to the actions of the developed countries, Fiji has implemented a phase-out of the import of ozone depleting substances into Fiji from 1 January 2000. Because Fiji was the major hub port for CFC supply to the Southern Pacific this policy has had an impact on supply of CFCs to PICs. For most of the PICs, the costs of importing CFCs from non-traditional markets are large.

The most significant threat to the sustainable phase-out of CFCs in the region is the importation of second hand vehicles from Japan and to a lesser extent, South Korea. Because most of the imported vehicles were built before 1995 (the year most car companies converted the air-conditioner units from CFC-12 to the non-ozone depleting HFC-134a) they are still fitted with CFC air-conditioning units when they arrive in the countries. In most countries there is a rising (and often unmet) demand to service these units. This demand creates an ongoing risk of illegal imports which is likely to reverse the present trends .

Some countries, most notably PNG and Palau face additional risks from illegal imports because of their proximity to large developing countries. PNG shares a land border with Indonesia and Palau is only 800km (500 miles) from the Philippines. Additional efforts may be necessary to ensure their ongoing compliance.

Because of the tropical climate and small land masses of the islands, corrosion of steel products including pipe work in refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment is a major problem. Most steel appliances have very short working lives, or require almost continuous maintenance to keep them in working order. Hence the servicing and maintenance training to reduce the use of CFCs assumes a significant importance. (see Annex 4)

Among the environmental issues that are facing PICs, climate change is a life threatening issue due to the consequences of sea level rise. In fact, for some this has become a devastating reality in the short term. Ozone layer protection is relatively lower in the agenda for these countries. In spite of this, PICs have

expressed their solidarity and the commitment to the objectives of the Montreal Protocol through their Declaration in the 13th Meeting of the Parties in Colombo in December 2001 (attached as Annex 1).

Due to, the PIC's geographical isolation, their very small consumption of ODS, the closed supply linkages and the relatively late ratification by many of them, the assistance required for these countries needs to be designed in a different way. It is important to emphasise a regional mechanism to support actions for the accelerated phase out. This is also significant in that it is synchronised with UNEP's reoriented programme. Furthermore, the PICs have a long history of making progress through regional co-operation. Such co-operation is common in the field of the environment through the activities of the regional agency, the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). The Regional Strategy will leverage this existing spirit and the political will of PICs to co-operate.

The Regional Strategy recognises that the costs of developing and implementing regulations and carrying out public awareness programmes are essentially the same in all countries, regardless of actual consumption. Having a small population does not make implementing international agreements any simpler. The proposed level of assistance to individual countries reflects this.

The Strategy also reflects that although supply of CFC has been reduced (due to outside forces), demand may not have decreased at the same time. Technicians must have the necessary skills to use alternative refrigerants and to re-use existing refrigerants to ensure they do not begin to consume CFCs again, should the opportunity arise.

Wherever possible, the Strategy will attempt to improve energy efficiency and thereby contribute to climate change objectives. This will be a particular focus of any training projects for refrigeration technicians.

Although there are fourteen countries in the region, not all will be equally involved in the Regional Strategy. PNG proposes to take part in certain specified activities. Because its consumption is far larger than any other country in the region (See section 2.1.1 below), it has need for more specific activities than other countries. Accordingly, PNG has requested assistance from GTZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit) to help with preparation of a further national strategy document, which will contain specific proposals for national level activities. This will be submitted separately to the ExCom by the end of 2002.

The involvement of each of the fourteen countries in the Regional Strategy is discussed in more detail in Annex 5. The Annex also includes copies of the National Compliance Action Plans (NCAP) for the eight core countries.

The level of assistance required for the PICs countries to enable them to comply with the Montreal Protocol therefore needs to be considered in the context of these dimensions and needs a departure from the usual considerations.

1.1 Status

As noted, twelve of the fourteen PICs have ratified the Montreal Protocol. All of the PICs are classified as operating under article 5.1 of the Montreal Protocol and are eligible for assistance under the Montreal Protocol's Multilateral Fund.

None of the fourteen countries produces CFCs and all consumption is by way of imports.

As far as can be determined all countries in the region except PNG (Ref. ExCom Doc 34/16), are in full compliance with the Montreal Protocol's obligations to reduce consumption, although some have not reported all of their required data. The absence of data reporting is being rectified with submission of data contained in the individual country National Compliance Action Plans (NCAPs).

Table 1.1 Status of Ratification as at 18 January 2001

Country	Vienna Convention (1985)	Montreal Protocol (1987)	London Amendment (1990)	Copenhagen Amendment (1992)	Montreal Amendment (1997)	Beijing Amendment (1999)
Cook Islands						
Fiji	23 Oct 1989	23 Oct 1989	9 Dec 1994	17 May 2000		
FSM	3 Aug 1994	6 Sep 1995	27 Dec 2001	27 Dec 2001	27 Dec 2001	27 Dec 2001
Kiribati	7 Jan 1993	7 Jan 1993				
Nauru	12 Nov 2001	12 Nov 01				
Niue						
Palau	29 May 2001	29 May 2001	29 May 2001	29 May 2001	29 May 2001	29 May 2001
PNG	27 Oct 1992	27 Oct 1992	4 May 1993			
Marshall Islands	11 Mar 1993	11 Mar 1993	11 Mar 1993	24 May 1993		
Samoa	21 Dec 1992	21 Dec 1992	4 Oct 2001	4 Oct 2001	4 Oct 2001	4 Oct 2001
Solomon Is	17 Jun 1993	17 Jun 1993	17 Aug 1999	17 Aug 1999		
Tonga	29 Jul 1998	29 Jul 1998				
Tuvalu	15 Jul 1993	15 Jul 1993	21 Aug 2000	21 Aug 2000		
Vanuatu	21 Nov 1994	21 Nov 1994	21 Nov 1994	21 Nov 1994		

1.2 Purpose

The eight core countries involved in the Pacific Regional Strategy are The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Palau, the Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

The objectives of the Pacific Regional Strategy are to

- 1) Assist with an accelerated and sustained CFC phase out in the Region (including a complete CFC phase out in eight of the fourteen PICs by end 2005);
- 2) Ensure complete phase out of all other ODS consumption except for HCFCs and methyl bromide used for "quarantine and pre-shipment (QPS) applications" by 2005; and
- 3) Achieve this in the most cost-effective manner.

To achieve these objectives, the Regional Strategy will provide:

- Direct support for the national actions to assist with the monitoring of accelerated phase out;
- Regional facilitation through SPREP for policy setting, training and public awareness;
- Active collaboration with bilateral donors i.e. Australia, New Zealand and Germany (limited to PNG);
- An overall advisory role by UNEP DTIE through their re-oriented compliance assistance programme monitored through Regional Office of Asia and the Pacific

As noted in section 1.1, the involvement of PNG will be supplemented by GTZ through a separate strategy document that will be submitted to ExCom by the end of 2002. Fiji and Samoa will be involved in activities that will enable these A5 regional leaders to provide south-south co-operation to their neighbours. The involvement of Nauru will be contingent upon Nauru's greater practical engagement. The involvement of the Cook Islands and Niue will be contingent upon their ratification or the New Zealand Government's provision of non-MP funding. Annex 5 contains a more detailed discussion of the status of involvement of each country.

The involvement of the countries in the components of the Regional Strategy is summarised in table 3.6 below.

The achievement of objectives of the Regional Strategy will depend upon receipt of assistance from the Multilateral Fund and assumes that no strategic retrofits are required in any of the countries to complete the phase out.

1.3 Assistance received

1.3.1 Regional activities

The following preparatory activities have been undertaken in PICs since 1998 with support from UNEP, Australia and New Zealand. SPREP though a MOU with UNEP has facilitated completion of these activities:

- A workshop was held in Apia, Samoa, in December 1998, to introduce countries to the Montreal Protocol and to seek feedback on how best to provide assistance
- Since early 1999 a consultant under contract to UNEP and SPREP has carried out visits to the PICs involved in the Regional Strategy. By October 2001, the regional consultant had visited all of the PICs except Nauru, which has not responded to offers of assistance and PNG, which plans to work with GTZ.
- In June 1999, representatives from the PICs attended a meeting in the margins of the OEWG in Geneva for a discussion on the regional programme.
- In late 1999 the regional consultant visited the non-Party countries of the Cook Islands and Niue with the assistance of the New Zealand Government.
- In June 2000, UNEP and SPREP established a co-operation agreement to provide support for the preparation and implementation of NCAPs and development of the Regional Strategy to phase out ODS in the PICs under the Multilateral Fund.
- In April 2001 a further workshop was held in Apia, Samoa to discuss the status of the PICs and the assistance available to complete the NCAPs.
- In October 2001 a workshop was held in the margins of the 13th Meeting of the Parties in Sri Lanka that discussed and endorsed the Regional Strategy approach to CFC phase-out in the PICs.

1.3.2 Assistance to countries

To date only Fiji, PNG and Samoa have received assistance to establish National Ozone Units (NOU) and only Fiji and Samoa have carried out projects to phase-out ODS. Kiribati, the Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu have received financial assistance, under an MOU with UNEP to help prepare their NCAP.

