



联合国



环境规划署

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执行蒙特利尔议定书  
多边基金执行委员会  
第五十九次会议  
2009年11月10日至14日，埃及迦里卜港

## 国家方案：索马里

本文件包括：

- 国家方案评价表（基金秘书处编制）
- 基金秘书处的评论和意见
- 索马里政府的送文函
- 国家方案首页和执行摘要

## 索马里国家方案评价表

## 环境部国家臭氧机构

## 《维也纳公约》和《蒙特利尔议定书》的批准情况

	签字	批准	生效日期
维也纳公约 (1985年)		2001年8月1日	2001年10月30日
蒙特利尔议定书 (1987年)		2001年8月1日	2001年10月30日
伦敦修正案 (1990年)		2001年8月1日	2001年10月30日
哥本哈根修正案 (1992年)		2001年8月1日	2001年10月30日
蒙特利尔修正案 (1997年)		2001年8月1日	2001年10月30日
北京修正案 (1999年)		2001年8月1日	2002年2月25日

受控物质生产： 未生产受控物质

受控物质消费量：(2008年) 20公吨  
(除各类氟氯烃以外的其他物质) 20加权吨(ODP)

(吨数)	CFC-11	CFC-12	CFC-113	CFC-114	CFC-115	共计	Halon1211	Halon1301	共计	四氯化碳	甲基氯仿	甲基溴
ODS		20			0	20	0		0			
ODP												

每种物质的ODP所占比例： 氟氯化碳 100% 哈龙 0%

各行业的 ODP所占比例： 气雾剂 泡沫 哈龙 制冷 溶剂 甲基溴

消费量 (ODP 吨)： 0 20

占总数百分比： 0% 100%

蒙特利尔议定书	(ODP 吨数)	各类CFC	哈龙	CTC	甲基溴
基准消费量		241.4	17.7		0.5
允许的2007年消费量		36.21	0.85		0.4

数据来源：国家方案 (2009年)

## 国家方案

国家方案有效期： 2 年 (2009-2011年)

消耗臭氧层物质淘汰目标： 2011年底之前全部淘汰

重点淘汰领域： 制冷维修行业

国家方案活动所需经费： 60,000美元

## 战略：

尽管因战争造成局势分裂，索马里政府仍致力于确保遵守《议定书》规定，并通过最有成本效益的方式进一步确保将消耗臭氧层物质的消费量降到最低。《行动计划》的目标是按照索马里政府批准的《蒙特利尔议定书》及缔约方大会第 XX/19 号决定通过的关于为索马里重新履约建议的消耗臭氧层物质淘汰战略，淘汰对消耗臭氧层物质的消费。《行动计划》包括政府为有效规范和监督消耗臭氧层物质进口和使用情况所采取的措施，以及在消耗臭氧层物质最终用户行业的一系列拟议项目，其中一些项目被认为是执行淘汰计划的先决条件。

## 基金秘书处的评论和建议

### 说明

1. 为编制索马里国家方案和最终淘汰管理计划而进行的一项近期调查显示，2008年用于维修制冷系统的氟氯化碳消费总量预计为20 ODP吨。报告称该国在此期间的哈龙和甲基溴消费量为零。经计算，索马里氟氯化碳、哈龙和甲基溴的基准分别为241.4、17.7和0.5 ODP吨。
2. 索马里共和国成立于1960年，由当时位于西北部的英属索马里和位于东部、南部和中央部分的意属索马里两块殖民地合并而成。整个国家在过去十年中饱受武装冲突之苦。
3. 在政府间发展管理局的指导下，经过由国际社会资助的长期和平与和解进程之后，索马里过渡联邦政府作为索马里的合法政府于2004年在肯尼亚内罗毕成立，得到了政府间发展管理局国家、非洲联盟、阿拉伯联盟的认可，并最终被联合国所承认。索马里过渡联邦政府使用执行蒙特利尔议定书多边基金的资助在该国开展各项活动，通过环境和灾害管理部执行《蒙特利尔议定书》中规定的义务，从而确保实现本国家方案中减少消耗臭氧层物质的目标。国家臭氧干事在环境和灾害管理部任职，往返于两个省份及内罗毕之间。
4. 由于长期遭受内战和政治动荡，因此该国正在处于民族和解的转型进程之中。目前，执行《蒙特利尔议定书》的法律框架还未完全确立。但是，作为东部和南部非洲共同市场（东南非共同市场）的成员，索马里已经同意东南非共同市场协调消耗臭氧层物质的规定，并且正在履行《蒙特利尔议定书》规定的义务，建立许可证制度以控制消耗臭氧层物质和使用消耗臭氧层物质的设备。过渡政府将发布通知，从2010年1月1日起禁止进口各类氟氯化碳、哈龙和甲基氯仿。
5. 环境规划署协助编制的国家方案列明了以下一般目标：
  - (a) 制定增加消耗臭氧层物质利益攸关方普遍参与的各项战略，其中包括地方非政府环境组织和民间社会的其他成员；
  - (b) 为国内各军阀控制之下的不同区域确定协调人，并在所有代表都能够到达的地方组织召开会议，最好在国外；
  - (c) 进行深入的提高公共认识活动；以及
  - (d) 推广自愿数据报告系统。

