



**Programa de las
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COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL
Sexagésima primera Reunión
Montreal, 5 al 9 de julio de 2010

**INFORME SOBRE LA MARCHA DE LAS ACTIVIDADES DEL PNUMA
AL 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 2009**

En el presente documento se incluyen:

- Las observaciones y recomendaciones de la Secretaría del Fondo
- El informe sobre la marcha de las actividades y financiero (1º de enero al 31 de diciembre de 2009)

OBSERVACIONES DE LA SECRETARÍA DEL FONDO

Introducción

1. En este documento se presentan las observaciones y recomendaciones de la Secretaría del Fondo relativas al informe sobre la marcha de las actividades del PNUMA hasta el 31 de diciembre de 2009. Se adjunta el informe sobre la marcha de las actividades.

Resumen de las cuestiones

- Se aprobaron 12,1 millones de \$EUA para los acuerdos plurianuales para su aplicación por el PNUMA y al 31 de diciembre de 2009 había un saldo de 5,2 millones de \$EUA.
- Se están ejecutando sesenta y siete acuerdos plurianuales, para diez acuerdos plurianuales (aprobados antes de la 58ª Reunión) se han desembolsados menos del 20 por ciento de los fondos aprobados.
- Se clasificaron seis proyectos como proyectos con demoras en su ejecución para los que se han iniciado procedimientos para cancelarlos.
- En 12 países se notificaron demoras en los acuerdos plurianuales.
- Se han demorado los planes de gestión de la eliminación de HCFC en una media de seis meses desde el último año y no se han notificado algunas de las razones de las demoras.
- En 28 de los 71 países en los cuales el PNUMA es el organismo principal para preparar los planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC se habrían efectuado modificaciones en los sistemas de licencia, cupos, reglamentos y la legislación para la eliminación acelerada de HCFC.
- El PNUMA manifestó que no era capaz de señalar en este momento una cofinanciación o una contraparte en ésta, pero facilitó informaciones sobre sus esfuerzos de cofinanciación para las Iniciativa de Aduanas Verdes.
- Se produjeron algunas demoras en los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional debido a que fue necesario firmar los documentos relativos al proyecto/Memorando de entendimiento, informes pendientes y cambios con la Dependencia Nacional para el Ozono.
- Hay incoherencias entre los datos.

Situación de la ejecución

2. Parafines de 2009, el PNUMA había completado 76 por ciento de los proyectos aprobado para su ejecución. (1 039 entre 1368 proyectos) Había desembolsado 84 por ciento (135, 4 millones de \$EUA) de los recursos aprobados por el Comité Ejecutivo (161,1 millones de \$EUA) y tenía un saldo de 3 264 469 \$EUA de los fondos para la preparación de proyectos. Los fondos para la preparación de proyectos por el PNUMA son para el desarrollo de planes de gestión de refrigerantes, planes de gestión de la eliminación definitiva y planes de gestión para la eliminación de HCFC. En 2009, el PNUMA también completó 45 programas de asistencia técnica, seis programas de formación y seis proyectos de preparación y renovó 45 proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional en curso.

Marcha de las actividades a nivel de país en el año 2009.

3. En el Anexo I se presenta una evaluación por país de las actividades del PNUMA para el año 2009. En 121 países o regiones el PNUMA ha previsto desembolsos. Ha desembolsado cerca del 85 por ciento de los fondos estimados en 33 de esos países. Al 31 de diciembre de 2009, el PNUMA ha completado todos los proyectos que había previsto completar para 2009 en 20 de los 107 países.

Acuerdos plurianuales

4. El PNUMA participa en 69 acuerdos plurianuales (incluidos dos acuerdos aprobados en 2010).

Desembolso para acuerdos plurianuales

5. De los 67 acuerdos plurianuales que el PNUMA está ejecutando, existen 94 tramos anuales con saldos que se deben desembolsar. En la Tabla 1 se indican estos tramos anuales.

