



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



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COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL
Trigésima sexta Reunión
Montreal, 20 al 22 de marzo de 2002

ENMIENDAS AL PROGRAMA DE TRABAJO DEL PNUMA PARA 2002

COMENTARIOS Y RECOMENDACIONES DE LA SECRETARÍA DEL FONDO

1. El PNUMA solicita al Comité Ejecutivo la aprobación de \$EUA 1,771,234 por concepto de enmiendas a su Programa de Trabajo para 2002, con costos de apoyo del organismo de ejecución de \$EUA 230,260.

2. Las actividades propuestas en las Enmiendas al Programa de Trabajo del PNUMA para 2002 se indican a continuación en la Tabla 1:

Tabla 1: Enmiendas al Programa de Trabajo del PNUMA para 2002

País	Actividad/Proyecto	Importe solicitado \$EUA	Importe recomendado \$EUA
I. Renovación de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional:			
Croacia	Renovación de fortalecimiento institucional	87,900	87,900
Moldavia	Renovación de fortalecimiento institucional	69,334	69,334
Mongolia	Renovación de fortalecimiento institucional	57,200	57,200
Senegal	Renovación de fortalecimiento institucional	152,100	152,100
Subtotal para la renovación de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional		366,534	366,534
II. Proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional para las nuevas Partes:			
Cabo Verde	Fortalecimiento institucional	15,000	Pendiente
Camboya	Fortalecimiento institucional	30,000	Pendiente
Rwanda	Fortalecimiento institucional	22,000	Pendiente
Sierra Leona	Fortalecimiento institucional	26,000	Pendiente
Somalia	Fortalecimiento institucional	26,000	Pendiente
Subtotal de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional para las nuevas Partes		119,000	
III. Apoyo particular a países en asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios:			
Antigua y Barbuda	Asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios	10,000	Pendiente
Barbados	Asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios	10,000	Pendiente
Botswana	Asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios	10,000	Pendiente
Brasil	Asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios	10,000	Pendiente
Burundi	Asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios	10,000	Pendiente
Camerún	Asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios	10,000	Pendiente
Congo, RD	Asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios	10,000	Pendiente
Gambia	Asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios	10,000	Pendiente
Ghana	Asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios	10,000	Pendiente
Granada	Asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios	10,000	Pendiente
Guyana	Asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios	10,000	Pendiente
India	Asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios	10,000	Pendiente
Irán	Asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios	10,000	Pendiente
Kenya	Asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios	10,000	Pendiente
Kirguistán	Asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios	10,000	Pendiente
Maldivas	Asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios	10,000	Pendiente
Mongolia	Asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios	10,000	Pendiente
Mozambique	Asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios	10,000	Pendiente
Nicaragua	Asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios	10,000	Pendiente
Níger	Asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios	10,000	Pendiente
Omán	Asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios	10,000	Pendiente
Panamá	Asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios	10,000	Pendiente

País	Actividad/Proyecto	Importe solicitado \$EUA	Importe recomendado \$EUA
República Centroafricana	Asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios	10,000	Pendiente
República Dominicana	Asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios	10,000	Pendiente
San Vicente y Granadinas	Asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios	10,000	Pendiente
Swazilandia	Asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios	10,000	Pendiente
Tanzania	Asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios	10,000	Pendiente
Togo	Asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios	10,000	Pendiente
Trinidad y Tobago	Asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios	10,000	Pendiente
Uganda	Asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios	10,000	Pendiente
Venezuela	Asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios	10,000	Pendiente
Global	Reunión Regional para facilitar el compromiso político	100,000	Pendiente
Subtotal de apoyo particular a países en asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios		410,000	
IV. Programas de país/PGR:			
Antigua y Barbuda	Preparación de actualización al programa de país	20,000	Aplazado
Belice	Preparación de actualización al programa de país	20,000	Aplazado
Corea, RPD	Preparación de actualización al programa de país	20,000	30,000
Fiji	Preparación de actualización al programa de país	20,000	Retirado
Georgia	Preparación de actualización al programa de país	20,000	Retirado
Guyana	Preparación de actualización al programa de país	20,000	Aplazado
Honduras	Preparación de actualización al programa de país	20,000	Aplazado
Irán	Preparación de actualización al programa de país	20,000	26,250
Nicaragua	Preparación de actualización al programa de país	20,000	Aplazado
Panamá	Preparación de actualización al programa de país	20,000	Aplazado
Perú	Preparación de actualización al programa de país	20,000	Aplazado
Sao Tomé y Príncipe	Preparación del programa de país/PGR	30,000	30,000
Seychelles	Preparación de actualización al programa de país	20,000	Aplazado
Subtotal de los programas de país/PGR		270,000	86,250
V. Documentación:			
Global	Traducción de las Publicaciones OzonAction	93,000	93,000
Subtotal de documentación		93,000	93,000
VI. Estrategia para los países de las islas del Pacífico (Estrategia PIP)			
<i>a) Fortalecimiento institucional</i>			
Islas Marshall	Establecimiento de un Centro de Cumplimiento Nacional	34,000	Pendiente
Islas Salomón	Establecimiento de un Centro de Cumplimiento Nacional	20,250	Pendiente
Kiribati	Establecimiento de un Centro de Cumplimiento Nacional	23,000	Pendiente
Micronesia	Establecimiento de un Centro de Cumplimiento Nacional	34,000	Pendiente
Palau	Establecimiento de un Centro de Cumplimiento Nacional	34,000	Pendiente
Tonga	Establecimiento de un Centro de Cumplimiento Nacional	19,700	Pendiente
Tuvalu	Establecimiento de un Centro de Cumplimiento Nacional	17,500	Pendiente
Vanuatu	Establecimiento de un Centro de Cumplimiento Nacional	20,250	Pendiente

País	Actividad/Proyecto	Importe solicitado \$EUA	Importe recomendado \$EUA
<i>b) Actividades a escala nacional</i>			
Islas Marshall (*)	Asistencia para aplicar reglamentos sobre SAO y programa de capacitación para funcionarios de aduana	8,000	Pendiente
Islas Marshall (*)	Programa de capacitación para técnicos en refrigeración incluido equipo de recuperación y reciclaje de equipo de aire acondicionado de vehículos (EAAV)	26,000	Pendiente
Islas Salomón(*)	Asistencia para aplicar reglamentos sobre SAO y programa de capacitación para funcionarios aduanales	8,000	Pendiente
Islas Salomón(*)	Programa de capacitación para técnicos en refrigeración incluido equipo de recuperación y reciclaje de equipo de aire acondicionado de vehículos (EAAV)	34,000	Pendiente
Kiribati(*)	Programa de capacitación para técnicos en refrigeración incluido equipo de recuperación y reciclaje de equipo de aire acondicionado de vehículos (EAAV)	18,000	Pendiente
Kiribati(*)	Asistencia para aplicar reglamentos sobre SAO y programa de capacitación para funcionarios de aduana	10,000	Pendiente
Micronesia(*)	Asistencia para aplicar reglamentos sobre SAO y programa de capacitación para funcionarios de aduana	10,000	Pendiente
Micronesia(*)	Programa de capacitación para técnicos en refrigeración incluido equipo de recuperación y reciclaje de equipo de aire acondicionado de vehículos (EAAV)	26,000	Pendiente
Palau(*)	Asistencia para aplicar reglamentos sobre SAO y programa de capacitación para funcionarios de aduana	8,000	Pendiente
Palau(*)	Programa de capacitación para técnicos en refrigeración incluido equipo de recuperación y reciclaje de equipo de aire acondicionado de vehículos (EAAV)	30,000	Pendiente
Tonga(*)	Asistencia para aplicar reglamentos sobre SAO y programa de capacitación para funcionarios de aduana	8,000	Pendiente
Tonga(*)	Programa de capacitación para técnicos en refrigeración incluido equipo de recuperación y reciclaje de equipo de aire acondicionado de vehículos (EAAV)	30,000	Pendiente
Tuvalu(*)	Programa de capacitación para técnicos en refrigeración incluido equipo de recuperación y reciclaje de equipo de aire acondicionado de vehículos (EAAV)	18,000	Pendiente
Tuvalu(*)	Asistencia para aplicar reglamentos sobre SAO y programa de capacitación para funcionarios de aduana	8,000	Pendiente
Vanuatu(*)	Asistencia para aplicar reglamentos sobre SAO y programa de capacitación para funcionarios de aduana	8,000	Pendiente

País	Actividad/Proyecto	Importe solicitado \$EUA	Importe recomendado \$EUA
Vanuatu(*)	Programa de capacitación para técnicos en refrigeración incluido equipo de recuperación y reciclaje de equipo de aire acondicionado de vehículos (EAAV)	26,000	Pendiente
<i>b) Actividades a escala regional</i>			
Región: Asia y el Pacífico	Asistencia técnica a países y supervisión de la ejecución de la estrategia	120,000	Pendiente
Región: Asia y el Pacífico	Asistencia técnica para otros países no incluidos en la estrategia	50,000	Pendiente
Región: Asia y el Pacífico	Asistencia para la definición de criterios y guía a países para el desarrollo de reglamentos	90,000	Pendiente
Región: Asia y el Pacífico	Tres reuniones temáticas sobre asuntos relacionados con la ejecución de la estrategia	50,000	Pendiente
Subtotal de la estrategia regional		788,700	
Subtotal:		2,047,234	
Costos de apoyo al organismo de ejecución:		266,140	
Total:(**)		2,313,374	

(*) Para su ejecución por el Gobierno de Australia como cooperación bilateral.

(**) \$EUA 276,000 más \$EUA 35,880 en costos de apoyo como contribución bilateral del Gobierno de Australia.

I. Renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional

- a) Croacia (\$EUA 87,900)
- b) Moldavia (\$EUA 69,334)
- c) Mongolia (\$EUA 57,200)
- d) Senegal (\$EUA 152,100)

Descripción de los proyectos

3. En el Anexo I de este documento se presenta la descripción de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional para los países mencionados.