Table 1.2 Assistance to countries

Country	Activity Assisted
Fiji	Country programme preparation
Fiji	Assistance for formulation of refrigeration management plan
Fiji	Implementation of the RMP: Train the trainer programme for refrigeration service technicians
Fiji	Implementation of the RMP: Training of custom officers, ODS inspectorate and NOU staff
Fiji	Implementation of the RMP: National programme for recovery and recycling of refrigerants
Fiji	Institutional strengthening
Fiji	Renewal of institutional strengthening (Phase II)
Kiribati	Country programme preparation
Marshall Islands	Country programme preparation
Papua New Guinea	Country programme preparation
Papua New Guinea	Creation of an Ozone Unit
Samoa	Country programme preparation
Samoa	Assistance for formulation of refrigeration management plan
Samoa	Implementation of the RMP: Training of customs officials and NOU staff
Samoa	Implementation of the RMP: Training of refrigeration service technicians
Samoa	Establishment of the National Ozone Committee
Solomon Islands	Country programme preparation
Tuvalu	Country programme preparation
Vanuatu	Country programme preparation

2. CURRENT SITUATION

2.1 *Current and forecast consumption of ODSs*

2.1.1 Current CFC Consumption

According to information collected during the preparation of this strategy and presented in the individual NCAPs, five countries have zero known CFC consumption in 2000. Of those who continue to import CFCs, four countries reported consumption of less than 1 tonne of CFCs in 2000 and only three countries, have consumption greater than one tonne of CFC. Fiji once consumed over 50 tonnes of CFCs per year, but phased out CFC consumption in 2000.

The total CFC consumption for the whole region in 2000 was approximately 51 ODP tonnes of CFC, almost all of which was CFC-12.

Table 2.1 Consumption of CFCs in PICs (ODP Tonnes)

	Base Year Consumption	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
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Cook Is ^{1 2}	1.72	2.3	1.7	1.2	0.5	0	0
Fiji	33.40	59.8	26.7	13.7	13.1	9.38	0
FSM	1.22	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.2	1
Kiribati	0.70	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0
Marshall Islands	1.16	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.5
Nauru							
Niue ^{1 2}	0.05	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0
Palau	1.46	1.7	1.1	2.1	2.1	0.4	0.6
PNG	36.2	9.7	62.6	36.4	45.2	68.1	47.9
Samoa	4.50	4.43	4.5	4.5	2.6	4.8	0.64
Solomon Islands	2.12	2.3	2.1	2.4	0.8	6.2	0 ²
Tonga	1.44	2.3	1.1	1.7	2.0	0.4	0
Tuvalu	0.33	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0 ²
Vanuatu ²	1.21	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	No data
Total	85.5	87.5	103.9	65.5	69.0	92.5	50.6

Note: Blank cells indicate no data

¹ Non-Party

² Data is from Consultant's report, presentations at 2001 Montreal Protocol workshop in Apia, Samoa and discussions with Regional Consultant. Data may not have been transmitted to Ozone Secretariat or may have been updated.

As noted elsewhere, all CFC consumption is now for servicing of existing refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment. Most CFC-12 (70-90% of consumption) is used for servicing of CFC-air conditioning in vehicles. A smaller amount of CFC-12 and all CFC-502 is used to service commercial refrigeration equipment. The remainder is used to service domestic refrigeration equipment.

2.1.2 Forecast CFC Consumption

The traditional sources of CFC supply: Australia, Fiji, NZ, Japan and the US have all reduced the amount of CFCs available for export.

While consumption remains uncontrolled by national legislation there remains the possibility of one off imports equivalent to several years consumption being imported to replenish current supplies. Such large shipments have occurred in the past. The most recent example of this occurred in the Solomon Islands where the local ODS importer made a one off shipment of CFC-12 from India equivalent to several years consumption at previous levels.

There are also significant risks to future compliance from the potential rise in demand for CFCs to service mobile air-conditioners (MACs) in second hand vehicles imported from Japan and South Korea.

Some countries, especially those in Micronesia (FSM, Palau and Marshall Islands) have more extensive trade with South East Asia than others in the Southern Pacific. Importers may begin to import from non-traditional sources if demand continues.

Also as noted, PNG and Palau face particular risks from smuggled CFCs because of their proximity to large developing countries (Indonesia and the Philippines respectively) with relatively large ongoing supplies of CFCs.

2.1.3 HCFC Consumption

Historical records of HCFC consumption in the PICs are poor. Because many PICs only ratified the 1990 London Amendment and 1992 Copenhagen Amendments very recently there has been no obligation to collect or report data. HCFC consumption in general and HCFC-22 in particular is reported to be rising, and has been since the early 1990s when companies began switching away from CFCs for use in commercial refrigeration. In PICs with international fishing fleets or which service these, HCFC consumption can be many times larger than CFC consumption as virtually all ocean going fishing vessels in the region use HCFC-22 as the refrigerant.

Table 2.2 HCFC Consumption data (Metric tonnes of HCFC-22)

Country	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Cook Is ^{1 2 3}	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00		
Fiji	20.00	27.27	0.00	43.64	18.40	28.51 ³
FSM				5.29	4.72	5.23
Kiribati ³	0.48	0.33	0.29	0.43	0.56	0.54
Marshall Islands	1.08	1.31	1.31	1.33	2.34	2.39
Nauru						
Niue ^{1 2 3}	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.10		
Palau				1.42	2.07	1.28
PNG ³	43.60	30.91	47.27	87.27		70.51
Samoa ³				2.43	4.00	0.36
Solomon Islands	5.45	3.64	1.82	5.45		
Tonga			0.23	2.51	1.00	1.31
Tuvalu			0.23	0.23	0.20	0.28
Vanuatu ²	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.80	1.00	

Note: Blank cells indicate no data

¹ Non-Party

² Data is from Consultant's report.

³ Includes data presented at Montreal Protocol workshop in Apia, Samoa in April 2001 that may not have been transmitted to Ozone Secretariat or may have been updated since.

Because Article 5 countries are not required to control HCFC imports until 2015, the Regional Strategy only addresses HCFC consumption to assist with data reporting obligations.

2.1.4 Halon Consumption

None of the PICs currently has the ability to service halon fire extinguishers in their countries although some may have had facilities in the past. All imports of halons since the mid-90s were in manufactured halon fire extinguishers. Accordingly, consumption of bulk halons is zero in all countries. Where companies require servicing of extinguishers these are usually sent to other larger countries, particularly Australia or the US for servicing. The Solomon Islands is reported to have had a halon-filling rig in the past, but this has not operated since 1995. PNG also reported consumption of bulk halons in 1994, but has not reported any consumption since then. The Regional Strategy will ensure that halon consumption is prohibited in all countries. No actions are recommended or required in the Regional Strategy for addressing halon consumption

2.1.5 Methyl bromide consumption

There is no known use of methyl bromide for soil fumigation in the Pacific, although there is insufficient data from PNG to confirm this.

Most methyl bromide in the Pacific is imported from Australia, and to a lesser extent New Zealand. A small amount is imported from the US.

The Montreal Protocol allows countries to continue to use methyl bromide for QPS applications, provided the country is Party to the 1992 Copenhagen Amendment.

At least six of the PICs use methyl bromide for Quarantine and Pre-Shipment (QPS) fumigation of goods prior to export, and in some cases, for inward goods as well. Some, such as Kiribati, Tuvalu and the Cook Islands may have used methyl bromide for fumigation in the past, but do not have working fumigation facilities at present and have not imported any methyl bromide in recent years. Because all identified methyl bromide use is for QPS applications, it is exempted from controls under the Montreal Protocol and countries require no further action, other than to report quantities consumed.

PNG is reported to have used a small quantity of methyl bromide for fumigation of grain storage facilities. There is no information on the quantity used or whether the use constituted a QPS use under the Montreal Protocol. This possible non-QPS use will be addressed by the separate PNG Government/GTZ study.

Table 2.3 Consumption of methyl bromide in PICs

Country	Party to the 1992 Copenhagen Amendment?	Consumption in 2000 (metric tonnes)
Fiji	May 2000	6.7 ¹
FSM	November 2001	No data ²
PNG	Not Party to Amendment	0.3
Samoa	October 2001	0.1
Solomon Islands	August 1999	0.609kg (1999)
Tonga	Not Party to Amendment	0.7 tonnes

Note: ¹Data is estimate only and has not been transmitted to Ozone Secretariat

²No official data available. Given as “100 kg per year” in consultant’s report.

No activities are recommended or required under the Regional Strategy to phase out methyl bromide consumption for non-QPS uses. Consumption of methyl bromide for all non-QPS uses will be banned by national legislation as soon as this is developed.

2.1.6 Consumption of other ODS

There is no reported use or consumption of any other ODS, i.e. methyl chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, “other CFCs” and HBFCs anywhere in the Pacific. It is extremely unlikely that anyone would wish to import or use any of these substances in the Pacific, as there are no facilities able to use them. The Regional Strategy does not address the consumption of the other ODS, except to recommend all countries ban the import of these substances to ensure they remain in compliance.