Tabla 1

TRAMOS ANUALES DE LOS ACUERDOS PLURIANUALES

Acuerdo	Financiación aprobada más ajustes (SEUA)	Fondos desembolsados (SEUA)	Saldo (SEUA)	Fondos comprometidos (SEUA)	Desembolso estimado en 2010 (SEUA)	Diferencia a desembolsar después del 2010 (SEUA)
Afganistán Eliminación de SAO	305 000	305 000	0	0	0	0
Albania Eliminación de SAO	111 042	107 684	3 358	0	3 358	0
Bahrein Eliminación de CFC	305 000	0	305 000	110 000	305 000	0
Bangladesh Eliminación de SAO	267 675	91 005	176 670	88 588	176 670	0
Belice Eliminación de CFC	101 000	86 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	0
Benin Eliminación de CFC	150 000	101 145	48 855	1 000	48 855	0
Burkina Faso Eliminación de CFC	202 369	202 369	0	0	0	0
Burundi Eliminación de CFC	74 000	0	74 000	69 000	74 000	0
Camboya Eliminación de CFC	170 000	170 000	0	0	0	0
Cabo Verde Eliminación de CFC	100 000	70 000	30 000	0	30 000	0
República Centroafricana	60 000	45 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	0
Chad Eliminación de CFC	171 000	142 355	28 645	27 000	28 645	0
China Servicio de Refrigeración	450 000	371 739	78 261	78 261	78 261	0
Comores Eliminación de CFC	130 000	106 022	23 978	18 000	23 978	0
Congo Eliminación de SAO	68 000	47 953	20 047	20 047	20 047	0
Cote D'Ivoire Eliminación de CFC	282 000	248 225	33 775	29 000	33 775	0
República Democrática Popular de Corea Eliminación de CFC	518 000	365 013	152 987	0	152 987	0
República Democrática de Congo Eliminación de CFC	215 625	195 626	19 999	20 000	19 999	0
Djibouti Eliminación de CFC	138 000	68 926	69 074	0	69 074	0
Dominica Eliminación de CFC	101 000	57 196	43 804	36 835	43 804	0
El Salvador Eliminación de CFC	50 000	20 000	30 000	0	30 000	0
Guinea Ecuatorial Eliminación de SAO	105 000	0	105 000	0	105 000	0
Eritrea Eliminación de SAO	100 000	0	100 000	0	100 000	0
Gabón Eliminación de CFC	115 000	97 507	17 493	15 000	17 493	0
Gambia Eliminación de CFC	165 000	153 000	12 000	12 000	12 000	0
Grenada Eliminación de CFC	117 500	76 310	41 190	0	41 190	0
Guatemala Eliminación de CFC	33 000	0	33 000	15 000	33 000	0
<i>Guatemala Metilbromuro</i>	<i>70 000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>70 000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>70 000</i>	<i>0</i>
Guinea Eliminación de CFC	74 000	70 000	4 000	4 000	4 000	0
Guinea-Bissau Eliminación de CFC	62 500	61 500	1 000	1 000	1 000	0
Guyana Eliminación de CFC	130 000	58 000	72 000	0	72 000	0
<i>Haití</i> Eliminación de CFC	<i>125 000</i>	<i>622</i>	<i>124 378</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>124 378</i>	<i>0</i>
Honduras Eliminación de CFC	198 000	105 000	93 000	0	93 000	0
India Servicio de refrigeración	702 500	664 170	38 330	14 826	38 330	0
<i>Irak</i> Eliminación de SAO	<i>1 136 000</i>	<i>14 290</i>	<i>1 121 710</i>		<i>1 121 710</i>	<i>0</i>
Irán (República Islámica de) Eliminación de CFC	140 253	140 253	0	0	0	0
Kuwait Eliminación de CFC	240 000	1 757	238 243	0	238 243	0
Kyrgyzstan Eliminación de CFC	207 700	185 328	22 372	22 372	22 372	0
Liberia Eliminación de CFC	213 000	191 500	21 500	16 500	21 500	0
Madagascar Eliminación de SAO	220 000	184 499	35 501	27 000	35 501	0
Malawi Eliminación de CFC	172 000	155 017	16 983	16 983	16 983	0
Maldivas Eliminación de CFC	95 000	95 000	0	0	0	0
Mali Eliminación de CFC	198 000	164 412	33 588	29 015	33 588	0