Recomendaciones de la Secretaría del Fondo

4. La Secretaría del Fondo recomienda la aprobación general de los proyectos arriba mencionados para el nivel de financiación que se ilustra en la Tabla 1. Sería conveniente que el Comité Ejecutivo comunicara igualmente a los gobiernos interesados las opiniones que se expresan a continuación:

Croacia

5. El Comité Ejecutivo ha examinado la información presentada en el proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Croacia y toma nota con beneplácito del hecho de que Croacia informó a la Secretaría del Ozono que su consumo de CFC para los años 1999 y 2000 tuvo un nivel inferior a su valor de referencia para el cumplimiento. El Comité Ejecutivo también toma

nota del hecho que Croacia ha emprendido medidas importantes para eliminar en forma gradual su consumo de SAO, entre las cuales figuran la adopción de la legislación relacionada con SAO y la ratificación de las enmiendas de Londres, Copenhague y Montreal al Protocolo de Montreal, la ejecución de proyectos de inversión en el sector de las espumas y un proyecto de demostración para eliminar en forma gradual el bromuro de metilo como fumigante del suelo, y la coordinación de actividades para sensibilizar al público. Estas y otras actividades son alentadoras y el Comité Ejecutivo aprecia los esfuerzos de Croacia para lograr la eliminación gradual de SAO, y expresó sus esperanzas de que, en los próximos dos años, Croacia continúe con la ejecución del sistema de otorgamiento de licencias, las actividades contenidas en el proyecto sobre el plan de gestión de refrigerantes y en los proyectos de inversión, así como con el sostenimiento y mejoramiento de sus niveles actuales de reducción de CFC.

Moldavia

6. El Comité Ejecutivo ha examinado la información presentada en el proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Moldavia y toma nota con beneplácito del hecho que Moldavia dio a conocer a la Secretaría del Ozono que su consumo de CFC para los años 1999 y 2000 tuvo un nivel inferior a su valor de referencia para el cumplimiento. El Comité Ejecutivo también toma nota de que Moldavia ha emprendido medidas importantes para eliminar en forma gradual su consumo de SAO, entre las que figuran el inicio de la ejecución de las actividades propuestas en el proyecto sobre el plan de gestión de refrigerantes, el establecimiento de un sistema de recolección de datos, un sistema de otorgamiento de licencias para importaciones/exportaciones de SAO, y la promulgación de otra legislación relativa al ozono. Estas y otras actividades son alentadoras y el Comité Ejecutivo aprecia los esfuerzos de Moldavia para reducir el consumo de CFC, y expresó sus esperanzas de que Moldavia continúe con la ejecución de su plan de gestión de refrigerantes y del sistema de otorgamiento de licencias, así como con el sostenimiento y mejoramiento de sus niveles actuales de reducción de SAO.

Mongolia

7. El Comité Ejecutivo ha examinado la información presentada en el proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Mongolia y expresó su preocupación de que el consumo de CFC para el año 2000 que dio a conocer Mongolia a la Secretaría de Ozono es superior a su valor de referencia para el cumplimiento y que, en consecuencia, Mongolia puede tener dificultades en cumplir con las medidas del Protocolo de Montreal. A pesar de esta preocupación, el Comité Ejecutivo toma nota de que Mongolia ha emprendido medidas importantes para eliminar en forma gradual su consumo de SAO, entre las que figuran el establecimiento de un control sobre las importaciones de SAO y de un sistema de otorgamiento de licencias, el inicio de la ejecución de un programa de capacitación para funcionarios de aduana dentro de la propuesta del proyecto del plan de gestión de refrigerantes y el mejoramiento del conocimiento del público respecto de asuntos relacionados con las SAO por medio de las actividades planificadas. Estas y otras actividades son alentadoras y el Comité Ejecutivo expresó sus esperanzas de que, en los próximos dos años, Mongolia ejecute plenamente las actividades incluidas en su proyecto del plan de gestión de refrigerantes y restrinja las importaciones de CFC a los niveles necesarios a fin de garantizar que cumpla con las medidas del Protocolo de Montreal.

Senegal

8. El Comité Ejecutivo ha examinado la información presentada en el proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Senegal y toma nota con beneplácito del hecho de que Senegal informó a la Secretaría del Ozono que su consumo de CFC para los años 1999 y 2000 tuvo un nivel inferior a su valor de referencia para el cumplimiento. El Comité Ejecutivo también toma nota de que Senegal ha emprendido medidas importantes para eliminar en forma gradual su consumo de SAO, entre las cuales figuran el establecimiento de una legislación relativa a SAO y la ejecución de varios proyectos dentro del plan de gestión de refrigerantes, como el de capacitación aduanera y la recuperación y reciclaje de CFC. Estas y otras actividades son alentadoras y el Comité Ejecutivo aprecia los esfuerzos de Senegal para reducir el consumo de CFC. El Comité Ejecutivo expresó sus esperanzas de que Senegal continúe con la ejecución de su plan de gestión de refrigerantes y del sistema de otorgamiento de licencias, así como con el sostenimiento y mejoramiento de sus niveles actuales de reducción de SAO.

II. Proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional para las nuevas Partes

- a) Cabo Verde (\$EUA 15,000)
- b) Camboya (\$EUA 30,000)
- c) Rwanda (\$EUA 22,000)
- d) Sierra Leona (\$EUA 26,000)
- e) Somalia (\$EUA 26,000)

Descripción de los proyectos

9. De conformidad con la Decisión 35/5 (“El Comité Ejecutivo decidió solicitar al PNUMA que presentara los PP/PGR antes de solicitar la financiación para cualquier proyecto/actividades ahí contenidas, al tiempo que indicó que el Comité Ejecutivo consideraría las solicitudes de financiación para un año de fortalecimiento institucional para las nuevas partes en el Protocolo”), el PNUMA solicita la aprobación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional para un periodo de un año para Cabo Verde, Camboya, Rwanda, Sierra Leona y Somalia, que son nuevas Partes en el Protocolo de Montreal. Se estimó el nivel de financiación con base en los proyectos ya aprobados en países que están dentro de la misma región geográfica y que poseen características comparables.

10. La Secretaría señaló que el Comité Ejecutivo, en su Trigésima quinta Reunión, aprobó la solicitud de la preparación de las estrategias nacionales de eliminación gradual para estos países, pero que aplazó la consideración de los componentes de la mejora de la capacidad de las instituciones hasta presentarle las estrategias. (Decisión 35/32.)

Recomendaciones de la Secretaría del Fondo

11. El Comité Ejecutivo desea considerar la solicitud de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional para un periodo de un año para Cabo Verde, Camboya, Rwanda, Sierra Leona y Somalia, en vista de las Decisiones 35/5 y 35/32. Si el Comité Ejecutivo decide aprobar los proyectos para el nivel de financiación solicitado, esto no constituiría la base para determinar el nivel de financiación para el periodo restante de dos años.

III. Apoyo particular a países en asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios:

- a) Asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios a los siguientes 31 países: Antigua y Barbuda, Barbados, Botswana, Brasil, Burundi, Camerún, Gambia, Ghana, Granada, Guyana, India, Irán, Kenya, Kirguistán, Maldivas, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Níger, Omán, Panamá, República Centroafricana, República Democrática del Congo, República Dominicana, San Vicente y las Granadinas, Swazilandia, Tanzania, Togo, Trinidad y Tobago, Uganda, Venezuela (\$EUA 310,000 a \$EUA 10,000 por país)
- b) Reunión regional de altos funcionarios del gobierno para facilitar el compromiso político (\$EUA 100,000)

Descripción de los proyectos

12. El PNUMA propone ofrecer asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios a 31 países del Artículo 5, a fin de garantizar que éstos desarrollen planes importantes y viables para la definición de criterios nacionales impulsados por cada país, un sistema de otorgamiento de licencias de importación/exportación y otros mecanismos pertinentes para la definición de criterios, así como ayudar a dichos países a desarrollar altos niveles de compromiso político (en las esferas ministeriales y de alto rango en la toma de decisiones) con la intención de promover la integración de los planes de acción para el cumplimiento nacional dentro de los planes ambientales nacionales. La actividad comprende los siguientes componentes:

- a) Consultas de grupo o consultas específicas para cada país sobre el establecimiento y aplicación de criterios, en los casos en los que los países expresen esa necesidad
- b) Apoyo a las actividades específicas para cada país destinadas al cumplimiento de la eliminación gradual de CFC y MB
- c) Consultas con funcionarios gubernamentales de alto rango para mejorar el compromiso político
- d) Apoyo de sensibilización específica para cada país a escala de los consumidores con el fin de facilitar el establecimiento de criterios
- e) Celebración de una reunión regional de altos funcionarios gubernamentales para facilitar el compromiso político

13. Se proporcionará la financiación mediante un desembolso basado en el desempeño/objetivos con anticipos iniciales. Las Dependencias del Ozono utilizarán los recursos para alentar a los expertos en materia de criterios locales, a los facilitadores y a las organizaciones no gubernamentales para que lleven a cabo y dar seguimiento a las actividades de acuerdo con los planes propuestos. Los resultados esperados comprenden: un plan de acción para la definición de criterios (para el establecimiento y la aplicación sostenida de criterios); planes

para integrar los criterios sobre el ozono dentro de las políticas ambientales nacionales; un compromiso político de alto nivel, sensibilización del consumidor que promoverá el establecimiento y la aplicación de criterios; e implantación de políticas sustentables y aplicables para una eliminación gradual y permanente de SAO.

14. La Secretaría señaló que la actividad propuesta era muy general y solicitó una aclaración sobre las modalidades de ejecución del proyecto a nivel de país, así como sobre las funciones de la red, el director de criterios y los funcionarios regionales que aplican los criterios, en el marco del Programa de Asistencia para el Cumplimiento (PAC) del PNUMA aprobado en la Trigésima quinta Reunión. Respecto a esto, el PNUMA informó a la Secretaría que las actividades propuestas están concebidas a fin de complementar los proyectos institucionales existentes para estos países con el propósito de permitirles contar con recursos para la asistencia local destinada a desarrollar y revisar las políticas y la legislación, poner en marcha un proceso de sensibilización y la promoción de alternativas al uso de MB. Además, las actividades propuestas serán complementarias respecto de las funciones y responsabilidades de la Red y del Director de Criterios y de los Funcionarios de Criterios y Ejecución dentro del Programa de Asistencia para el Cumplimiento del PNUMA (la función principal de la Red y del Director de Criterios consiste en garantizar la coordinación del trabajo de los Funcionarios de Criterios y Ejecución en las regiones y de asegurar una comprensión y aplicación consistentes de las decisiones del Comité Ejecutivo y de la Reunión de las Partes. La responsabilidad principal de los Funcionarios de Criterios y Ejecución es proporcionar asistencia directa a los países en su región particular, por medio del desarrollo de criterios y mecanismos de ejecución consistentes con el régimen de cumplimiento). Así el proyecto propuesto ha sido diseñado para proporcionar los recursos necesarios a los países a fin de que emprendan estas tareas.