No activities are recommended or required under the Regional Strategy to phase out other ODS uses. Consumption of all other substances uses will be banned by national legislation as soon as this is developed.

2.2 Industry structure

Surveys conducted show that all CFC consumption in the Pacific is for servicing of existing refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment. There are no manufacturing facilities using CFCs to manufacture plastic foam or refrigeration equipment. There is no known use of ODS solvents either.

2.2.1 Importers

Historically, countries in the Southern Pacific (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Niue, Solomon Islands, PNG, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Samoa) imported CFCs from New Zealand and Australia, while those in the Micronesia in the Northern Pacific (FSM, Palau and Marshall Islands) imported CFCs from the US, and to a lesser extent, from Japan. There is no information on ODS supplies in Nauru, but it is assumed that, because of their location, they primarily traded with Australia and Fiji. Because of its colonial links to France, Vanuatu was unusual in importing most of its CFCs from Europe. This supply was reported to have stopped in 2000, but there is no official data to confirm this.

After New Zealand and Australia phased-out their domestic consumption of CFCs, most countries in the Southern Pacific began importing CFCs from Fiji, which is the main hub port for the Southern Pacific. The notable exceptions to this were the Cook Islands and Niue which essentially phased-out CFC consumption shortly after New Zealand. Trading routes did not allow them access to the Fijian suppliers of CFCs at a reasonable cost.

There is very little trade among the islands of the Southern Pacific, other than with Fiji. This is because most shipping routes are directly from Australia, Fiji or New Zealand, so high freight costs discourage inter-island trade. There is record of CFCs being traded between PNG and the Solomon Islands and also between the Solomon Islands and Samoa.

In Micronesia, imports of CFCs have, until recently (early 2001), continued to primarily come from the mainland US, with other supplies coming from Guam and Hawaii. It was reported that since early 2001 it has become more difficult to export CFCs from the US and importers are either ceasing import of CFCs or looking to Asia for additional supplies. Those who continue to import CFCs, do so mainly from Singapore, while a few have imported small quantities, especially of the disposable one pound (500gm) cans, directly from China.

Most islands have one or more major importer of refrigerant gas that often import for their own use, but also sell to local customers. In the very small islands (e.g. Cook Islands, Niue, Kiribati and Tuvalu) individual service workshops tend to order refrigerants on an “as needed” basis from other countries, most notably from Fiji or New Zealand.

2.2.2 Users of Refrigeration and Air Conditioning

There is no known use of CFCs for manufacturing or assembly of new equipment in any country. In all islands, where CFCs are still available, the service of mobile air-conditioners (MACs) is the largest remaining use of CFCs. Servicing of MACs makes up 70 – 90% of ongoing use. This is followed by use in servicing commercial refrigeration equipment with the smallest use in servicing domestic refrigeration. It is clear that assistance to reduce use of CFCs in servicing MACs will be a focus for any assistance in the PICs.

2.3 Institutional and policy framework

2.3.1 Regional Organisations

There are a number of regional bodies that may have a role in implementing the Montreal Protocol in the Pacific. The most important for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol is the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

- **The South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)**

SPREP is based in Apia Samoa. UNEP played a major role in the establishment of SPREP as part of its Regional Seas Programme. Since then its mandate has widened. SPREP's mission is now to:

- To promote co-operation in the Pacific islands region.
- To provide assistance in order to protect and improve the environment, and
- to ensure sustainable development for present and future generations.

SPREP, under an MOU with UNEP, has carried out preparatory activities including assistance with the development of the individual NCAPs and development of regional strategy, with financial assistance from Multilateral Fund and New Zealand.

Because resources in the small islands are concentrated on the climate change issue, the Montreal Protocol and climate change activities should be co-ordinated at a regional level. SPREP, which is involved in a number of regional initiatives, will facilitate this.

In addition to SPREP there are several other regional bodies that may have a role in implementing the Montreal Protocol.

- **The Secretariat for the Pacific Community (SPC)**

The Secretariat for the Pacific Community (SPC) is a Pacific Island development organisation with a mandate as a technical advisory, training and research organisation. The SPC's Plant Protection programme has had an important role in encouraging countries to ratify the 1992 Copenhagen Amendment to ensure they have ongoing supplies of methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment applications.

- **The Oceania Customs Organisation (OCO)**

The Oceania Customs Organisation (OCO) is a regional body established in 1998 representing Customs agencies in 23 countries and territories in the Pacific region. Its headquarters are in Brisbane, Australia. The OCO has a range of functions, including promotion of training of Customs officers. The OCO has indicated willingness to work with SPREP and other agencies to help co-ordinate provision of training to Customs Officers in the region.

- **The South Pacific Forum (SPF)**

The South Pacific Forum (SPF) represents Heads of Government of all the independent and self-governing Pacific Island countries, Australia and New Zealand. Its primary focus is on areas of political and economic co-operation. The Forum has not dealt with the Montreal Protocol, but may be involved in the future in encouraging implementation.

2.3.2 Existing Regional Trade and Environmental Agreements

There are no regional trade or environmental agreements with obvious application to the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. While regional agreements do exist in areas such as hazardous wastes, implementation is still carried out at a national level, usually with the assistance of SPREP.

2.3.3 National Policy and Regulatory regimes

Of the fourteen PICs, only Fiji has implemented comprehensive regulations to control the import of ODS. Samoa is in the process of developing controls as part of its RMP, but this has not been completed. None of the other countries have any legislation in place. The Solomon Island NCAP reports that their government began to implement controls on the import of ODS in 2000, but this process has been disrupted due to civil unrest.

Fiji

Fiji has two primary controls on ODS. The Ozone Depleting Substances Act 1998, and the Ozone Depleting Substances Regulation 2000. These provide comprehensive controls on the import, export and use of all ODS in Fiji. The most important control, especially for neighbouring countries are the prohibitions on the import and export of all ODS except HCFCs and methyl bromide from (or before in some cases) 1 January 2000.

The Act makes it illegal to sell, store, process or purchase for resale any controlled substance in any premises or facility in Fiji and bans the import of any controlled substances or any apparatus or equipment, which contains a controlled substance other than HCFCs or methyl bromide.

No one can undertake any activity in Fiji related to controlled substances unless they have a license from the Department of the Environment and conform to certain conditions under the Act.

Samoa

Samoa does not currently have legislation to control ODS. Draft regulations have been prepared that will be implemented under the Lands, Surveys and Environment Act 1989. The NOU, together with National Ozone Committee have prepared the first draft of the "Ozone Layer Protection Regulation" and this draft was submitted to the Minister and the Director of Lands, Surveys and Environment for their comments in late 2001. The draft regulation includes:

- Ban on import, export or sale of any automotive air conditioner.
- Ban on import or export of any air conditioner, air condition unit, refrigerator or refrigeration unit, including compressor that contains or uses CFC.
- Reduction on import duties for recovery and recycle units for the recovery, recycle and reuse.
- Ban on import of any system that contains a CFC.
- Ban on the purchase of CFCs to individuals not accredited.

Once it is finalised, the NOU will submit the regulation to the Cabinet for approval before its enforcement.

Before implementing a total ban on ODS, importers will be required to obtain permits or licenses to bring in ODSs into Samoa by following the procedures in the proposed import licensing system. This licensing system will be formulated once Cabinet approves the regulation.

Solomon Islands

In 1998, the Solomon Islands National Parliament passed an Environment Bill, which encouraged the country to “comply and give effect to the regional and international conventions and obligations relating to environment.”

To effectively control and monitor the imports and exports of the ozone deplete substances, the government was in the process of amending the Custom and Excise Act to include the ozone deplete substances as restricted and prohibited imports and exports. However, this process was not completed due to civil unrest (see Annex 5).

3. IMPLEMENTING PHASE OUT

3.1 *Commitment to the Regional Strategy*

National Compliance Action Plans (NCAPs) have been developed by eight countries. All but two of the NCAPs have been completed and endorsed by senior government officials in the relevant countries. It is expected that the two remaining Governments (FSM and Vanuatu) will also complete development of their NCAPs and formally endorse the Regional Strategy in the near future. The attached NCAPs (Annex 5) are the core basis from which the Regional Strategy is developed. This Strategy has been discussed with the government of PICs and they have also endorsed it in their letters submitting their NCAPs.

Copies of the letters of endorsement by the Governments are also attached in Annex 5.

3.2 *National level activities*

3.2.1 National Compliance Centres

It is proposed that all countries that have not received assistance to date be provided with financial support for a part time “National Compliance Centre” (NCC) in their countries. This assistance will be for three years at a rate equivalent to 37% of a full time position for three years at normal costs for a Government position in each country (as provided by the national Government and verified by SPREP). All of the National Government have agreed to provide in-kind support in the form of office space and some office equipment.

The figure of 37% of a full time position is derived from the assumption that the bulk of the tasks for the NCC will fall in the first year. It is assumed that for the first year the position would be funded at 70% of full time and for the following two years it would be funded at 20% of fulltime. The actual allocation of hours will be at the discretion of the national Governments within the overall total allocated.