### 秘书处的评论

6. 关于索马里国家方案，基金秘书处向环境规划署提出了一些非常重要的问题，尤其是考虑到因形势不稳，如何在该国开展若干活动的问题。秘书处还提出了关于付款、财务报

告职责和其他执行问题。它还要求环境规划署解释最终淘汰管理计划尚未完成的原因。

7. 在书面答复和与秘书处的后续讨论中，环境规划署了解到在向索马里提供援助方面存在一些严重问题，本国家方案完成延期、之前的体制建设供资付款延期以及最终淘汰管理计划尚未完成就是证明。但是，环境规划署也意识到索马里需要技术和经济援助，以确保其履行《蒙特利尔议定书》的义务。他们还援引第二十次缔约方会议的第 XX/19(4) 号决定，该决定要求执行委员会在不影响财务机制运行的情况下，通过执行机构寻求新的援助索马里的方式，使其执行《行动计划》并重新履约。

8. 环境规划署还告知秘书处，最近出现的新情况使设在内罗毕的开发署索马里国家办事处能够对付款进行监督，并且还通报了从现任消耗臭氧层物质干事那里了解到的关于其已经按要求提交信息的情况，因此使得国家方案得以向本次会议提交。环境规划署还承认虽然该国形势不是最理想的，但是他们相信，通过批准国家方案，《蒙特利尔议定书》有关各方正在将索马里引入执行主流，因此将促使其开展履行义务的各项活动。

9. 连同本国家方案，索马里政府还向执行委员会第五十九次会议提交了一份在该国开展体制建设项目第一正式阶段的请求，用以支持臭氧机构的运作。基金秘书处的评论和建议载于 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/xx 号文件。

## 建议

10. 基金秘书处建议批准索马里国家方案，同时指出，批准本国家方案并不表示批准其中确定的项目或供资金额。索马里国家方案的批准不应妨碍《蒙特利尔议定书》应对违约行为机制的运行。

11. 基金秘书处还建议，要求索马里政府每年按照执行委员会关于执行国家方案的决定 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/40, 第 135 段)，使用已核准的在线格式向执行委员会提交关于国家方案执行情况的信息。至迟应在 2010 年 5 月 1 日提交 2009 年 1 月 1 日至 2009 年 12 月 31 日期间的初次报告。



The Transitional Federal Government of the Republic of Somalia  
Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries, Environment & Natural Resources

Date: 7<sup>th</sup> October 2009

Ms. Maria Nolan,  
Chief Officer  
Multilateral Fund Secretariat  
1800 McGill College Ave  
27<sup>th</sup> Floor, Quebec H3A3L6  
CANADA  
Fax: (1514)2820068

Dear Madam,

**SUBMISSION OF THE SOMALIA COUNTRY PROGRAM ON NATIONAL  
PHASE OUT PLAN (CFCs) PROJECT FOR CONSIDERATION AND  
APPROVAL**

I have the honor to inform you that Somalia with the technical assistance from UNEP has successfully completed the preparation of the country program on National phase out plan for the elimination of CFCs in Somalia by 1<sup>st</sup> January 2010 in accordance with the requirements of the Montreal protocol.