15. La Secretaría también hizo notar al PNUMA el número de proyectos que, hasta ahora, ha sido aprobado por el Comité Ejecutivo para estos países y los cuales abordan algunos o todos los temas siguientes de las actividades propuestas por el PNUMA. Específicamente:

- a) En su Trigésima tercera Reunión, el Comité Ejecutivo aprobó para el PNUMA, para su ejecución conjunta con el Gobierno de Japón, talleres regionales sobre control y supervisión del consumo de SAO para el Sudeste Asiático, la región del Pacífico y la región Sudasiática, a fin de ayudar a los países en el establecimiento o mejora de sus sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias de importación/exportación de SAO y para proponer una legislación y procedimientos para estos fines.

El PNUMA indicó que la propuesta presentada en la Trigésima sexta Reunión es para actividades a escala nacional, y el PNUMA extraerá las experiencias aprendidas durante estos talleres regionales.

- b) En su Trigésima segunda Reunión, el Comité Ejecutivo aprobó para el PNUMA una actividad destinada a asistir a los países africanos francófonos para que desarrollen, adopten y ejecuten, de manera armónica, mecanismos legislativos y normativos subregionales para las importaciones de SAO, así como programas de capacitación aduanera; impulsen la cooperación regional entre las autoridades

nacionales reguladoras; alienten la adopción de soluciones locales; y mejoren la ejecución y cumplimiento con las medidas de control contenidas en el Protocolo de Montreal.

El PNUMA indicó que garantizará que no haya duplicidad con respecto al trabajo en curso en el marco del proyecto aprobado.

- c) Se aprobaron las propuestas para el proyecto PGR para 22 países (Antigua y Barbuda, Botswana, Burundi, Gambia, Ghana, Granada, Guyana, Kenya, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Níger, Omán, Panamá, República Centroafricana, República Democrática del Congo, República Dominicana, San Vicente y las Granadinas, Swazilandia, Tanzania, Trinidad y Tobago, y Uganda). Se aprobaron los proyectos PGR para la Ghana, Guyana, Mongolia, Omán, y República Centroafricana con el firme compromiso de los Gobiernos interesados en eliminar gradualmente el 85% de su consumo de CFC para el año 2007 sin asistencia ulterior del Fondo (según lo exige la Decisión 31/48). Además, el Comité Ejecutivo aprobó la financiación para la preparación de los proyectos PGR para el Gambia, Togo y República Democrática del Congo., después de tomarse la Decisión 31/48 (estos proyectos deben presentarse con el firme compromiso de los Gobiernos interesados de eliminar gradualmente el 85% de su consumo de CFC para el año 2007 sin asistencia ulterior del Fondo Multilateral).

El PNUMA indicó que la asistencia propuesta no se limita sólo al sector de la refrigeración, sino que también proporcionará asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios respecto de todas las SAO. Los fondos que se están solicitando para estos proyectos serán para permitir a los países el acceso a asistencia y conocimientos especializados locales a fin de ejecutar estas actividades. El PNUMA garantizará que no se dupliquen las actividades ya emprendidas bajo un PGR.

- d) En su Trigésima cuarta Reunión, el Comité Ejecutivo aprobó un proyecto para el PNUMA a fin de brindar asistencia en la ejecución de la planificación estratégica del Fondo Multilateral para promover el cumplimiento con el Protocolo de Montreal en la región de Asia y el Pacífico. Los posibles países dentro de la primera partida comprenden Bangladesh, Irán, Malasia, Mongolia y Sri Lanka.

El PNUMA indicó que, en este momento, se está ejecutando el presente proyecto sólo como programa piloto en Sri Lanka. El proyecto propuesto presentado en la Trigésima sexta Reunión sería para asistencia y conocimientos especializados locales.

- e) El Comité Ejecutivo ha aprobado actividades de asistencia técnica específicas para los siguientes países: i) Brasil: asistencia técnica para el estudio y preparación del PGR; ii) India: estrategia general para el sector de disolventes a fin de apoyar la eliminación gradual de SAO en pequeñas y medianas empresas; desarrollo de estrategias de capacitación en materia de criterios y aduanas;

preparación de una estrategia nacional para reducir y eliminar el uso de refrigerantes a base de CFC en el sector de servicios; asistencia técnica a la Célula del Ozono durante la preparación de una estrategia en el sector de servicios de refrigeración y de aire acondicionado; iii) República Democrática del Congo: asistencia en el desarrollo de la propuesta para el proyecto PGR y iv) Venezuela: revisión del sistema de otorgamiento de licencias para SAO y del Decreto 3220 relativo al control de dichas sustancias; estrategia para la preparación de un PGR.

El PNUMA indicó que la asistencia propuesta ofrecerá una completa asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios para todas las SAO.

- f) El consumo de MB en 25 países es nulo o por debajo de las 3 toneladas PAO (Antigua y Barbuda, Barbados, Botswana, Burundi, Gambia, Ghana, Granada, Guyana, India, Maldivas, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Níger, Omán, República Centroafricana, República Democrática del Congo, San Vicente y las Granadinas, Swazilandia, Tanzania, Togo, Trinidad y Tobago, Uganda y Venezuela). Además, se aprobaron las actividades relacionadas con el uso de MB (comprendidos los proyectos de inversión de eliminación total) para siete países (Botswana, Brasil, Camerún, Irán, Kenya, República Dominicana y Uganda).

El PNUMA indicó que, si bien existe escaso consumo de MB en estos países, se propone asistencia para ellos a fin de establecer las políticas en materia de uso de MB de forma que dicho consumo no aumente en el futuro, que es el caso de algunos países. Del mismo modo, no puede haber correlación directa entre el consumo de PAO y la asistencia para la definición de criterios que requieren los países. La asistencia proporcionada a algunos de estos países está limitada a su participación en los talleres regionales y a la preparación del proyecto. En estos casos, es importante que se proporcione la asistencia para la definición de políticas sobre MB a estos países a fin de mantener los resultados de proyectos anteriores.

- g) Las enmiendas al programa de trabajo del PNUMA para 2000 también incluyen una solicitud de financiación adicional para la preparación de las actualizaciones al programa de país para Antigua y Barbuda, Guyana, Irán y Nicaragua.

El PNUMA indicó que las actualizaciones al programa de país sólo permitirán a los países identificar las actividades restantes que tienen que realizar para lograr cumplir con el marco estratégico del Fondo Multilateral. Estas actualizaciones no proporcionan, necesariamente, la asistencia financiera que se requiere para desarrollar y diseñar los criterios y los instrumentos técnicos.

- h) El Comité Ejecutivo no aprobó ninguna actividad para Kirgizistán (i.e., no se dispone de ningún programa de país).

El PNUMA indicó que se tomarán en consideración las actividades dentro de este proyecto propuesto cuando Kirguistán desarrolle su programa de país.

- i) Además, el Comité Ejecutivo ya aprobó más de \$EUA 7.2 millones para proyectos (y renovaciones) de fortalecimiento institucional para estos países.

El PNUMA indicó que la financiación para el fortalecimiento institucional cubre los requisitos básicos de oficina y personal y que no tiene suficientes recursos para llevar a cabo actividades relacionadas con asuntos de definición de criterios y técnicos. El aumento en la financiación para los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional aprobados por el Comité Ejecutivo en su Trigésima quinta Reunión es una mejora que los países aprecian pero se necesitaría para actividades ya identificadas por los países y es posible que no comprenda, necesariamente, los asuntos de definición de criterios y técnicos.

Recomendaciones de la Secretaría del Fondo

16. El Comité Ejecutivo desearía considerar las solicitudes para el apoyo particular a países en asistencia técnica y para la definición de criterios, y para la reunión regional de funcionarios gubernamentales de alto rango, a fin de facilitar los compromisos políticos a la luz de las anteriores observaciones.

IV. Programas de país/PGR (Plan de Gestión de Refrigerantes)

- a) Asistencia en la preparación de las actualizaciones al programa de país/PGR para: Antigua y Barbuda, Belice, Fiji, Georgia, Guyana, Honduras, Irán, Nicaragua, Panamá, Perú, República Popular Democrática de Corea y Seychelles (\$EUA 240,000 a \$EUA 20,000 por país)
- b) Asistencia en la preparación del programa de país/PGR de Sao Tomé y Príncipe (\$EUA 30,000)

Descripción de los proyectos

17. El PNUMA propone ayudar a los Gobiernos de Antigua y Barbuda, Belice, Fiji, Georgia, Guyana, Honduras, Irán, Nicaragua, Panamá, Perú, República Popular Democrática de Corea y Seychelles a preparar las actualizaciones de sus programas de país de acuerdo con las directrices del Comité Ejecutivo, así como a preparar el programa de país/PGR para Sao Tomé y Príncipe.

18. La Secretaría señaló que el Comité Ejecutivo, en su Trigésima quinta Reunión decidió que a los países de bajo consumo de SAO que han preparado el PGR se les dará el 50% de la financiación proporcionada para desarrollar su PGR original a fin de que hagan sus actualizaciones del PGR, pero que no se les dará financiación para realizar actualizaciones del programa de país (Decisión 35/57). Por lo tanto, Irán, el único país que no tiene un bajo consumo de SAO, recibiría asistencia del Fondo para la preparación de su actualización al programa de país.

19. La Secretaría señaló, además, que el Comité Ejecutivo también decidió que las solicitudes para las actualizaciones del PGR deben ir acompañadas de un informe sobre la marcha de las actividades de los organismos respecto del estado del trabajo que se está realizando y una justificación por escrito de los países para las actividades adicionales (Decisión 33/13). Por lo tanto, la Secretaría no puede recomendar la aprobación de la preparación de las actualizaciones del PGR para Antigua y Barbuda, Belice, Fiji, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panamá, Perú, República Popular Democrática de Corea y Seychelles puesto que no han presentado la documentación pertinente que exige la Decisión 33/13.

20. En relación con la solicitud para la actualización del PGR para Georgia y Guyana, la Secretaría tomó nota de que el Comité Ejecutivo aprobó los proyectos del PGR para estos países después de adoptar la Decisión 31/48 y, por lo tanto, no hay necesidad de la actualización del PGR para estos países.