This support would be provided to the following countries:

Table 3.1 Costs for National Compliance Centres for three years (US\$)

	Cost for one full time position at standard national rates ¹ .	Costs for one year at 70% of full time position	Cost for two years at 20% of full time position	Total for country over three years.
FSM ²	\$ 20,000	\$14,000	\$8,000	\$22,000
Kiribati	\$ 10,000	\$7,000	\$4,000	\$11,000
Palau	\$ 20,000	\$14,000	\$8,000	\$22,000
Marshall Islands	\$ 20,000	\$14,000	\$8,000	\$22,000

Solomon Islands	\$7,500	\$5,250	\$3,000	\$8,250
Tonga	\$7,000	\$4,900	\$2,800	\$7,700
Tuvalu	\$5,000	\$3,500	\$2,000	\$5,500
Vanuatu ²	\$7,500	\$5,250	\$3,000	\$8,250
Total		\$67,900	\$ 38,800	\$106,700

¹ Estimates provided by national governments

² Estimate provided by SPREP. Final estimate awaited from national government.

Three countries, i.e. Fiji, PNG and Samoa are ahead in getting national support and three are not Parties or have not requested assistance at this time.

The NCC will carry out national activities related to the compliance with the Montreal Protocol that are set out in the individual NCAPs in Annex 5. In particular the NCC will be responsible for development and implementation of national regulations to control consumption of ODS in the country. This task is expected to occupy most of the NCC's time for the first year.

Each NCC will:

- Develop and implement national regulations to control consumption of ODS and ODS containing goods in accordance with approved NCAPs.
- Allocate import licences in accordance with NCAP and national regulations where required.
- Hold meetings of national ozone committees to ensure co-operation and compliance at a national level.
- Undertake awareness raising activities.
- Maintain close co-operation and communications with UNEP, SPREP and any bilateral donors.
- Co-ordinate the provision of training programmes for refrigeration technicians and customs officers with UNEP, SPREP and training provider.
- Collect and report data on consumption to Ozone Secretariat and Multilateral Fund as required.
- Provide financial reports to Multilateral Fund as required.
- Provide quarterly reports to SPREP on progress with implementation of NCAPs.
- Implement licensing and accreditation schemes if required under individual NCAPs.
- Participate in any regional meetings to share information on implementation of Montreal Protocol and in any regional electronic information exchange forms.
- Participate in international meetings, such as Open Ended Working Group (OEWG) meetings and Montreal Protocol Meeting of the Parties where existing funding allows.
- Assist consultants from SPREP or other agencies when visiting country.

In addition to the funds for the above tasks, funds are requested for other costs associated with establishing and operating the office. These include an amount for purchase of necessary office equipment, such as computers and software, communications and a small national allowance for public awareness activities. The amount for public awareness is intended to pay for in-country costs, such as advertising and is in addition to the separate amount requested below for printing and translation costs.

Table 3.2 Other national support costs (US\$)

	Support for operation of NCC (communication, computer software etc)	Public awareness, information dissemination and monitoring for three years	Total funds for three years
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	For three years		
FSM	\$5,500	\$ 6,500	\$12,000
Kiribati	\$5,500	\$ 6,500	\$12,000
Palau	\$5,500	\$ 6,500	\$12,000
Marshall Islands	\$5,500	\$ 6,500	\$12,000
Solomon Islands	\$5,500	\$ 6,500	\$12,000
Tonga	\$5,500	\$ 6,500	\$12,000
Tuvalu	\$5,500	\$ 6,500	\$12,000
Vanuatu	\$5,500	\$ 6,500	\$12,000
Total	\$44,000	\$ 52,000	\$96,000

Activity	Budget
Assistance to eight countries for part time position in “National Compliance Centre”	US\$106,700
Assistance to eight countries for support for operation of NCC (e.g. communications, public awareness and monitoring activities)	US\$96,000
TOTAL	US\$202,7000

3.2.2 Training of Trainers/Technicians in Good Practices of Refrigeration

All of the NCAPs have identified the need to train workers in the refrigeration sector to ensure they have the skills to manage the phase-out of CFC refrigerants. The skills required include the knowledge of how to keep existing equipment functioning by reducing leakage through better maintenance, retrofitting existing equipment to utilise low or non-ozone depleting refrigerants and the use of recovery and recycling equipment, especially for mobile air-conditioners.

This training has a high priority in the strategy because of the current largely un-met demand for CFCs to service the mobile air-conditioners (MACs) in the imported second hand vehicles. As noted, this trade poses a great risk to all countries’ ongoing compliance. It is therefore important that service technicians have the skills to service CFC-MACs either by reusing the CFCs in the vehicles through the use of recovery and recycling equipment, or to service them without CFCs, by retrofitting them to alternatives.

In the commercial refrigeration sector, selection of inappropriate refrigerants and poor maintenance may increase energy assumption in resulting in unnecessary increases in energy demand, contributing to climate change concerns. All training will include advice on improving energy efficiency of equipment.

The Strategy proposes that training will take place in each country in the region. This is because the very high costs of travel between countries make it more costs effective to “send the course to the country” than it does to send the “country to the course”. Any savings in the costs of trainers time by centralising the training are usually quickly off set by higher travel costs if more than one or two persons will travel from the country.

It is proposed that where there is a technical training centre in the country concerned that teaches refrigeration courses, the training will be of the “train the trainers” form. These trainers will continue the training at their colleges after the instructor has left. Where there is no technical training capacity in the country, the training will be held as a one off training course in the country. In both cases the training

course, when it is held, will be open to as many people as possible/practical to ensure maximum benefit from having the trainers in the country.

Annex 3 contains a detailed outline of the proposed training of trainer/technicians in good practices of refrigeration.

Table 3.3 Costs for countries participating in refrigeration sector training (US\$)

	Costs of Training	Recommended number of recovery and recycling machines	Cost of machine (including transport) at US\$4,000 per machine	Total cost for Refrigeration sector training
FSM	\$10,000	4	\$16,000	\$26,000
Kiribati	\$10,000	2	\$8,000	\$18,000
Palau	\$10,000	4	\$16,000	\$26,000
Marshall Islands	\$10,000	5	\$20,000	\$30,000
Solomon Islands	\$10,000	6	\$24,000	\$34,000
Tonga	\$10,000	5	\$20,000	\$30,000
Tuvalu	\$10,000	2	\$8,000	\$18,000
Vanuatu	\$10,000	4	\$16,000	\$26,000
Total	\$80,000		\$128,000	\$208,000

The amount requested includes an allocation US\$10,000 per country to pay for the training provider and the costs of conducting the training in each country. The budget also includes an amount to purchase recovery and recycling equipment and to transport it to the each of the countries. Under the Regional Strategy, each country will be provided with a number of recovery and recycling machines (see Table 3.3 above) for use in the MAC service sector, where recycling is a priority. The number of machines has been calculated based on the historic levels of consumption between 1995 and 2000.

After training has been provided, at least one machine will be used by the training institution for further training courses, where such institutions exist.

Although in developing the budget, individual sums have been allocated for the costs of training against each country involved (Table 3.3), it is intended to pool these funds into one regional training fund, to be administered by SPREP. It is intended that the actual training courses will be provided by an regional industry or educational body. Because of their considerable experience in this area, it is likely that the training organisation will be from Australia. The organisation will link up with the training colleges and institutes identified in each country's NCAP. Because Fiji is a hub airport for many countries it may be cost effective in some instances to hold the training in Fiji, especially where the country concerned does not have its own training facility. Where this is cost effective, Fiji's Institute of Technology, which carried out the refrigeration sector training in Fiji, will also be utilised for regional training of refrigeration technicians.

By contracting one or two agencies to carry out the training in all countries, it is expected that there will be greater opportunities for cost savings and economies of scale.

The training will only take place after CFC prices are favourable, but as noted this is already the case in all countries involved in the Regional Strategy where CFCs are either unavailable, or where prices are reported to be rising sharply.

Training will initially focus on those countries which still have CFC consumption (The Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Palau and the Solomon Islands), but will include technicians from as many countries as possible, with all countries receiving training over the three years.

The New Zealand Government is also being approached to contribute additional funding to follow up on the training workshop held in New Zealand in May 2000. If such funding is provided, it would be from non-Montreal Protocol sources.

Participation of PNG

The Government of PNG has requested it take part in the training under the Regional Strategy on a “train-the-trainers” basis. The funds for carrying out the train-the-trainer activities in PNG are discussed separately under 3.3.5 Technical assistance for other countries. Additional training may be undertaken by GTZ as identified in PNG’s NCAP, which is still being developed. PNG will not be provided with any recovery and recycling equipment under the Regional Strategy.

Activity	Budget
Refrigeration sector training (“Train the trainers/ Technicians”) for eight countries, including provision of recovery and recycling machines	US\$208,000
TOTAL	US\$208,000

3.2.3 Training of Customs Officers

Training for Customs Officers will be an important part of the Regional Strategy. The training will be offered to the nine countries under the RS. (i.e.: FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu)

Some countries, most notably PNG and Palau face particular risks from smuggling because of their proximity to larger developing countries that still have CFC supplies. Others face risks particularly from mislabelled shipments being imported for use in MACs. This training will therefore focus on recognition of CFCs and their alternatives. It will be based on the course and manuals developed by UNEP DTIE. Annex 2 discusses the contents of the proposed Customs training courses in greater detail.