Acuerdo	Financiación aprobada más ajustes (SEUA)	Fondos desembolsados (SEUA)	Saldo (SEUA)	Fondos comprometidos (SEUA)	Desembolso estimado en 2010 (SEUA)	Diferencia a desembolsar después del 2010 (SEUA)
Mauritania Eliminación de CFC	155 000	90 893	64 107	0	64 107	0
Mozambique Eliminación de CFC	134 000	67 450	66 550	2 135	66 550	0
Nepal Eliminación de CFC	70 000	63 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	0
Nicaragua Eliminación de CFC	130 000	35 000	95 000	12 000	95 000	0
Níger Eliminación de CFC	149 000	130 000	19 000	19 000	19 000	0
Panamá Eliminación de CFC	50 000	13 621	36 379	8 600	36 379	0
Paraguay Eliminación de CFC	170 000	75 500	94 500	94 500	94 500	0
Perú Eliminación de CFC	77 500	4 926	72 574	0	72 574	0
Qatar Eliminación de CFC	120 000	15 000	105 000	0	105 000	0
República de Moldova Eliminación de CFC	215 000	105 582	109 418	109 419	109 418	0
Rwanda Eliminación de CFC	177 000	130 013	46 987	40 000	46 987	0
San Kitts y Nevis Eliminación de CFC	130 000	41 779	88 221	45 044	88 221	0
San Vicente y Granadinas Eliminación de SAO	95 000	69 298	25 702	15 000	25 702	0
Samoa Eliminación de CFC	75 000	71 000	4 000	4 000	4 000	0
Santo Tomé y Príncipe Eliminación de CFC	75 000	60 009	14 991	10 000	14 991	0
Arabia Saudita Eliminación de SAO	364 500	11 956	352 544	2 396	352 544	0
Senegal Eliminación de CFC	210 000	207 500	2 500	2 500	2 500	0
Sierra Leona Eliminación de SAO	95 000	0	95 000	95 000	95 000	0
Suriname Eliminación de CFC	100 000	43 613	56 387	24 000	56 387	0
Swazilandia Eliminación de CFC	132 000	50 016	81 984	20 000	81 984	0
Togo Eliminación de CFC	159 000	137 708	21 292	21 000	21 292	0
República Unida de Tanzania Eliminación de SAO	209 000	150 000	59 000	59 000	59 000	0
Yemen Eliminación de SAO	315 000	78 000	237 000	117 000	237 000	0
Zambia Eliminación de CFC	136 000	100 000	36 000	31 000	36 000	0
Total general	12 132 164	6 971 287	5 160 877	1 440 021	5 160 877	0

Nota: Las entradas en oscuro son proyectos aprobados hace cerca de un año con desembolso inferior al 20 por ciento. Las entradas en cursiva son para países cuyos proyectos fueron aprobados hace menos de un año con desembolsos inferiores al 20 por ciento.

6. A fines del año 2009, de los fondos aprobados, 12 132 164 \$EUA, para los tramos anuales de los acuerdos plurianuales, el PNUMA desembolsó 6 971 287 \$EUA (57 por ciento) y dejó un saldo de 5 160 877 \$EUA. Se espera desembolsar el saldo en el año 2010. Sin embargo, trece países han notificado desembolsos inferiores al 20 por ciento de los fondos aprobados para los acuerdos plurianuales, y todos, excepto Qatar, tuvieron desembolsos inferiores al 10 por ciento. El acuerdo plurianual de Qatar está progresando.

7. Varios acuerdos plurianuales han notificado cero desembolso o cerca de cero para fin del 2009, lo que se debe fundamentalmente a que éstos fueron aprobados en la segunda o tercera reunión de 2009. Estos incluyen los planes de eliminación de SAO o de CFC en Haití e Irak y el acuerdo plurianual para el metilbromuro en Guatemala (véanse los datos en cursivas en la Tabla 1).