21. Con base en los comentarios de la Secretaría, el PNUMA acordó solicitar, en esta reunión, financiación para la preparación de las actualizaciones a los programas de país para Irán y la República Popular Democrática de Corea. En lo que respecta a Irán, la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo Industrial (ONUDI) pondrá en ejecución los componentes de inversión del PGR y los proyectos de inversión identificados durante la preparación de la actualización del programa de país. En el caso de la República Popular Democrática de Corea, el PNUMA tomó nota de que la preparación de su PGR se aprobó para el PNUMA en la Trigésima quinta Reunión del Comité Ejecutivo a fin de cubrir el sector de servicios de refrigeración; la actualización del programa de país está dirigida a la eliminación gradual en los sectores restantes, tomando en consideración que existe un consumo de CFC en los sectores de espumas y disolventes y un consumo de tetracloruro de carbono y cloroformo de metilo en el sector de los disolventes.

22. El PNUMA también indicó que la solicitud de preparación de las actualizaciones del PGR se presentará en reuniones futuras, después de que los países hayan presentado los documentos pertinentes como los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades de los proyectos actuales. Además, puesto que la revisión del PGR de Georgia y Guyana ya se presentó y fue aprobada por el Comité en su Trigésima quinta Reunión, éstos han sido retirados.

Recomendaciones de la Secretaría del Fondo

23. La Secretaría del Fondo recomienda la aprobación general de las actualizaciones de los programas de país para Irán y la República Popular Democrática de Corea, y el programa de país/PGR para Sao Tomé y Príncipe a los niveles de financiación que se ilustran en la Tabla 1.

V. Documentación

Traducción de las Publicaciones OzonAction (\$EUA 93,000)

Descripción de los proyectos

24. El PNUMA propone traducir el diseño e impresión de los siguientes documentos del Programa OzonAction. Las actividades de traducción están pensadas sólo para los documentos que no incluyeron un componente para traducciones cuando se aprobaron originalmente y se ejecutarán siguiendo el planteamiento del Programa de Asistencia para el Cumplimiento en las regiones:

- Manual de capacitación para funcionarios de aduana (al árabe)
- Dos retos, una solución: estudios de caso sobre tecnologías que protegen la capa del ozono y mitigación del cambio climático (al árabe, francés y español)
- Comercio ilegal de sustancias que agotan la capa de ozono: ¿Hay un agujero en el Protocolo de Montreal? (al árabe)
- Guía para la implantación de códigos sobre buenas prácticas (al árabe)
- Cómo pueden proteger la capa del ozono las pequeñas y medianas empresas de los países en vías de desarrollo (al árabe, francés y español)
- Mantenimiento de la presteza militar con el manejo de sustancias que agotan la capa de ozono (al árabe, francés y español)
- Para eliminar la dependencia en los halones: guía de autoayuda para países de bajo consumo (al árabe, francés y español)

25. El PNUMA informó a la Secretaría que los costos de traducción no se incluyen en el presupuesto del Programa de Asistencia para el Cumplimiento. Para la mayoría de las publicaciones que se realizan con financiación dentro del marco del Fondo Multilateral, las traducciones se incluyen, frecuentemente, en el presupuesto (los documentos propuestos para traducción no incluyeron una componente para traducciones durante la aprobación inicial). Estos documentos, que les son de utilidad en este periodo de cumplimiento y que se eligieron durante las discusiones de las reuniones de la red y en otras reuniones con las Dependencias del Ozono, se seleccionaron con base en las solicitudes de los países del Artículo 5. Los costos de traducción se calcularon con base en los costos actuales incurridos para documentos anteriores ya terminados, los cuales comprenden costos de traducción, costos de diseño (o adaptación del diseño existente, según lo amerite el caso) e impresión.

Recomendación de la Secretaría del Fondo

26. La Secretaría del Fondo recomienda la aprobación general del proyecto con los costos de apoyo asociados al nivel de financiación que se ilustra en la Tabla 1.

VI. Estrategia regional para cumplir con el Protocolo de Montreal en los países de las islas del Pacífico (Estrategia PIP)

Antecedentes

27. Los Gobiernos de las Islas Marshall, las Islas Salomón, Kiribati, Micronesia (Estados Federados de Micronesia), Palau, Tuvalu, Tonga y Vanuatu presentaron una Estrategia Regional

para cumplir con el Protocolo de Montreal (Estrategia PIP) para la consideración del Comité Ejecutivo en su Trigésima sexta Reunión.

28. La Estrategia PIP se desarrolló en forma conjunta con los Gobiernos de Australia y Nueva Zelanda y el PNUMA.

Generalidades sobre el consumo de SAO en los países que integran la Estrategia PIP

29. La Estrategia PIP ha sido desarrollada, con base en los planes de acción para el cumplimiento nacional, por los ocho países insulares y se resume en el Anexo II del presente documento (la versión final del plan de acción de Micronesia se encuentra aún en proceso de revisión).

30. El Programa Regional del Medio Ambiente para el Pacífico Sur (PRMAPS)¹ proporcionó asistencia técnica a los ocho gobiernos interesados para el desarrollo de sus planes de acción nacional y ayudó en el desarrollo de la estrategia regional, con asistencia financiera del Fondo Multilateral y el Gobierno de Nueva Zelanda (fuera del Fondo). En el Anexo II se ofrece un resumen de los temas relacionados con las SAO detallado por países.

31. Las principales características relativas a la protección de la capa de ozono y al consumo de SAO de estos países se resumen del modo siguiente:

- a) El uso de SAO se limita a los CFC, HCFC y al bromuro de metilo (MB). Los CFC y los HCFC se usan para dar servicio al equipo de refrigeración. El MB se usa sólo en unos cuantos países insulares en aplicaciones para cuarentena y previas al embarque.
- b) No hay plantas de fabricación en el campo de la refrigeración o instalación nueva de equipo de refrigeración basado en el uso de CFC en ninguno de los países insulares.
- c) Los CFC se usan, principalmente, para dar servicio a unidades de equipo de aire acondicionado de vehículos (EAAV) (70% al 90% del consumo total), y refrigeradores domésticos y equipo pequeño de refrigeración comercial (10% al 30% del consumo total).
- d) Un riesgo importante para la eliminación gradual de SAO en la región es la importación de vehículos de segunda mano (con una unidad con equipo de aire acondicionado de vehículos a base de CFC-12) y algún equipo de refrigeración a base de CFC. Esta situación ha aumentado la importación ilegal de SAO (principalmente de CFC-12).

¹ El PNUMA jugó un papel preponderante en el establecimiento del PRMAPS, como parte de su Programa de Mares Regionales. La misión del PRMAPS es: promover la cooperación en la región de las islas del Pacífico, proporcionar asistencia a fin de proteger y mejorar el medio ambiente y asegurar el desarrollo sostenido para las presentes y futuras generaciones.

- e) El tema ambiental más importante que preocupa a los países de las islas del Pacífico es el cambio climático y sus consecuencias directas sobre el aumento del nivel del mar. La protección de la capa del ozono no es una prioridad para estos países. A pesar de ello, los países de las islas del Pacífico han expresado su solidaridad y compromiso con los objetivos del Protocolo de Montreal a través de la Declaración emitida al Protocolo de Montreal en la Décima tercera Reunión de las Partes (Colombo, octubre del 2001). Mediante esta Declaración, los gobiernos expresaron su intención de continuar trabajando juntos en el contexto de una estrategia regional a fin de que todos los países:
 - i) ratifiquen el Protocolo de Montreal y sus enmiendas
 - ii) adopten los controles a las importaciones/exportaciones de SAO y establezcan sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias y una legislación apropiados
 - iii) emprendan medidas necesarias para reducir y/o eliminar el consumo de SAO
 - iv) informen sobre el consumo de SAO de conformidad con el Artículo 7 del Protocolo de Montreal
 - v) se comprometan a acelerar la eliminación gradual de CFC, de preferencia para el año 2005
- f) El estado de la ratificación del Protocolo de Montreal y sus enmiendas por parte de los ocho países insulares es el siguiente:
 - i) Kiribati y Tonga ratificaron el Protocolo de Montreal
 - ii) Las Islas Marshall, las Islas Salomón, Tuvalu y Vanuatu ratificaron las enmiendas de Londres y Copenhague al Protocolo de Montreal
 - iii) Micronesia y Palau ratificaron todas las enmiendas al Protocolo de Montreal

Compromiso de los gobiernos de los países insulares

32. A través de la Estrategia PIP, los gobiernos de los ocho países insulares solicitan asistencia técnica para lograr la eliminación gradual y completa del consumo de SAO para finales del 2005. Se adjuntan a la propuesta las cartas oficiales de cada uno de los gobiernos, en las que se avala la ejecución de la estrategia de eliminación gradual de SAO.

33. El costo total de la Estrategia PIP se estimó en \$EUA 906,070, comprendido el establecimiento de ocho Centros de Cumplimiento Nacional y proyectos que se ejecutarán a escalas local y regional.

Centros de Cumplimiento Nacional (\$EUA 162,700 para ocho países)

34. La estrategia propone el establecimiento de Centros de Cumplimiento Nacional en cada país insular (proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional) para: desarrollar e implementar reglamentos para el control del consumo de CFC y de equipo basado en CFC; asignar licencias de importación y reglamentos nacionales en donde se requiera; celebrar reuniones de los comités nacionales del ozono para garantizar la eliminación gradual de SAO de conformidad con el calendario propuesto; ejecutar actividades de sensibilización; coordinar los programas de capacitación para los técnicos en refrigeración y los funcionarios de aduana; informar a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo Multilateral los datos sobre el consumo conforme se requiera; y mantener cooperación y comunicación estrechas con los interesados principales.

35. El nivel de financiación solicitado es para cubrir el salario del personal profesional para un periodo de tres años (calculado al 70% de un puesto de tiempo completo para el primer año y al 20% para los siguientes dos años), el equipo de oficina y los costos de comunicación.