The Oceania Customs Organisation (OCO) has indicated that it will assist to co-ordinate the customs training, allowing co-ordination with other training programs they are already undertaking. The actual training is expected to be provided by the regional consultant under this programme. The regional consultant will also attempt to carry out the training in conjunction with other country visits in order to reduce costs for this training.

Fiji and Samoa have already received Customs training and their officers may be used to train others in the region where this is possible.

In addition to the provision of training in recognition of ODSs, all Customs agencies in the region will receive one or two refrigerant identifiers for testing refrigerants at the ports. The number provided will depend on the number of ports and amount of refrigerants imported.

Table 3.4 Funds requested for country-level assistance for enforcing ODS regulations (including a licensing system), training of customs officers and ODS identification kits (US\$)

FSM ¹	\$ 10,000
Kiribati ¹	\$10,000
Palau	\$8,000
Marshall Islands	\$ 8,000
Solomon Islands	\$ 8,000
Tonga	\$ 8,000
Tuvalu	\$ 8,000
Vanuatu	\$ 8,000
Total	\$ 68,000

¹Additional funds have been allocated because of the very high internal travel costs in these countries.

Participation of PNG

PNG intends to take part in the RS's Customs training and funds have been allocated for this in the separate budget line in section 3.3.5 below.

Activity	Budget
Country-level assistance for enforcing ODS regulations (including a licensing system), training of customs officers and ODS identification kits	US\$68,000
TOTAL	US\$68,000

3.3 Regional level activities

3.3.1 Development of model regulations

The primary task of the NCCs will be to develop and implement appropriate national legislation to ensure that the phase-out of CFCs is sustainable. To assist countries in this, SPREP will oversee the development of model national regulations for all countries. These will be based on models from countries in the region such as Australia and New Zealand and also Fiji, which is the only PIC to implement national controls so far.

Each model will be customised for the country, to take into account the current institutional framework in the countries, including existing organisations (e.g. ministry of environment, customs and trade organisations, national committees), policy (legislation in place, economic incentives) as well as current and forecast consumption. National level workshops will be conducted to assist with implementation of these model regulations in each country.

The model regulations will be provided to all countries in the region, including the non-Parties. However, any assistance to the non-Parties to implement the regulations will either be provided by the New Zealand Government directly, or it will be provided as a bilateral contribution, once they have ratified.

Activity	Budget
Policy assistance and guidance to countries for the development of model ODS regulations and adaptation at the national level	US\$90,000
TOTAL	US\$90,000

3.3.3 Thematic meetings

The Regional Strategy proposes that one meeting be held each year for the three years of the project on a thematic issue (i.e. compliance; monitoring, including custom codes; good practices in refrigeration; and certification and regulations, including public awareness and policy enforcement). These discussions should focus on implementing of strategies and draw on experiences of all countries in the region, including developed countries such as Australia and New Zealand. The meetings will be open to all PICs, including Fiji, Samoa and PNG, in order for the countries to share their common experiences. Assistance for participation by the two non-Parties will be requested from the New Zealand Government.

Where possible, SPREP will take advantage of other regional meetings to hold Montreal Protocol workshops in the margins, especially where the meetings take place at SPREP's Headquarters. This has occurred already on several occasions during preparation of the NCAPs.

The budget for these meetings is US\$50,000 for three meetings over three years.

Activity	Budget
Three thematic meetings to be held over three years at central location in Pacific for twelve countries on issues related to implementation of the Regional Strategy.	US\$50,000
TOTAL	US\$50,000

3.3.4 Technical assistance to countries and regional Implementation

It is clear from the lack of progress in implementing the Montreal Protocol in the region, until SPREP's involvement in 2001, that the countries do not have the capacity to carry out implementation on their own. Past experience has shown that clear regional guidance and oversight is the key to successful implementation of environmental initiatives in the Pacific island countries. The model of regional support proposed for implementing the Montreal Protocol is already being successfully used by SPREP to implement the Climate Change Convention and the Basel Convention on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes in the region.

Under the overall guidance of UNEP DTIE and its Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, SPREP will play a key role in overseeing the implementation of the Regional Strategy and providing the necessary technical assistance. It will provide guidance to the countries for implementation of the national activities and the Regional Strategy, including the regional training for customs officers and refrigeration technicians. SPREP will also and provide policy assistance and co-ordinate regional awareness raising programmes.

SPREP will play the major role in co-ordinating phase out efforts in the region, using local and regional consultants and local staff (Assistant Project Officer (APO)) for 3 years, in order to build local capacity and ownership. This approach has been endorsed by all of the countries involved. Furthermore, this approach is an extension of UNEP's reoriented programme which focuses on achieving and sustaining compliance, promoting greater sense of country ownership, and implementing the agreed Executive Committee framework for strategic planning.

To ensure that the strategy is implemented successfully, SPREP will carry out the actions that are indicated in Sections 3.4 and 3.6. These include:

- Overseeing establishment of National Compliance Centres in eight countries, including development and implementation of contracts with national Governments.
- Disbursing funds to national governments under the strategy and in line with milestones set out in Section 3.6 Monitoring arrangements
- Assisting with communications between countries
- Co-ordinating provision of training for refrigeration technicians/train the trainer.
- Administering fund for subsidy of recovery and recycling equipment
- Organising workshops in margins of other meetings held at SPREP

- Overseeing development of model national regulations and assist with implementation at National level
- Overseeing translation of existing publicity material into Pacific languages and distribute to countries.
- Providing general policy assistance and co-ordinate regional awareness raising programmes.

Table 3.5 Funds requested for technical assistance and regional implementation over three years (US\$)

FSM	\$ 15,000
Kiribati	\$ 15,000
Palau	\$ 15,000
Marshall Islands	\$ 15,000
Solomon Islands	\$ 15,000
Tonga	\$ 15,000
Tuvalu	\$ 15,000
Vanuatu	\$ 15,000
Total	\$ 120,000

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Budget</u>
Technical assistance to the countries and regional implementation including assistance in monitoring the implementation at the regional level	US\$120,000
TOTAL	US\$120,000

3.3.5 Technical assistance for other countries in the region not included in the Regional Strategy

As noted above and shown in table 3.6, the Government of PNG wishes to take part in certain elements of the Regional Strategy, but not all. The cost for these activities has not been included in the budgets. Instead, a separate budget of US\$50,000 is proposed to cover these costs, plus the costs of providing any assistance that Fiji and Samoa may require in implementing their strategies. In addition, they will be utilised to assist Nauru, and, once they ratify, become involved, should the Government wish.

Table 3.6 Participation in Regional Strategy

Country		Regional Strategy Activity			Participation in regional meetings	Public awareness	Customs training	Technicians training	Recovery and recycling subsidy
		Institutional Strengthening	Office set up costs	Communication costs					
FSM		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Kiribati		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Marshall Islands		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Palau		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Solomon Islands		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Tonga		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Tuvalu		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Vanuatu		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Nauru ²	Ratified November 2001	■	■	■	✓	■	■	■	
Niue ³	Not a Party	■	■	■	✓ ⁴	■	■	■	
Cook Islands ⁵	Not a Party	■	■	■	✓ ⁶	■	■	■	
Fiji	National funds already allocated	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	
PNG	National funds already allocated	X	X	X	✓	✓ ⁷	✓ ⁸	✓ ⁹	X ¹⁰
Samoa	National funds already allocated	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	

² Assistance to be discussed with national government. To be funded by a separate bilateral contribution.

³ To be funded as a separate bilateral contribution from New Zealand Government once ratified

⁴ With financial assistance from New Zealand Government until ratification

⁵ To be funded as a separate bilateral contribution from New Zealand Government once ratified

⁶ With financial assistance from New Zealand Government until ratification

^{7 8 9 10} A separate strategy document is being prepared jointly by the Government of PNG and GTZ that will include specific proposals for activities in PNG. These may include additional activities in these areas. Any funding requested for this will be separate from that in the Regional Strategy.

3.4 Implementation Schedule

Table 3.7 Implementation schedule

Activity	2002			2003				2004				2005
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Establish National Compliance Centres within the environment agencies of the individual countries (as set out in individual NCAPs).	X	X										
Develop model regulatory framework for all countries to achieve accelerated phase-out to implement the Montreal Protocol.	X	X										
Collect and report to Ozone Secretariat all outstanding consumption data for all countries for all years.	X		X			X	X			X	X	
Three thematic workshops on implementation of Montreal Protocol over three years.					X				X			X
Implement and monitor training of customs officers to ensure proper control of import and export of ODSs and information collection and submission in all countries				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Implement and monitor training of refrigeration service technicians in good practices of refrigeration to minimise the use of ODSs and mitigate their emissions into the air during the service of refrigerators			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Provide Pacific-relevant materials from UNEP DTIE to countries for public awareness campaign on necessity and means for protection of the Ozone Layer of the Earth		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

3.5 Budget and financial programme

The estimated cost of the projects equals to US\$788,700 of which US\$338,700 is being sought from the Multilateral Fund and AUS\$702,000 (equivalent to US\$450,000 calculated at the fixed exchange rate of 1.56 AUS\$ per US\$ as agreed in Decision 11/6) will be contributed by the Australian Government as a bilateral contribution under the Multilateral Fund. Implementation of the individual NCAPs and of the Pacific Regional Strategy will be dependent on financing by the Multilateral Fund.