I hereby therefore, submit the country program on National phase out plan CFCs) through UNEP, which is our Lead Implementing Agency, to the upcoming Executive Committee Meeting of the multilateral Fund for the consideration and approval. Approval of this country program will help Somalia achieve the 2010 target of total phase-out of CFCs as per the requirements of the Montreal Protocol.

Any assistance given to Somalia is highly appreciated.  
Please accept "Madam" the assistance of my highest consideration.

Yours Sincerely ,

**Dr. Abdullahi Mohamed Issa,**  
Director for Environment



## COUNTRY PROGRAMME COVER SHEET

**COUNTRY:** SOMALIA

**LEAD NATIONAL AGENCY:** MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

**PERIOD COVERED BY COUNTRY:** 2009 - 2011  
**PROGRAMME**

**LEAD IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:** UNEP

### 1. PHASE OUT SCHEDULE:

SUBSTANCE	CURRENT CONSUMPTION (METRIC TONS) 2008	PLANNED TOTAL CONSUMPTION UNTIL PHASE-OUT (TONS X ODP) 2008-2010	PLANNED YEAR OF COMPLETE PHASE-OUT
CFC-12	20	30	2010
CFC-115	0	0	2010
HALON-1211	0	0	2010
HCFC	151	n/a	2030
TOTAL	171		

### 2. ACTION PLAN FOR SOMALIA:

The Transitional Federal Government of Somalia should be considered a special case and given exceptional consideration by the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in order to enable The Somali Republic fulfill its commitments and obligations to the Protocol.

Therefore in order to help Somalia implement its commitment the Ministry of Environment has prioritized its action plan, which shall consist of the following:

YEAR	DESCRIPTION OF ACTION	SECTOR	INTENDED EFFECT	ESTIMATED COST (US\$)
2009	Strengthening of the National Ozone Office (Unit)	All	Provide monitoring and co-ordination	80,000
2009	Strengthening of National Committee on ODS	All	Provide monitoring and co-ordination	
2009-2011	Public Awareness Campaign	All	Create Awareness	
2009-2011	Strengthening institutional framework	All	Provide monitoring and co-ordination	

YEAR	DESCRIPTION OF ACTION	SECTOR	INTENDED EFFECT
2009-2011	Establishment of monitoring system for ODS imports, uses and Introduction of import licensing system	All	Ensure compliance with Protocol
2009-2011	Training of Enforcement Officers	All	To ensure continued training
2009-2011	Training of Refrigeration Technicians in Good Refrigeration Practices	Refrigeration	To ensure improved servicing
2009 - 2011	Monitoring of Activities	All	To ensure full implementation

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Somalia is an African State, situated in the Horn of Africa with internationally recognized borders with Djibouti in the north-east, Ethiopia in the west and Kenya in the south-west.

The Somali Republic is formed out by the union between Somaliland which got its independence from Britain and Southern Somalia from Italy on 1<sup>st</sup> July, 1960.

Though there is no statistically accurate population figure for Somalia, it is generally accepted that the estimated Somali population is around 7 to 9 Million (different sources from UNDOS & UNFPA conducted from 1975 – 1990), and an area of 635,000 Sq. Km. Having the longest coast in the Horn of Africa, Somalia benefits the from the Indian Ocean in the east and from the Red Sea at the north west.

Fishing industry is also starting to contribute to the national economy building alongside small scale craft industries.

It is difficult to calculate the Somali National Gross Domestic Product for the last 15 years because of the civil wars but there are some acceptable estimates on the performance of the economy.

The Somali Republic became a party to the Vienna Convention in 2001 and subsequently ratified the Montreal Protocol and all its Amendments in August 2001. Somalia operates under Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol.

The establishment of the Somali Transitional Federal Government in 2004 in Nairobi, Kenya after a long peace and reconciliation process funded by the international community under the direction of IGAD States as the legitimate Government of Somalia, recognized by the IGAD States, the Africa Union, European Union, the Arab League and ultimately by the United Nations.