Actividades propuestas para la eliminación gradual de SAO

36. La Estrategia PIP propone las siguientes actividades para ejecutarse tanto a nivel de país como regional.

A nivel de país:

- a) Programa de capacitación para técnicos en refrigeración (\$EUA 20,000/país). El objetivo de este proyecto es garantizar que los técnicos de servicio adquieran las habilidades necesarias para disminuir o eliminar el uso de refrigerantes a base de CFC por medio de la reducción de fugas mediante un mejor mantenimiento, readaptando el equipo existente para utilizar refrigerantes que agotan poco o nada la capa de ozono, y el uso de equipo de recuperación y reciclaje, en especial para unidades con equipo de aire acondicionado de vehículos.
- b) Programa de capacitación para funcionarios de aduana (\$EUA 4,000/país). El proyecto proporcionará a los funcionarios de aduana, comercio y normas la habilidad para supervisar y controlar las importaciones de CFC, otras SAO y de equipo basado en CFC, así como para impedir el comercio ilegal de CFC y equipo basado en CFC.
- c) Equipo de recuperación y reciclaje de refrigerante (\$EUA 50,000 para todos los países). El proyecto tiene la finalidad de establecer un fondo para ofrecer, a un precio reducido, equipo de recuperación y reciclaje a los técnicos que deseen contar con él.

A nivel regional:

- d) Desarrollo de reglamentos modelo, asistencia técnica a funcionarios de aduana y asistencia para la ejecución de las estrategias a nivel nacional (\$EUA 180,000). Este proyecto tiene la finalidad de preparar reglamentos basados en modelos de países de la región que han aplicado ya dichos reglamentos (Australia, Fiji y Nueva Zelanda). Cada modelo se confeccionará de acuerdo a las necesidades de cada país, tomando en consideración el marco institucional, las organizaciones existentes y los mecanismos políticos en marcha (como legislación y/o incentivos económicos).
- e) Taller regional para funcionarios encargados del cumplimiento nacional y los ministerios/ministros de justicia/Procurador General y/o el personal jurídico principal (\$EUA 20,000). Una vez que se disponga de los reglamentos modelo, se propone un taller para lograr el compromiso inicial a fin de aplicar los reglamentos y poner en vigor una política y una legislación regionales comunes.
- f) Desarrollar e imprimir material para sensibilizar al público, con enfoque específico para el Pacífico, que comprenda la traducción del material existente del PNUMA (\$EUA 15,000).
- g) Tres reuniones temáticas (\$EUA 45,000). Las reuniones temáticas (una por año) son para la discusión de asuntos relacionados con la ejecución de las estrategias de eliminación gradual, comprendidos el cumplimiento y la aplicación de los reglamentos y las políticas; las buenas prácticas de refrigeración y certificación; la sensibilización del público; y la supervisión. Las reuniones estarán abiertas a todos los países de las islas del Pacífico del Artículo 5 (comprendida Fiji, Papua Nueva Guinea y Samoa, las cuales no están cubiertas bajo la Estrategia PIP), y a los países que no están dentro del Artículo 5 (Australia, Nueva Zelanda).
- h) Supervisión realizada por el Programa Regional del Medio Ambiente para el Pacífico Sur (PRMAPS), comprendidos los costos de viaje (\$EUA 135,000).

Modalidades de ejecución

37. La Estrategia Regional se ejecutará por medio de: un sistema de acciones basadas en políticas que llevarán a cabo los gobiernos individuales; un plan de acción administrado localmente para reducir las importaciones de SAO y ejecutar actividades específicas para la disminución gradual de SAO; contratos con el PRMAPS basados en la eficiencia a fin de llevar a cabo tareas especificadas (i.e., contratos con gobiernos para ejecutar sus planes de acción, suministro de capacitación a técnicos en refrigeración y funcionarios de aduana); supervisión a través de un sistema de eficiencia basado en indicadores; y medidas para garantizar el cumplimiento de los objetivos de la Estrategia PIP.

38. La Estrategia PIP se administrará localmente y el PNUMA proporcionará la coordinación general; el PRMAPS, en conjunto con los Centros de Cumplimiento Nacional, desarrollará y ejecutará una serie de actividades de cumplimiento. El PNUMA supervisará la Estrategia

Regional mediante la firma de un contrato general con el PRMAPS basado en la eficiencia. Los programas sobre los acuerdos/acciones legales otorgarán al PRMAPS la función general de coordinación y administración a nivel regional y describirán las responsabilidades y la función operativa del PRMAPS (y de otras entidades locales, comprendidos los donantes bilaterales, según se requiera) para ejecutar la Estrategia Regional.

39. La financiación total aprobada para la Estrategia PIP le será entregada al PRMAPS. Los países de las islas del Pacífico y el PRMAPS acordarán, así, programas individuales de acción para el desembolso de estos fondos en cada país. Cada uno de los países deberá rendir cuentas directamente al PRMAPS de sus gastos nacionales. A su vez, el PRMAPS deberá rendir cuentas al PNUMA sobre los costos generales de asistencia a los Centros de Cumplimiento Nacional. Cada contrato con los gobiernos interesados incluirá los indicadores de eficiencia en la siguiente tabla. Tomando en consideración que en los primeros 12 a 18 meses del proyecto se incurrirá en gran parte de los costos para los países de las islas del Pacífico, los fondos se entregarán a los gobiernos interesados en tres pagos (60%, 30% y 10%). El segundo y el tercer pagos se harán de acuerdo con el cumplimiento de los indicadores de eficiencia.

Pago	Fecha	Desembolso de los fondos	Indicador de eficiencia
Primero	2° trimestre del 2002	60%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A la firma del contrato con el PRMAPS
Segundo	4° trimestre del 2003	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conclusión de los reglamentos nacionales para la etapa de presentación al Gabinete (o entidad equivalente). • Conducción de uno o los dos programas de capacitación a los técnicos en refrigeración y los funcionarios de aduana. • Presentación de los datos pertinentes a las Secretarías del Fondo Multilateral y del Ozono. • Presentación de los informes financieros al PRMAPS sobre los gastos del primer pago.
Tercero	4° trimestre del 2004/1 ^{er} trimestre del 2005	10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aplicación de los reglamentos nacionales. • Conducción de los dos programas de capacitación a técnicos en refrigeración y a los funcionarios de aduana. • Presentación de los datos pertinentes a las Secretarías del Fondo Multilateral y del Ozono. • Presentación de los informes financieros al PRMAPS sobre los gastos del primer pago.

40. El consumo de SAO se supervisará a través de los datos sobre SAO proporcionados por los gobiernos participantes que, más tarde, el PRMAPS recogerá (la recopilación de datos será responsabilidad de los Centros de Cumplimiento Nacional; el PRMAPS será responsable de garantizar que los datos se presenten a las Secretarías del Fondo Multilateral y del Ozono en las fechas debidas).

41. El PRMAPS será responsable de la presentación de informes anuales sobre la marcha de las actividades relativas a la ejecución de la Estrategia PIP (preparada por el PRMAPS) y de los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades preparados por cada país.

42. El PNUMA supervisará la ejecución general de la Estrategia Regional, principalmente a través de los indicadores de eficiencia de los informes anuales sobre la marcha de las actividades que presentarán el PRMAPS y los ocho países participantes.

Comentarios de la Secretaría

Consumo de SAO

43. La Secretaría tomó nota de que el nivel de consumo de CFC dado a conocer por los ocho países en la Estrategia PIP fue consistente durante todo el periodo cubierto por los informes (1995-1999), a excepción de las Islas Salomón, cuyo consumo de CFC aumentó de 0.8 toneladas PAO en 1998 a 6.2 toneladas PAO en 1999, y para Tonga, cuyo consumo promedio para el periodo 1995-1998 fue de alrededor de 2 toneladas PAO, en tanto que el consumo para 1999 fue de 0.4 toneladas PAO. Respecto de las Islas Salomón, el PNUMA informó a la Secretaría que el aumento en el consumo se relacionaba a una importación que hizo un distribuidor de CFC en el país, con la intención de revenderlo a otro país de las islas del Pacífico. Sin embargo, no se produjo el comercio con otros países. El PNUMA también tomó nota de que no hubo evidencia de acopio de existencias a esta escala en otros países de la región. En relación con Tonga, la disminución en el consumo de CFC parece reflejar las dificultades para importar CFC de Fiji.

44. La Estrategia PIP informó que las Islas Cook y Niue (dos países insulares que se incluyen en la Estrategia PIP) han eliminado por completo su consumo de CFC poco después de que Nueva Zelanda eliminaron su consumo. Tomando en cuenta que el consumo actual de CFC en los ocho países incluidos en la Estrategia PIP es similar o inferior al consumo de las Islas Cook, la Secretaría pidió más información sobre cuestiones relativas a la eliminación gradual en este país. La Secretaría fue informada de que la situación con las Islas Cook y Niue es única en la región. Los ciudadanos de los dos países tienen acordada la ciudadanía Neocelandesa y pueden viajar libremente hacia y desde Nueva Zelanda (la mayoría de los residentes reciben su educación después de la primaria en Nueva Zelanda). Por lo menos dos de los técnicos de las Islas Cook y el único técnico en Niue recibieron su capacitación comercial en Nueva Zelanda y poseen habilidades para manejar la eliminación gradual no planeada.

45. A petición de la Secretaría sobre los precios actuales de los refrigerantes a base de CFC-12 y sin CFC y sobre la disponibilidad de refrigerantes que reemplazan el CFC en los países de las islas del Pacífico, el PNUMA informó que la única información disponible sobre los precios de los CFC proviene de Palau y las Islas Marshall (fue recogida por un consultor del PNUMA durante su misión en agosto del 2001). Para el CFC-12, los precios oscilaron entre \$EUA 14.7/kg y \$EUA 18.2/kg; para el HCFC-22, entre \$EUA 11.0/kg y \$EUA 12.0/kg; y para HFC-134a, entre \$EUA 14.7/kg y \$EUA 16.2/kg. La Secretaría también fue informada de que hay bastante disponibilidad de HCFC-22 y que el HFC-134a también está disponible para dar servicio al nuevo equipo de refrigeración. Sin embargo, otras mezclas, incluidas las mezclas destinadas al servicio, son raras o se desconocen en la mayoría de los países.