In addition to the bilateral contribution of AUS\$702,000 by Australia, the New Zealand Government has indicated it will assist the Cook Islands and Niue once they have ratified. The level of assistance required by the Cook Islands, Nauru and Niue has not been determined and will be the subject of a separate proposal.

The bilateral assistance may also include funds from other, non-Montreal Protocol sources, such as development budgets.

Table 3.8 Summary of costs of projects in Pacific Regional Strategy

Project	Funds Requested from the Multilateral Fund	Agency responsible
1 Establishment of National Compliance Centres (NCCs) in eight countries including office set up costs, communications, local public awareness activities and monitoring activities	US\$202,700	UNEP
2 National training programme for refrigeration service technicians, including R&R equipment in eight countries	US\$208,000	Government of Australia
3 Country-level assistance for enforcing ODS regulations (including a licensing system), training of customs officers and ODS identification kits	US\$68,000	Government of Australia
4 Policy assistance and guidance to countries for the development of model ODS regulations and adaptation at the national level	US\$90,000	UNEP
5 Three thematic meetings on issues related to implementation of the Regional Strategy to be held over three years at central location in Pacific for twelve countries.	US\$50,000	UNEP
6 Technical assistance to the countries including assistance in monitoring the implementation at the regional level	US\$120,000	UNEP
7 Technical assistance for other countries in the sub-region not included under the PIC strategy	US\$50,000	UNEP
Total	<u>US\$ 788,700</u>	

Note: Australia's 2002 Final Business Plan states that Australia will contribute the fixed exchange rate equivalent of US\$450 000 (\$1US = \$1.56 AUS). It is Australia's intention that this money be directed to refrigeration technician training and the "country level enforcement" activities. However, these only total US\$276 000. Australia would like to confirm that its allocation of funds to these line items does not preclude Australia from funding other activities under this project.

Table 3.9 Funds requested from the Multilateral Fund for all activities

Total for all projects	US\$788,700
AUS\$702,000 contributed by Australia as bilateral contribution converted to US\$450,000 calculated at the fixed exchange rate of 1.56 Australian dollars for each US dollar as agreed in Decision XI/6.	US\$450,000
Amount requested from Multilateral Fund	US\$338,700

3.10 Funds Disbursement from the Multilateral Fund to UNEP

2002 (First ExCom of 2002)	60%
2003 (First ExCom of 2003)	40%

3.6 Monitoring arrangements

SPREP, UNEP, and Bilateral Partners will closely monitor the project to ensure that it satisfies the proposed performance indicators.

The Regional Strategy will be implemented through a system of:

- 1) Policy-based actions by the individual Governments
- 2) A locally-managed action plan to phase down imports and implement specific individual phase out activities
- 3) Performance based contracts with SPREP to carry out specified tasks including contracts with national governments to implement NCAPs and provision of refrigeration technician training and Customs officers training.
- 4) Performance based contracts between SPREP and technical consultants and training institutions to carry out specified training of refrigeration technicians and Customs Officers.
- 5) Monitoring through a system of performance based indicators; and
- 6) Measures to ensure compliance with main objectives of the Regional Strategy.

The key approach to implementation and monitoring for the eight core-countries will be through performance-based contracts and performance-based indicators covering policy actions, and management.

The Regional Strategy will be managed locally with UNEP providing overall co-ordination and SPREP and the NCCs working together to develop and implement a series of compliance activities. A detailed description of the responsibilities allocated between SPREP and NCC is given in each NCAP in Annex 5.

The national level funding will be allocated to each country through individual contracts with SPREP. Each country will be accountable directly to SPREP for their national expenditure. In turn SPREP will be accountable to UNEP for the overall costs of assistance to NCCs.

100% of the funds for the national assistance will be disbursed to SPREP. The PICs and SPREP will then agree on individual action programmes for disbursing these funds in each country. Each contract with the national Government will give the performance targets and indicators to be achieved and reported. Because most of the costs for the PICs will fall in the first 12 – 18 months of the project, funds will be disbursed to national governments in three instalments of 60%, 30% and 10% of national budgets (as set out in Table 3.1 and 3.2 of the strategy). Payments of the second and third instalment will be made upon achievement of the performance targets given in Table 3. 9 below, but are intended to fall approximately in the middle of the project and at its completion.

Table 3.11 Proposed disbursement of funds from UNEP to PIC Governments and performance indicators.

Instalment	Expected timing	Percentage of total National funds	Performance indicator
First	Second quarter of 2002	60%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon signing of contract with SPREP
Second	Fourth quarter of 2003	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of national regulations to stage of submission to Cabinet (or equivalent body). • Conducting one or both of refrigeration technicians training and Customs officers training. • Submission of all relevant data to Ozone Secretariat and Multilateral Fund. • Submission of financial reports to SPREP on expenditure of first instalment
Third	Fourth quarter of 2004/first quarter of 2005	10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of national regulations • Conducting both refrigeration technicians training and Customs officers training. • Submission of all relevant data to Ozone Secretariat and Multilateral Fund. • Submission of financial reports to SPREP on expenditure of first instalment

CFC imports and consumption will be zero by the end of 2005 (or earlier) as proposed in the Regional Strategy and in the individual NCAPs. Consumption of ODS in the region will be monitored through receiving the data provided by the national Governments which will then be collated by SPREP. Collection of national data will be the responsibility of the individual NCCs, but the SPREP APO will be responsible for ensuring data is submitted to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariat by due dates. SPREP will ensure the timely submission of annual reports on ODS consumption for the nine countries involved in the Regional Strategy (FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu), as per article 7 of the Montreal Protocol. The APO will also assist with follow up with the remaining countries to ensure correct data is submitted on time.

UNEP will provide oversight for the Regional Strategy through executing an overall performance-based contract with SPREP. The legal agreement/Action Programs will give SPREP the overall co-ordination and management role at a regional level, and describe the responsibilities and operational role of SPREP (and other local entities, including bilateral donors, as may be required) to implement the Regional Strategy. The proposed tasks of SPREP are set out in section 3.3.4 of the Regional Strategy.

Disbursements will be tied to achieving performance indicators.

Table 3.12 Disbursement of funds from UNEP to SPREP for regional activities

Instalment	Expected timing	Percentage of total regional funds	Performance indicator
First	Second quarter	60%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon signing of contract with UNEP

	of 2002		
Second	Fourth quarter of 2003	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signing of contracts with training providers for refrigeration technicians training and Customs officers training. • Conducting at least four refrigeration technicians training and four Customs officers training sessions . • Submission of all relevant data to Ozone Secretariat and Multilateral Fund. • Submission of financial reports to SPREP on expenditure of first instalment • Development and distribution of model regulations • Organisation of workshop to discuss draft regulations • Organisation of at least one thematic meeting on a topic to be agreed with UNEP for all fourteen countries in region (with assistance from bilateral donors as necessary)
Third	Fourth quarter of 2004/first quarter of 2005	10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of national regulations in all countries, with assistance from SPREP • Conducting refrigeration technicians training and Customs officers training in all nine countries. • Submission of all relevant data to Ozone Secretariat and Multilateral Fund. • Submission of financial reports to SPREP on expenditure of second instalment • Organisation of at least two further thematic meeting on topics to be agreed with UNEP for all fourteen countries in region (with assistance from bilateral donors as necessary)

SPREP will be responsible for submission of annual reports on progress of implementation of Regional Strategy by SPREP and submission of reporting under the individual NCAPs by the individual NCCs, as per decision of the 10th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund. The report is to be submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat.

UNEP will monitor overall implementation of the Regional Strategy, primarily through performance indicators in annual progress reports to be submitted by SPREP and NCC.

The final instalment will not be approved until SPREP can confirm:

CFC consumption is zero; the eight core countries are in full compliance with the Regional Strategy; and any audit reports that are due have been submitted.

The agreement between SPREP and UNEP will clearly designate the responsibilities of SPREP and those actions to be delegated to NCC (or any other entity).

Performance based contracts, using agreed performance indicators, will be the key management and operational tools for measuring progress, monitoring, disbursements, determining any corrective actions, and reporting between SPREP/NCC, UNEP and EXCOM.

Annex 1

Declaration by the Pacific Island Countries attending the 13th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

We, the Governments of Fiji, Kiribati, Niue, Papua New Guinea and Samoa, are conscious of the serious threat that ozone-depleting substances present to the environment and to the global population.

We note the valuable progress that has been achieved in addressing ozone-depletion by Parties to the Montreal Protocol regarding substances that deplete the ozone layers.

Pacific Island Countries are among the smallest consumers of ozone depleting substances in the world. These are used in areas that are critical to our economic development which includes fishing, tourism and food storage.

We declare our intention to continue working towards the fulfilment of the goals of the Convention and the Protocol at the national, regional and global level.