The Somali Transitional Federal Government has committed itself through its Ministry of Environment and Disaster Management to implement its obligations under the Montreal Protocol by using the funding from the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol and its Implementing Agencies.

### ODS Consumption in Somalia

Somalia does not produce any ODSs as it imports all its requirements. Its importation and consumption of CFCs in 1987 standing at 266.3 ODP tonnes was the highest since 1986. However, imports and consumption of ODSs have suffered from the wars and poor security in the country particularly from 1991 to 1994 when imports and consumption fell below 100 metric tones in any one year. In 2003 the importation and consumption of ODS rose to 108 metric tons.

The consumption of ODS for 2008 included 20 ODP tonnes of CFCs, and 151 metric tons of HCFC. This implies a per capita ODS consumption of 0.002 kg. This means that Somalia falls under the category of Article 5 Paragraph 1 countries, and thus qualifies to receive technical and financial assistance from the Multilateral Fund.

#### Methodology of the Country Programme Preparation

The methodology for the preparation of the Country Programme involved several visits organized for the ODS Officer of Somalia to the Offices of the regional CAP team in Nairobi with the purpose of receiving guidance for collecting relevant data, discussing institutional and policy framework with government officials, and identifying project activities which may qualify for support from the Multilateral Fund. The NOU then organized data collection at national level using representative of different regions in the country.

#### Recommended Phase-out Strategy

Due to the current unrest in the country, the strategy adopted for Somalia is to build the country's capacity to adopt good practices and to expedite retrofitting of existing ODS based equipment and prevent imports of additional equipment that will require use of ODS. This will be done through training of various stakeholders ranging from enforcement officers to refrigeration technicians that service the existing equipment.

This strategy will ensure compliance with the provisions of the Protocol and further reflect on the Government's objectives to fully phase-out Somalia's consumption of ODSs while at the same time reducing the cost associated with the country's industries and consumers. This is also in accordance with projects proposed for funding from the Multilateral Fund and in agreement with the aim of the Fund to provide incentives for the total phase-out of ODS by 2010.

#### Action Plan

Given the current situation in the country, the action plan will only comprise institutional support activities.

The objective of the Action Plan is to phase-out the consumption of ODS in Somalia in compliance with the Montreal Protocol as ratified by the Somali Government, and in accordance with the recommended ODS phase-out strategy adopted by the decision XX/19 of the meeting of parties for Somalia's return to compliance.

The Action Plan comprises the introduction of Government initiatives to effectively regulate and monitor the import and use of ODS, and a series of proposed projects in the ODS end user sectors some of which are seen as prerequisites for implementation of the phase-out schedule.

#### Government Actions:

The basic actions included in the plan have already been initiated with effect from the mid 2007:

- The relevant institutional framework for the implementation of the Action Plan has been created through the establishment of the National Ozone Committee, which includes representatives from key Government institutions as well as representatives of different user associations. The Committee is to advise the Ministry of Environment on all issues related to ODS;
- Furthermore, the National Ozone Unit has been created within the Ministry of Environment. This Office acts as a secretariat for the Committee and is expected to undertake a coordinating as well as a monitoring function of all activities concerning the phasing-out of ODS;
- Somalia has also endorsed the COMESA harmonized ODS Regulations and is working on national enforcement measures to ensure the COMESA regulations are enforced; and



- Somalia NOU participated in the 1<sup>st</sup> expert meeting for drafting and played an active role in the preparation of these sub-regional regulations.

#### Budget and Financing of Activities 2009-2010

Annex-A gives a breakdown of costs of the Action Plan by components and by year of implementation. It is proposed that all the costs are incremental project costs to be funded by the Multilateral Fund. The costs of the proposed Government Action Plan are covered by the Fund as an institutional support project. Once the incremental costs of the proposed projects are approved by the Multilateral Fund, appropriate funds handling mechanisms will be set up.

The total cost of the Action Plan is US \$80,000 for a period of 24 months.

It is proposed that the Multilateral Fund cover incremental costs not covered by other funding sources. Once the incremental costs of the proposed projects are approved by the Multilateral Fund, appropriate fund-handling mechanisms will be set up.