Estrategia de eliminación gradual propuesta y sus costos

46. La Secretaría pidió una explicación ulterior a los gobiernos de Australia y Nueva Zelanda y al PNUMA sobre cómo las actividades propuestas en la estrategia (descrita en la sección anterior) llevarán a una total eliminación de todas las SAO que consumen los ocho países que participan en la estrategia. Al respecto, la Secretaría fue informada de que “mucho se pensó y consultó al desarrollar la estrategia. El modelo de apoyo regional propuesto para ejecutar el Protocolo de Montreal se ha estado usando con éxito para la ejecución de la Convención sobre Cambio Climático y la Convención de Basilea sobre el Control de los Movimientos Transfronterizos de Desechos Peligrosos en la región. De la falta de avance en la ejecución del Protocolo de Montreal en la región, hasta la participación del PRMAPS en el 2001, queda claro que los países no tienen la capacidad para llevar a cabo la ejecución por ellos mismo y que el asunto del ozono no es una prioridad para ellos. La experiencia anterior ha demostrado que la clave para la ejecución exitosa de las iniciativas ambientales en los países de las islas del Pacífico está en una clara orientación, supervisión y seguimiento riguroso en la región”.

47. La Secretaría también fue informada de que el presupuesto total de \$EUA 906,070 (como se solicitó en la Estrategia PIP original) representó el importe mínimo requerido para una exitosa ejecución de la estrategia. El PNUMA tomó nota adicional de que su Programa de Asistencia para el Cumplimiento, aprobado por el Comité Ejecutivo en su Trigésima quinta Reunión, no contempla personal adicional en su oficina regional para el Sudeste Asiático y el Pacífico para el año 2002. Ninguno de los ocho países que participan en la Estrategia PIP son miembros de la Red de Funcionarios para SAO del Sudeste Asiático y el Pacífico. Por lo tanto, el personal del Programa de Asistencia para el Cumplimiento del PNUMA y la Red del Sudeste Asiático y el Pacífico no pueden proporcionar asistencia directa a estos países. Sin embargo, el coordinador del Sudeste Asiático y el Pacífico ofrecerá orientación en materia de definición de criterios al PRMAPS. Con relación a esto, las reuniones temáticas son importantes en cuanto a que facilitan el enlace entre los países y sus socios de desarrollo. También se tomó nota de que incluso en caso de que se dispusiera de personal para el Programa de Asistencia para el Cumplimiento en la Oficina del Sudeste Asiático y el Pacífico, el viaje entre Bangkok y los países de las islas del Pacífico es muy costoso. Sería más eficaz emplear los conocimientos especializados regionales para capacitar a los funcionarios de aduana y a los técnicos en refrigeración, y proporcionar consejo sobre el diseño de criterios a los países de manera continua.

La función del Programa Regional del Medio Ambiente para el Pacífico Sur (PRMAPS)

48. La Secretaría solicitó información adicional sobre los objetivos y el alcance para la solicitud de los \$EUA 90,000 para las actividades del PRMAPS que no se incluyen en ninguna otra parte. De las actividades ya incluidas en la estrategia (tanto a nivel de país como regional), la justificación de esta actividad fue controvertida. El PNUMA informó a la Secretaría que la actividad se relaciona con la supervisión y ejecución por parte del PRMAPS de las actividades propuestas en la Estrategia PIP. Al respecto, el PRMAPS:

- a) Supervisará el establecimiento de Centros de Cumplimiento Nacional en ocho países, comprendidos el desarrollo y la celebración de contratos con cada gobierno.

- b) Dará fondos a los gobiernos que están cubiertos por la estrategia y de conformidad con los plazos establecidos.
- c) Supervisará el desarrollo de los reglamentos modelo y proporcionará asistencia técnica para su adaptación y ejecución a nivel nacional.
- d) Coordinará las actividades de capacitación para los técnicos de refrigeración y los funcionarios de aduana.
- e) Organizará los talleres temáticos al margen de otras reuniones que se llevarán a cabo en el marco del PRMAPS y facilitará la comunicación entre los países.
- f) Proporcionará asistencia para la definición de criterios, coordinará las actividades regionales de sensibilización, supervisará la traducción de documentos importantes a las lenguas del Pacífico y distribuirá información relativa a las SAO entre los países.

49. También, se señaló que el PRMAPS cuenta con la experiencia y el marco institucional para garantizar la entrega exitosa de los diferentes componentes que se incluyen en la estrategia.

Propuesta para el cálculo de los costos de la Estrategia PIP

50. Los países insulares de la región del Pacífico poseen características únicas respecto de los otros países del Artículo 5:

- a) Están geográficamente aislados de las rutas comerciales mundiales y se encuentran alejados.
- b) Tienen poca población y bajos niveles de consumo de SAO (juntos, consumen un total de 9.4 toneladas PAO).
- c) Los CFC son, principalmente, para dar servicio a las unidades con equipo de aire acondicionado de vehículos (70% a 90% del consumo total), a los refrigeradores domésticos y al equipo de refrigeración comercial/industrial (10% a 30%).
- d) El consumo de SAO en Australia, Japón y Nueva Zelanda, sus principales socios comerciales, ha sido completamente eliminado desde hace varios años. Las Islas Cook y Niue también lograron eliminar por completo las SAO.

- e) Los gobiernos de los ocho países de las islas del Pacífico han expresado su firme compromiso para eliminar por completo las SAO a finales del 2005.

51. A pesar del carácter único de los países de las islas del Pacífico, la Secretaría advirtió que la metodología empleada para costear la Estrategia PIP siguió el modelo del plan de gestión de refrigerantes (i.e., programas de capacitación para los técnicos en refrigeración y los funcionarios de aduana, provisión para unidades de recuperación y reciclaje, talleres, asistencia técnica para el desarrollo de reglamentos y de una legislación).

52. Con base en las observaciones anteriores, la Secretaría propuso al Gobierno de Nueva Zelanda y al PNUMA (y discutió con ellos) la posibilidad de usar el siguiente enfoque para calcular el costo de la Estrategia PIP:

A nivel nacional:

- a) Tomando en consideración que los CFC se utilizan principalmente para dar servicio a las unidades con equipo de aire acondicionado de vehículos (70% a 90% del consumo total de CFC), sería más eficaz costear el programa de capacitación (\$EUA 160,000) y el fondo de subsidio para las máquinas de recuperación y reciclaje (\$EUA 50,000) con base en la adquisición de 32 máquinas de recuperación/reciclaje de equipo de aire acondicionado de vehículos (ex. 2 o 3 unidades para cada una de las islas más pequeñas que consumen CFC y 5 o 6 unidades para cada uno de los países más grandes que consumen CFC, a \$EUA 4,000/unidad, comprendidos los costos del equipo auxiliar y de transportación). Podría incluirse un monto adicional de \$EUA 10,000/país para los costos relacionados con la capacitación sobre las buenas prácticas de refrigeración y el uso de máquinas de recuperación/reciclaje de equipo de aire acondicionado de vehículos.
- b) Un programa de asistencia técnica para aplicar los reglamentos sobre SAO a nivel nacional, comprendido el desarrollo y la ejecución de un sistema de otorgamiento de licencias, y recursos para algunos equipos de identificación de SAO, así como capacitación local para los funcionarios de aduana y gubernamentales.
- c) Establecimiento de los Centros de Cumplimiento Nacional (componente de fortalecimiento institucional) según el nivel de financiación propuesto en la estrategia (\$EUA 162,700). Además, se proponen \$EUA 5,000 por país para llevar a cabo los programas de sensibilización, las actividades de diseminación de la información, la supervisión de las actividades dentro de la estrategia y la presentación de informes a las Secretarías del Fondo Multilateral y del Ozono, de acuerdo con las decisiones pertinentes de las Partes y del Comité Ejecutivo.

A nivel regional:

- d) Un programa de asistencia técnica para el desarrollo de una legislación modelo, con base en las leyes y los reglamentos relativos a SAO en vigor en la región (particularmente Australia, Fiji y Nueva Zelanda) y en aquellos que han sido recogidos por el PNUMA durante las actividades del centro de intercambio de información, y su adaptación a nivel nacional. Se incluyen provisiones para la ejecución de las actividades de capacitación a niveles nacional y/o regional.
- e) Tres reuniones temáticas regionales sobre cuestiones relacionadas con la ejecución de la estrategia PIP (de modo similar a la actividad propuesta en la estrategia regional).
- f) Una provisión para la coordinación, la asistencia técnica y la supervisión por parte del PRMAPS (según se describe en la sección anterior relativa a las “modalidades de ejecución”).
- g) Un programa de asistencia técnica para la participación de otros países que no formaron parte de la Estrategia PIP en las actividades regionales (ex., programas de capacitación, distribución de la legislación relacionada con SAO y documentación pertinente).

53. El presupuesto total revisado para la ejecución de la Estrategia PIP, conforme a lo acordado por los gobiernos de Australia y Nueva Zelanda y el PNUMA, es de \$EUA 788,700, siempre y cuando los gobiernos de los países de las islas del Pacífico logren una eliminación completa de SAO para el año 2005 y sean flexibles en el uso de los fondos. La distribución del nivel de financiación, incluidos los costos de apoyo del organismo de ejecución, es como sigue:

- a) Establecimiento de Centros de Cumplimiento Nacional, para un periodo de tres años, que el PNUMA implantará:

Islas Marshall	\$EUA 38,420
Islas Salomón	\$EUA 22,883
Kiribati	\$EUA 25,990
Micronesia	\$EUA 38,420
Palau	\$EUA 38,420
Tonga	\$EUA 22,261
Tuvalu	\$EUA 19,775
Vanuatu	\$EUA 22,883

- b) Capacitación de técnicos en refrigeración y provisión para las unidades de recuperación y reciclaje de equipo de aire acondicionado de vehículos, y asistencia para la aplicación de la legislación y la capacitación de funcionarios de aduana que el Gobierno de Australia implantará como cooperación bilateral:

País	Capacitación de técnicos en refrigeración (\$EUA)	Reglamentos para SAO, capacitación de funcionarios de aduana (\$EUA)
Islas Marshall	29,380	9,040
Islas Salomón	38,420	9,040
Kiribati	20,340	11,300
Micronesia	29,380	11,300
Palau	33,900	9,040
Tonga	33,900	9,040
Tuvalu	20,340	9,040
Vanuatu	29,380	9,040

c) Actividades a nivel regional que ejecutará el PNUMA:

Asistencia técnica para el desarrollo de reglamentos modelo para SAO y adaptación a nivel nacional	\$EUA 101,700
Tres reuniones temáticas regionales sobre cuestiones relacionadas con la ejecución de la estrategia	\$EUA 56,500
Coordinación, asistencia técnica y supervisión por parte del PRMAPS	\$EUA 135,600
Asistencia técnica para otros países en la subregión que no se incluye en la Estrategia PIP	\$EUA 56,500

Recomendaciones de la Secretaría

54. Con base en los comentarios anteriores, el Comité Ejecutivo desearía considerar la Estrategia Regional para cumplir con el Protocolo de Montreal (Estrategia de los países de las islas del Pacífico, o Estrategia PIP) que los gobiernos de Islas Marshall, Islas Salomón, Kiribati, Micronesia, Palau, Tonga, Tuvalu y Vanuatu presentaron en forma conjunta, al nivel de financiación que se indicó anteriormente, en el entendimiento de que los gobiernos de estos países lograrán una eliminación completa de SAO para el año 2005 y serán flexibles en cuanto al uso de la financiación aprobada.