We acknowledge the initial assistance provided by the Multilateral Fund, the Government of Australia and the Government of New Zealand through the United Nations Environment Programme Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (UNEP-DTIE) and South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) for the preparation of national compliance action plans (NCAPs).

In this context, we recognise that regional co-operation has been identified as an effective means to complement national programmes in implementing environmental programmes in Pacific Island Countries. Regarding our intention to continue working for its successful fulfilment at the global as well as regional scale, we undertake to work together in the context of a regional strategy for the Pacific region that all Pacific Island Countries shall:

- (a) ratify the Montreal Protocol and its amendments where applicable;
- (b) urgently adopt import and export controls of ozone-depleting substances, particularly for the use of licensing systems and appropriate legislation;
- (c) take all the necessary measures to comply with the plans to reduce and eliminate the consumption and production of ozone-depleting substances;
- (d) ensure effective fulfilment of Article 7 regarding the need to report on the consumption of ozone-depleting substances;
- (e) commit the accelerated phase-out of CFCs, preferably to year 2005.

We request the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to financially support the Pacific Island Countries, taking into account their specific needs to implement national programmes and regional co-operation mechanism to enable them to comply with the Montreal Protocol.

We urge all parties to take account of the unique circumstances of the Pacific Island Countries when they consider the levels of replenishment for the Multilateral Fund during the triennium 2003 to 2005. (UNEP/OzL.Pro.13/10)

Annex 2

Customs training for Pacific Island Countries (PICs)

The main objective of this training programme is to provide the customs, trade and standards officers in nine Pacific Island Countries (PICs) (Kiribati, FSM, Marshall Islands, Palau, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu) with the skills necessary to monitor and control the imports of CFCs and other ODS products / equipment. The detection and prevention of illegal trade is part of this effort. This will be achieved by:

- I. Increasing awareness of ozone depletion issues.
- II. Familiarising customs and enforcement officers with the different types of ODS being used in the sector and for which applications they are used.
- III. Familiarising customs and enforcement officers with the provisions and phase-out schedules of the Montreal Protocol and its amendments.
- IV. Providing officers with an understanding of the national RMP.
- V. Providing an overview on the newly established licensing system for ODS and its implications for customs officers and other stakeholder agencies.
- VI. Presenting the revised customs codes which allow for the identification of ODS and ODS products / equipment.
- VII. Refining and optimising the establishment of the operational details of the monitoring and control system for ODS.
- VIII. Providing an overview of customs regulations and monitoring and control systems for ODS in other countries in the region.
- IX. Training officers of the customs and other relevant agencies on the use of identification equipment for refrigerants.
- X. Designing the concept, agenda, strategy and the time schedule for the training of the remaining customs officers in the country.

1. Expected results

The immediate result will be the availability of trained customs trainers and key stakeholders and the development of a training approach and recommendation for the subsequent Phase II training of customs and enforcement officers in the nine countries.

A Montreal Protocol related training module will be included in the ongoing training programmes for new customs officers and will also be integrated in the refresher courses for experienced officers. Thus the sustainability of the training programme will be ensured.

The long-term result is to enhance awareness of ozone depletion issues among customs authorities and other relevant stakeholders as well as the achievements of the objectives as stated in Section 2.

In addition, synergies for the enforcement of other relevant international environmental agreements such as the Basel Convention, CITES, Rotterdam Convention and the Kyoto Protocol will be created. The success of most international environmental agreements will depend on the continued support of the world's customs authorities and other key stakeholders.

2. Participants

The train-the-trainers workshop is designed for approximately 20 participants. The actual number of participants will vary, depending on the number of Customs officers in the individual countries, and on the number of ports. Participants will also include the main stakeholders involved in the implementation and enforcement of the licensing system who will partly function as local resource persons. These key stakeholders should be drawn from the following participant groups and organisations:

- Customs trainers from the training unit
- Customs officers from various ports of entry and customs sections (computer and data processing unit, document processing unit, administration unit, enforcement officers)
- Enforcement officers from police, coast guard, military
- Ozone officer of the NOU
- Local legal consultant who prepared the “Country Handbook”
- Local refrigeration expert to support practical session
- Private sector representatives including importers, customs brokers, wholesalers
- Bureau of Standards
- Bureau of Statistics
- Pesticides board
- Ministry responsible for agriculture and pesticides
- Government laboratory responsible for chemical analysis
- Ministry responsible for trade and industry issues
- Ministry responsible for financial issues and import duties
- Ministry responsible for environmental protection
- Environmental protection agency
- Ministry responsible for legal affairs and prosecution
- Industry and trade associations
- National committee on climate change and ozone
- Non-governmental organizations
- National training institutes and academies
- National institutes of science and research
- Media and general public (during opening, closing and awareness sessions)
- Any other agencies whose input and involvement will be necessary for the implementation of the licensing system.

3. Methodology

Phase I: Train-the-trainers workshop for customs and other enforcement officers

The train-the-trainers workshop for customs and other enforcement officers in each of the PICs

The design of the programme requires that an ODS import/export licensing system and related ODS regulations are in place before the train-the-trainers workshop starts. The establishment of such licensing system was made mandatory by Decision IX/8 of the Ninth Meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

The preparation of the workshop requires the development of the nine countries Handbook on ODS Legislation and Import / Export Licensing System" by the National Compliance Centre officer and a local

legal consultant. The Country Handbook complements the UNEP training manual "Customs Officer Training on Substances Depleting the Ozone Layer" by providing country-specific information and data.

The project preparation follows a participatory approach and will involve a number of local resource persons. Some case studies on smuggling schemes will be presented to test participants' knowledge of what they had learned throughout the workshop and four small working groups will be created during the break-out session in order to discuss specific topics. Each group will prepare a reports with their findings and recommendations.

During group discussions, the participants will plan Phase II and III of the training programme and prepare detailed recommendations, a tentative concept note, agenda and implementation schedule.

A practical hands-on session is included in the programme to identify different types of refrigerants using the pressure-temperature method, leak detector and digital refrigerant identifier. Product and packaging labels will be checked. Refrigerant identifiers, leak-detectors as well as ODS, examples of ODS packaging and ODS products / equipment will be available for demonstration purposes.

Wrap-up sessions will be held at the end of every day and the participants will conduct a workshop evaluation and agree a final set of recommendations.

Each participant will receive a "Certificate of Participation" from the Government of the country and become registered at the end of the workshop.

The workshop report will be disseminated to all participants and members of the contact group on customs training. It will also be placed on UNEP's homepage at: <http://www.uneptie.org/ozonaction.html>.

Phase II: Subsequent training of the remaining customs and enforcement officers in the country

The remaining customs and enforcement officers in the country will be trained by the trained customs trainers who have participated in the Phase I training. Phase II of the training programme will take into account the recommendations from the train-the-trainers workshops and be based on the "UNEP Customs Training Manual".

A certain number of experienced customs officers may receive training on ozone-related issues as part of the continuous customs re-training programme.

The customs department will be expected to incorporate a Montreal Protocol training module on control and monitoring of ODS in its curriculum to ensure that future customs officers are trained on this aspect. This will be done within the ongoing training activities of the customs department.

The NOU, the customs department and the local legal consultant will be responsible for the implementation of Phase II training .

Phase III: Monitoring & evaluation

The NOU will co-ordinate, monitor and follow-up on the Phase I and II training and report progress in project implementation to SPREP.

After completion of Phase II of the training programme, the NOU will evaluate the results of the training programme and prepare a follow-up & evaluation report. This report will be submitted to SPREP.

4. Content and structure of the train-the-trainers workshop

The training materials and the workshop agenda are designed to ensure that the objectives set out for the training programme are achieved (see Section 2).

The workshop agenda includes the following sessions:

- Session 1: Ozone layer depletion
- Session 2: International response
- Session 3: National obligations and response
- Session 4: National import / export licensing system
- Session 5: Checking papers, forms and permits
- Session 6: Related international conventions
- Session 7: Global & regional context
- Session 8: Role of customs officers and other key stakeholders
- Session 9: Illegal trade with ODS and ODS-containing equipment and goods
- Session 10: Identification of ODS and ODS-containing equipment
- Session 11: Practical exercises on identification of ODS
- Session 12: Safe handling, transport and storage of ODS
- Session 13: Breakout Session on effective operation of ODS import / export licensing system and enforcement of ODS regulations
- Session 14: Action planning for Phase II and III of the customs training
- Session 15: Workshop evaluation.

Time will also be allocated for discussions among the participants and the presenters on the further implementation of the RMP and the implementation of Phase II and III of the training programme.

Each day a discussion session will be held to draw conclusions and make recommendations for adoption during the last day of the workshop.

5. Follow-up

This training programme is part of the Pacific Regional Strategy to implement the Montreal Protocol and is also included in each country's individual National Compliance Action Plan (NCAP). As such it will be accompanied by other training and policy related activities as defined in the RMP.

The NCC in each country will establish a monitoring mechanism to ensure that the objectives of the training programme are met and will produce a follow-up report on the status of implementation of the training programme.