55. Si el Comité Ejecutivo aprueba la Estrategia PIP, es posible que desee solicitar a los gobiernos de Islas Marshall, Islas Salomón, Kiribati, Micronesia, Palau, Tonga, Tuvalu y Vanuatu que presenten anualmente al Comité Ejecutivo información sobre el avance logrado en la ejecución de las estrategias de cumplimiento nacional, de conformidad con la decisión del Comité Ejecutivo sobre la implementación de los programas de país (PNUMA/OzL.Pro/Excmo./10/40, párrafo 135). El informe inicial que cubre el periodo del 1° de abril del 2002 al 31 de diciembre del 2002 deberá presentarse a la Secretaría del Fondo usando el formato aprobado.

Anexo I

PROPUESTAS DE PROYECTOS DE FORTALECIMIENTO INSTITUCIONAL

Croacia: Renovación de fortalecimiento institucional

Resumen del proyecto y perfil del país	
Organismo de ejecución:	PNUMA
Importe aprobado inicialmente:	
Fase I: octubre 1996 (\$EUA)	101,200
Fase II: noviembre 1999 (\$EUA)	67,000
Importe solicitado para renovación (\$EUA):	87,900
Fecha de aprobación del programa de país	octubre 1996
Consumo de SAO notificado en el programa de país (1995), (toneladas PAO)	239.5
Último consumo de SAO notificado (2000) (toneladas PAO)*	497.0
Consumo inicial (1995-1997) (toneladas PAO de CFC)(**)	219.3
Importe aprobado (\$EUA)	1,890,249
Importe desembolsado (a diciembre de 2000) (\$EUA):	868,893
SAO que deben eliminarse (toneladas PAO)	66.8
SAO eliminadas (a diciembre de 2000) (toneladas PAO)	35.6

(*) Incluidas 312 toneladas PAO de CTC y 10.7 toneladas PAO de MB

(**) El consumo notificado de CFC para el 2000 fue de 171.2 toneladas PAO.

1. El Comité Ejecutivo ha aprobado y financiado las siguientes actividades:

		<u>\$EUA</u>
a)	Preparación del programa de país	40,000
b)	Preparación de proyectos	103,485
c)	Capacitación	108,250
d)	Asistencia técnica	289,910
e)	Demostración	288,200
f)	Proyectos de inversión	674,709
	Total:	1,504,554

Informe sobre la marcha de las actividades

2. Entre los principales logros que se mencionan en el informe sobre la marcha de las actividades figuran: la adopción de una legislación relativa a SAO y la ratificación de las enmiendas de Londres, Copenhague y Montreal al Protocolo de Montreal, la ejecución de proyectos de inversión para el sector de espumas y el proyecto de demostración para eliminar el MB como fumigante del suelo, así como las actividades de sensibilización del público. La ejecución de estas actividades condujo a la reducción de CFC, en el año 2000, de 50 toneladas del valor de referencia para el cumplimiento de CFC. Con base en la experiencia adquirida, Croacia considera importante el establecimiento de: a) una red regional para los países con economías en transición y países del Artículo 5 localizados en Europa, b) la gestión regional de banco halones y c) una mayor restricción a las importaciones de CFC virgen a fin de hacer que resulte atractiva la recuperación y el reciclaje de CFC.

3. El Ministerio de Protección Ambiental y Planeación Física es responsable de la ejecución del Protocolo de Montreal en Croacia. La Dependencia Nacional del Ozono depende del Departamento para la Protección de la Atmósfera, Manejo de Desechos y Protección del Suelo del Ministerio de Protección Ambiental y Planeación Física.

Plan de acción

4. El plan de acción para el siguiente periodo comprende: actualización del programa de país/PGR; la revisión de los reglamentos internos sobre SAO, la reducción del comercio ilegal de CFC mediante la ejecución de un sistema de recopilación de datos y otorgamiento de licencias, y programas de capacitación aduanal; actividades para despertar la conciencia ambiental entre el público (a través de los medios de comunicación y el sistema educativo); continuación de la ejecución y supervisión de las actividades incluidas en el proyecto sobre el PGR, comprendida la operación de centros de recuperación y reciclaje de CFC; la ejecución de una estrategia sobre halones; y la presentación de informes a las Secretarías del Fondo Multilateral y del Ozono.

Moldavia: Renovación de fortalecimiento institucional

Resumen del proyecto y perfil del país	
Organismo de ejecución:	PNUMA
Importe aprobado inicialmente:	80,000
Fase I: julio 1998 (\$EUA)	
Importe solicitado para renovación (\$EUA):	69,334
Fecha de aprobación del programa de país	julio 1998
Consumo de SAO notificado en el programa de país (1996), (toneladas PAO)	51.5
Último consumo de SAO notificado (2001) (toneladas PAO)	16.4
Consumo inicial (1995-1997) (toneladas PAO de CFC)	73.3
Importe aprobado (\$EUA)	587,371
Importe desembolsado (a diciembre de 2000) (\$EUA):	361,316
SAO que deben eliminarse (toneladas PAO)	21.9
SAO eliminadas (a diciembre de 2000) (toneladas PAO)	0

5. El Comité Ejecutivo ha aprobado y financiado las siguientes actividades:

		<u>\$EUA</u>
a)	Preparación del programa de país	0
b)	Preparación de proyectos	0
c)	Capacitación	132,550
d)	Asistencia técnica	314,150
e)	Demostración	
f)	Proyectos de inversión	
	Total:	446,700

Informe sobre la marcha de las actividades

6. Entre los principales logros que se mencionan en el informe sobre la marcha de las actividades figuran: el establecimiento de un sistema de recopilación de datos, un sistema de otorgamiento de licencias para importaciones/exportaciones de SAO y otra legislación relativa al ozono; el inicio de la ejecución de los proyectos sobre el PGR, comprendida la primera fase de

los programas de capacitación propuestos para los técnicos de servicio en refrigeración, y la segunda fase se llevará a cabo durante el siguiente periodo o año entrante. Moldavia cumplió con la congelación de CFC en 1999 y redujo su consumo por debajo del valor de referencia. La ejecución de estas actividades condujo a una reducción de CFC en el año 2000 de 41.6 toneladas respecto del valor de referencia de cumplimiento para CFC. La ratificación de la Enmienda de Montreal al Protocolo de Montreal se espera para el año 2003.

7. Moldavia considera importante el fortalecimiento de su cooperación con el Departamento de Aduanas de los países vecinos a fin de implantar el Código Aduanero Armonizado Revisado, así como la continuación de la ejecución de los programas de sensibilización y educación y el establecimiento de medidas económicas que alienten la readaptación del equipo comercial e industrial de refrigeración.

8. La Dependencia del Ozono está estructurada dentro del Ministerio del Medio Ambiente responsable de la ejecución de la Convención de Viena y el Protocolo de Montreal. El Coordinador es miembro de la Comisión, emite licencias para SAO y participa en el establecimiento de cuotas anuales sobre la importación de refrigerantes. Todas las actividades de la dependencia están bajo la supervisión del Comité de Dirección, el cual está integrado por miembros del Ministerio del Medio Ambiente, el Departamento de Normas y Metodología, La Asociación Republicana de Refrigeración, organizaciones no gubernamentales y el PNUD.

Plan de acción

9. El plan de acción para el siguiente periodo comprende: la continuación de la ejecución de los programas de capacitación en buenas prácticas de servicio de refrigeración, la aplicación y evaluación de la legislación sobre SAO, el mejoramiento del sistema de supervisión relacionado con los proyectos sobre el plan de gestión de refrigerantes y sobre el bromuro de metilo, medidas para alentar a la industria local a readaptar el equipo de refrigeración para uso con refrigerantes sin CFC y la continuación de las actividades de disseminación de la información y de las campañas de sensibilización del público, y la presentación de informes a las Secretarías del Fondo Multilateral y del Ozono.

Mongolia: Renovación de fortalecimiento institucional

Resumen del proyecto y perfil del país	
Organismo de ejecución:	PNUMA
Importe aprobado inicialmente:	
Fase I: julio 1999 (\$EUA)	66,000
Importe solicitado para renovación (\$EUA):	57,200
Fecha de aprobación del programa de país	julio 1999
Consumo de SAO notificado en el programa de país (1998), (toneladas PAO)	21.0
Último consumo de SAO notificado (2000) (toneladas PAO)	13.9
Consumo inicial (1995-1997) (toneladas PAO de CFC)	10.6
Importe aprobado (\$EUA)	443,830
Importe desembolsado (a diciembre de 2000) (\$EUA):	82,647
SAO que deben eliminarse (toneladas PAO)	5.6
SAO eliminadas (a diciembre de 2000) (toneladas PAO)	0

10. El Comité Ejecutivo ha aprobado y financiado las siguientes actividades:

		<u>\$EUA</u>
a)	Preparación del programa de país	50,000
b)	Preparación de proyectos	25,000
c)	Capacitación	143,170
d)	Asistencia técnica	108,600
e)	Demostración	
f)	Proyectos de inversión	
	Total:	326,770

Informe sobre la marcha de las actividades

11. Entre los principales logros que se mencionan en el informe sobre la marcha de las actividades figuran: supervisión de la ejecución del programa de país incluida la recopilación de datos sobre SAO; ratificación de la Enmienda de Montreal al Protocolo de Montreal; establecimiento de un sistema de otorgamiento de licencias para control la importación de SAO, desarrollo de un programa de Acción Nacional sobre la Protección de la Capa de Ozono; ejecución de un programa de capacitación de instructores para funcionarios de aduana; medidas para alentar a las empresas más importantes a reducir el uso de SAO; presentación de datos a las Secretarías del Fondo Multilateral y del Ozono; y organización de proyectos de sensibilización del público. La principal lección aprendida fue que los consumidores y los importadores de SAO necesitan familiarizarse con el sistema de otorgamiento de licencias.

12. La Dependencia del Ozono depende del Ministerio de la Naturaleza y el Medio Ambiente. Su papel principal consiste en desalentar el uso, la importación y la exportación de SAO mediante actividades como la implantación de sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias, actividades de sensibilización e información al público dirigidas a diferentes grupos como empresas privadas, el Departamento General de Aduanas y la Universidad de Ciencias y Tecnología. En la próxima fase, se creará un Comité Nacional para la protección de la capa del ozono.

Plan de acción

13. El plan de acción para el siguiente periodo comprende: la ejecución del Programa de Acción Nacional; la continuación de la coordinación del proyecto de capacitación a instructores del sector de servicio en refrigeración, la introducción de procedimientos para disminuir el consumo de CFC y reducir las emisiones a la atmósfera, el comercio ilegal y el contrabando; la continuación de la capacitación a los funcionarios de aduana, la ejecución del proyecto de recuperación y reciclaje; el establecimiento de un centro de capacitación científica de buenas prácticas de refrigeración; la propuesta de una legislación adicional para implantar el sistema de otorgamiento de licencias, la certificación de técnicos de refrigeración capacitados y la aplicación de incentivos fiscales a los usuarios de equipo que no utiliza CFC; el fortalecimiento del proceso de sensibilización al público y la presentación de informes a las Secretarías del Fondo Multilateral y del Ozono.

Senegal: Renovación de fortalecimiento institucional

Resumen del proyecto y perfil del país	
Organismo de ejecución:	PNUMA
Importe aprobado inicialmente:	
Fase I: noviembre 1993 (\$EUA)	175,000
Fase II: noviembre 1997 (\$EUA)	117,000
Fase III: noviembre 1999 (\$EUA)	117,000
Importe solicitado para renovación (\$EUA):	152,100
Fecha de aprobación del programa de país	noviembre 1993
Consumo de SAO notificado en el programa de país (1991), (toneladas PAO)	101.5
Último consumo de SAO notificado (2000) (toneladas PAO)	119.1
Consumo inicial (1995-1997) (toneladas PAO de CFC)	115.8
Importe aprobado (\$EUA)	1,153,051
Importe desembolsado (a diciembre de 2000) (\$EUA):	790,643
SAO que deben eliminarse (toneladas PAO)	41.8
SAO eliminadas (a diciembre de 2000) (toneladas PAO)	36.1

14. El Comité Ejecutivo ha aprobado y financiado las siguientes actividades:

	<u>\$EUA</u>
a) Preparación del programa de país	13,000
b) Preparación de proyectos	84,217
c) Capacitación	100,500
d) Asistencia técnica	361,980
e) Demostración	0
f) Proyectos de inversión	62,945
Total:	622,642

Informe sobre la marcha de las actividades

15. Entre los principales logros que se mencionan en el informe sobre la marcha de las actividades figuran: la aprobación de la legislación para SAO, la ejecución de los programas de capacitación para funcionarios de aduana, la preparación de un plan de acción para el sistema de control de SAO, la ejecución de un programa de recuperación y reciclaje de equipo de refrigeración, la realización de actividades de sensibilización del público a través de la prensa y el radio, y la organización de celebraciones sobre el Día del Ozono. Se espera la ratificación de la Enmienda de Pequín al Protocolo de Montreal para el 2002.

16. La Dependencia Nacional del Ozono es parte de la División del Medio Ambiente que depende del Ministerio de la Juventud, Medio Ambiente y Salud Pública. Dicha dependencia trabaja con el Comité Nacional del Ozono, el cual está a cargo de proponer la legislación y preparar los proyectos para la aprobación del ministerio. El Comité Nacional del Ozono está integrado por varios ministros, asociaciones e instituciones.

Plan de acción

17. El plan de acción para el siguiente periodo comprende: la continuación de la ejecución de las actividades del plan de gestión para refrigerantes, incluido el programa de recuperación y reciclaje y la capacitación de los técnicos en refrigeración; la aplicación de la legislación sobre SAO; la complementación del estudio sobre su sistema actual de control de SAO; el seguimiento del programa de sensibilización en torno al uso de bromuro de metilo y el proyecto sobre el uso de hidrocarburos como refrigerantes; la información al público sobre una campaña de comunicación y la organización de celebraciones del Día del Ozono; y la presentación de informes a las Secretarías del Fondo Multilateral y del Ozono.

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

Distribution of ODP by sector:	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)

PO Box 240, APIA, Samoa.
 Tel.: (685) 21 929, Fax: (685) 20 231
 E-mail: sprep@sprep.org.ws Website: <http://www.sprep.org.ws/>
Please use sprep@samoa.ws if you encounter any problems with sprep@sprep.org.ws

AP 3/8/3/1
 16 January 2002

Mr. Milton Catelin
 The Director, Ozone Protection
 Environment Australia
 GPO Box 787
 Canberra, ACT 2601
 AUSTRALIA

UNEP DTIE

Mail Fax Courier Pouch E-Mail
 Rec'd

18 JAN. 2002

Registry N° 1487 By RR Reg'd
 To : RPS CC : SR Missing pages Req'd


Subject: Request for Australia's Assistance under the Multilateral Funds for Implementation of the Pacific Regional Strategy for 2002 – 2004.

I am pleased to advise that Pacific Island Countries (PICs) have completed final draft national compliance action plans (NCAPs) for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol in the Pacific region. As you may be aware that the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and the United Nations Environment Programme Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (UNEP-DTIE) had worked in collaboration to prepare a Regional Strategy which has a target of ensuring complete compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The individual NCAPs will be submitted to the Executive Committee (ExCom), and form part of the newly developed Regional Strategy (RS).

The RS aims to achieve its objectives in eight countries by implementing a rapid and cost-effective phase-out through contribution of national and regional projects. It will also help countries in developing specific co-operation networks within the region between the PICs and developed countries - particularly Australia and New Zealand.

In this connection, I am writing on behalf of PICs to request that the Government of Australia provide assistance as a bilateral contribution to the Multilateral Fund for the Pacific region to initiate and implement national and regional training activities set out in the attached regional strategy. It is requested that Australia provide up to US\$150,000 (Approximately AU\$702,000) over three years

There is strong support among the countries for a regionalized funding approach where the whole project would be funded as one proposal, rather than on a country-by-country basis. SPREP will play a key role in overseeing the implementation of the regional strategy and provide guidance to the countries for the implementation of national activities.

Yours sincerely,

 Mutiagetele Joe Reti
 Officer-in-Charge

1

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

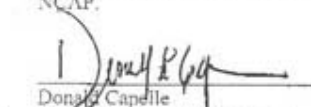
18 January 2002

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, BIKENIBEI 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!


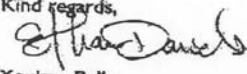
2. I trust your Christmas and New Year celebrations went well. It was good to meet you in Colombo last October during the Pacific Islands Delegations meeting and thank you for your assistance.
3. I write at this time to advise that the Kiribati Government has officially endorsed and approved the attached 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 McGilinchy, (+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.

> McGlinchy, Work Ph +64 4 380 1147

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.)

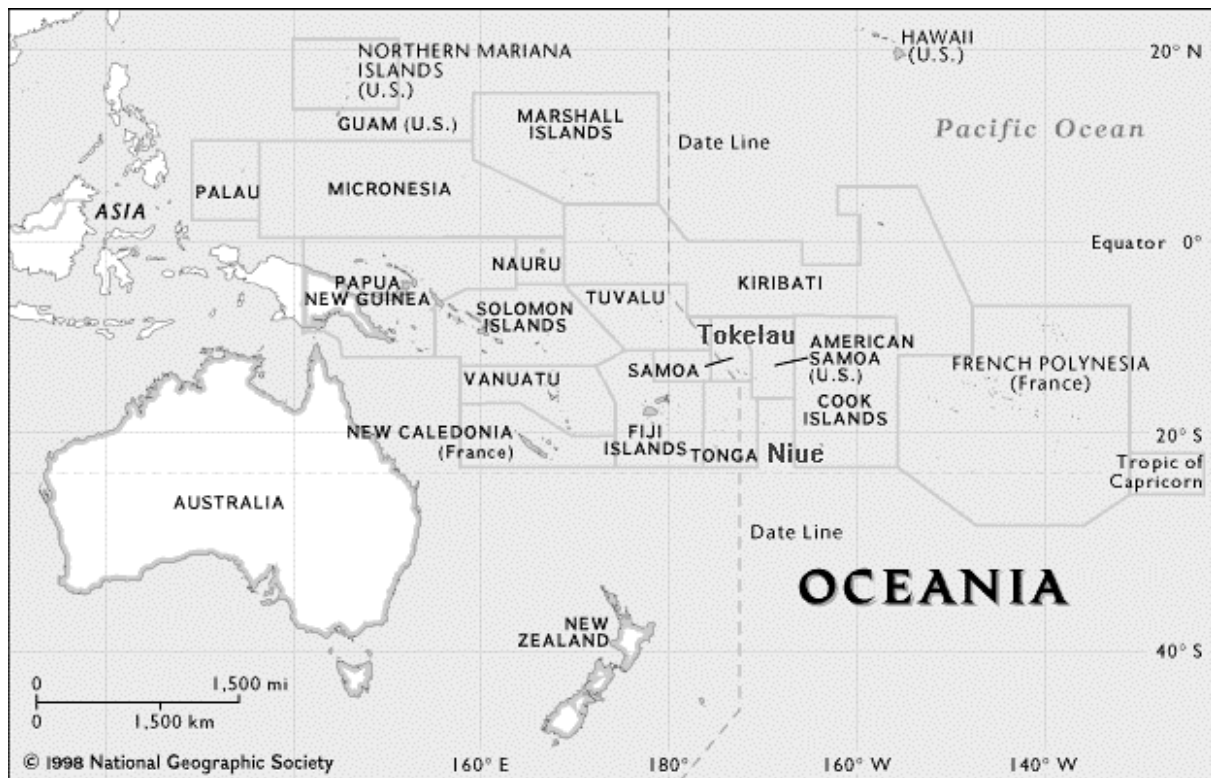
The use of ozone depleting substances (ODSs) controlled by the Montreal Protocol in the Pacific region is limited to chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) and methyl bromide. The first two are used solely for refrigeration and air-conditioning uses. All methyl bromide is used for "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

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
--	--	--	------------------------------------

	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.