The NCC will consider and, as far as possible, implement the workshop recommendations as adopted by the workshop participants. The recommendations should also be communicated to the relevant decision-makers and politicians.

Annex 3

Training of Trainers/Technicians in Good Practices of Refrigeration

PROJECT PROPOSAL

<i>Countries</i>	FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu
<i>Project Title</i>	Training of Trainers/Technicians in Good Practices of Refrigeration
<i>Sectors Covered</i>	Refrigeration & Air Conditioning Industry
<i>Project Impact</i>	To improve the skills of refrigeration technicians in recovery and retrofitting.
<i>Project Duration</i>	Two years
<i>Implementing Agency</i>	UNEP
<i>Project Cost</i>	US\$208,000

1. Background:

Most PIC technicians have so far acquired some training in the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning sector. However, the skill level of these technicians varies widely both within countries and between countries. Some have formal qualification but most have gained their knowledge through on-the-job training (informal qualifications).

Larger service organisations have competent well-trained technicians. Their knowledge has been gained through either formal qualifications or informal qualifications. Smaller service organisations generally have less qualified technicians and it is in this area where training is required.

As outlined on page 20 of the Regional Strategy, PNG will participate only in the training of the trainers activity. The details for any additional technician training required in PNG will be developed after a complete understanding of the specific needs of the local technicians in PNG.

2. Project Objectives:

The purpose of this training is to facilitate refrigeration technicians with the appropriate skills required in the process of recovery and retrofitting of ODS based systems.

Where required under the country's NCAP, those who will complete the course competently will also be awarded with a "Certificate of Accreditation" to buy from companies who sell refrigerants.

3. Expected Outcome:

The training course will be directed to ensure that:

- Strategies and practices are implemented to minimise emissions of ODS, including storage, handling, reclaiming and decanting;
- Competent demonstration of ODS recovery and retrofitting using appropriate equipment and appropriate alternative refrigerants.

4. Target Audience:

The course is intended for technicians in the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Sector especially those technicians without formal qualifications to enable their accreditation. In the case of PNG, which has a much larger number of service technicians than the other PICs, the target group for the training course held under the regional strategy will only be the trainers of refrigeration technicians. These will be from the local refrigeration training institute, large service workshops etc.

5. Project Activity:

The objectives will be achieved by providing a practical hands-on course that demonstrate techniques on how to recover and retrofit ODS based systems without unnecessary loss of ODS into the atmosphere. Trainees will also be required to perform practical work in a competent manner to reveal the absorption of the skills discussed in the training.

6. Time Frame:

The course will be five working days long, and will be held at a time suitable to the country. The tutor will stay in the country for up to ten days to provide any additional assistance needed to set up the course and to provide any additional training needed for any technical tutors at the national training centre. The training will be carried out over the second half of 2002 and 2003.

7. Venue:

Most PICs have a technical training facility in the country that will serve as a suitable venue for the training. Where a technical training facility is not available consideration will be given to holding the course at the Fiji Institute of Technology, which carried out training for Fiji, or it will be carried out at the largest commercial refrigeration workshop in the country. This will be discussed directly with each country, depending on the cost effectiveness.

8. Budget:

	Costs of Training	Recommended number of recovery and recycling machines	Cost of machine (including transport) at US\$4,000 per machine	Total cost for Refrigeration sector training
FSM	\$10,000	4	\$16,000	\$26,000
Kiribati	\$10,000	2	\$8,000	\$18,000
Palau	\$10,000	4	\$16,000	\$26,000
Marshall Islands	\$10,000	5	\$20,000	\$30,000
Solomon Islands	\$10,000	6	\$24,000	\$34,000
Tonga	\$10,000	5	\$20,000	\$30,000
Tuvalu	\$10,000	2	\$8,000	\$18,000
Vanuatu	\$10,000	4	\$16,000	\$26,000
Total	\$80,000		\$128,000	\$208,000

Annex 4

Corrosion in exterior air-conditioning equipment in Pacific Island Countries (PICs)



Annex 5

Copies NCAPs and letters of approval by National Governments

Six of the eight PICs have produced National Compliance Action Plans (NCAP) and these have been officially endorsed by their Governments. Copies of the documents and letters of support are attached to this annex. The remaining two countries: Vanuatu and FSM are still developing their NCAPs.

Status of NCAPs as at 20 January 2001

Country	Party/Non Party	Status of NCAP
Cook Is	Non-Party	Will be prepared once ratification complete
Fiji	Party	Not required
FSM	Party	Pending approval of current draft
Kiribati	Party	Approved
Marshall Islands	Party	Approved
Nauru	Party	No data
Niue	Non-Party	Will be prepared once ratification complete.
Palau	Party	Approved
PNG	Party	Will be developed in co-operation with GTZ in 2002/2003. PNG will submit letter of support.
Samoa	Party	Not required.
Solomon Islands	Party	Approved by SI Government– requires revisions.
Tonga	Party	Approved
Tuvalu	Party	Approved
Vanuatu		Pending approval of current draft

Situation of FSM and Vanuatu

At the time of submission of this Regional Strategy to the Executive Committee, final versions of the NCAPs had not been received from the Governments of FSM or Vanuatu. These are still expected to be developed. Funds have been requested under the RS for these two countries based on working drafts, but the funds will not be disbursed until the NCAPs have been approved by the ExCom.

Situation of the Solomon Islands

There has been intermittent civil unrest in the Solomon Islands since mid 1999 and an armed coup took place in May 2000. As a result of the unrest, much of the infrastructure has been shut down and the phone service has been out of action for long periods. New elections were held in the country in November 2001 and a new Government was formed in mid-December 2001. There is now hope that the unrest will cease and civil society will again be able to continue.

Despite the difficult situation, the Government did prepare its own strategy in early 2001 using funds from the Multilateral Fund through an MOU with UNEP. This strategy was approved by the interim Government in July 2001. It was submitted to UNEP in August.

Because of the above mentioned communication difficulties, it has not been possible to update the information in their strategy, or to confirm some of the elements in it, including its consumption data for 2000 although consumption of CFCs in 2000 was reported as zero.

Since the December 2001 elections, communications with the country have improved and in January 2002 UNEP received advice from the Solomon Islands Government that the Government wished to continue to implement their NCAP now that the political situation has stabilised. Given time constraints it was not possible to update their strategy or reformat it to match the other NCAPs being submitted before its submission. Rather than delay the submission of their request for assistance the strategy is included here, as approved by their Government and as submitted to UNEP.

Funds for the Solomon Islands are only being requested on the same basis as all other countries in the RS. The Government will work with UNEP to update their strategy to include data for 2000 and will re-submit it to the ExCom before any funds are disbursed.

Situation of PNG

Papua New Guinea (PNG) proposes to take part in certain aspects of the Regional Strategy, but has not prepared an NCAP.

PNG's consumption is far larger than any other country in the region (See section 2.1.1 in the main report) and it has need of more specific and possibly more detailed activities than other countries. Accordingly, PNG has requested assistance from GTZ to help with preparation of a further national strategy document, which will contain specific proposals for national level activities. A separate document will be submitted to the ExCom containing these proposals. This will include any additional requests for funds that are necessary to ensure phase-out of CFCs in PNG.

The Government of PNG, UNEP, SPREP and GTZ will work together to ensure the maximum effectiveness for PNG and to make sure there are no overlaps in funding or assistance. The strategy identifies which of the regional activities that PNG will take part in. While PNG has indicated its willingness to work towards the regional phase-out target of 2005, it will not commit itself to a target until its own strategy is developed.

Situation of Nauru

The Government of Nauru ratified the Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol in November 2001. Despite repeated efforts by a range of agencies over several years, the Government of Nauru has not responded to attempts to contact it on Montreal Protocol issues or to offers of assistance to phase-out ODS. Where funds are available under the Regional Strategy, Nauru will be invited to take part in regional activities, such as workshops and training meetings. However, because there is no data for ODS consumption in Nauru, no funds have been allocated for any national level activities such as customs training or technicians training.

If the Government of Nauru requests assistance with activities, a separate request for assistance will be submitted. It is likely that this request will be a bilateral programme with one of the developed countries in the region.

Situation of the Cook Islands and Niue

The Cooks Islands and Niue both remain non-Parties at the time of preparing this Strategy and no funds have been allocated for working with them. These countries are actively working to ratify the Montreal Protocol. However, there have been unexpected difficulties with their ratification procedure. The New Zealand Government is working with the UN Treaty Office to resolve these difficulties and expects both

countries to be able to ratify shortly. Until such time as they are able to ratify the New Zealand Government has indicated it will consider any requests for assistance from its traditional aid budget for activities that will either assist with their ratification or with their future compliance. Once the countries are Parties, the New Zealand Government has expressed strong interest in providing assistance for them to be part of the Pacific Regional Strategy. This assistance will be provided as a bilateral contribution under the Multilateral Fund and a separate project plan will be submitted to the Multilateral Fund.

Situation of Fiji and Samoa

The Governments of Fiji and Samoa will continue to implement their own approved strategies without additional assistance. They will take part in elements of the Regional Strategy and funding has been requested to cover these costs. In particular they wish to share their experiences of implementing the Montreal Protocol with others in the region.