8. Existen proyectos en nueve países que fueron aprobados antes de la segunda reunión de 2009 que tienen niveles de desembolsos inferiores al 10 por ciento, a saber, los planes de eliminación en Bahrein, Burundi, Guinea Ecuatorial, Eritrea, Guatemala, Kuwait, Perú, Arabia Saudita y Sierra Leona.

9. Muchas de las razones de las demoras son atribuibles a los gobiernos. Para el Plan de gestión de eliminación definitiva tanto en Burundi (BDI/PHA/55/TAS/22) como en Kuwait (KUW/PHA/52/TAS/10) el PNUMA notificó cambios en la Dependencia para el Ozono que provocaron demoras en los desembolsos. Se notificaron desembolsos lentos atribuibles a que el gobierno se había demorado en firmar el acuerdo para el Plan de gestión de eliminación definitiva en Guinea Ecuatorial (EQG/PHA/57/TAS/04). Se mencionaron acuerdos institucionales internos que provocaron demoras en el

Plan de gestión de eliminación definitiva en Perú (PER/PHA/55/TAS/42). El PNUMA observó demoras en la facturación como explicación de los bajos niveles de desembolsos en el Plan de gestión de eliminación definitiva en Sierra Leona (SIL/PHA/57/TAS/19). Para el Plan de gestión de eliminación definitiva en Bahrein (BAH/PHA/50/TAS/17) y Eritrea (ERI/PHA/54/TAS/04), se atribuyeron las demoras a la falta de legislación.

10. Se observaron demoras en los desembolsos del Plan de gestión de eliminación definitiva de Guatemala (GUA/PHA/56/TAS/34) debido a que el saldo del presupuesto del plan de gestión de refrigerantes había sido reprogramado y las actividades incluidas en el Plan de gestión de eliminación definitiva. Se gastaron los fondos del plan de gestión de refrigerantes antes que se recibiese una nueva asignación de las líneas presupuestarias del Plan de gestión de eliminación definitiva.

11. También ha habido demoras en los desembolsos para el proyecto de eliminación de SAO en Arabia Saudita (SAU/PHA/53/TAS/04). El PNUMA notificó que se habían transferido fondos adicionales al país y que habían otros más que estaban disponibles para ser transferidos una vez que se hubiese recibido el informe financiero. Se habían comprometido otros fondos para la compra de equipos los que serían desembolsados para junio de 2010 y que los fondos restantes había sido reservados para contratar consultores del país y organizar consultas relativas a las normas y que estos serían desembolsados en el año 2010.

12. El Comité Ejecutivo podría considerar oportuno examinar la comunicación relativas a un informe sobre la situación adicional a la 62ª Reunión, para tratar los planes de eliminación de SAO y CFC en Bahrein, Burundi, Guinea Ecuatorial, Eritrea, Guatemala, Kuwait, Perú, Arabia Saudita y Sierra Leona.

Otros acuerdos plurianuales con demoras en curso

13. Además de los acuerdos plurianuales con bajo niveles de desembolso, se notificaron demoras en otros acuerdos plurianuales, En Afganistán el PNUMA notificó que la demora de 12 meses de diciembre de 2009 a diciembre de 2010 se debe a la deterioración de la situación de la seguridad en 2009 en el país. En el año 2010, el PNUMA colaboró con el *National Environmental Protection Agency* (Organismo Nacional de Protección del Medioambiente) (NEPA) y con el Departamento de Aduanas para planificar los programas de formación pendientes.

14. Para Belice, el PNUMA notificó que la demora era inferior a los doce meses y que las actividades del Plan de gestión de eliminación definitiva habían colaborado con Belice par mantener un consumo de CFC igual a cero y que garantizaría el 100 de la eliminación. El PNUMA notificó también que en el Caso de Comores, Madagascar y Malí, se habían completado importantes actividades y que hasta diciembre de 2010 sólo continuaría la supervisión. En el marco del plan de eliminación de CFC en Haití, el PNUMA ha previsto realizar en junio de 2010 una misión en el país para evaluar la situación tras el terremoto. El PNUMA notificó que en el marco del plan de eliminación de CFC en Mauritania se habían producido cambios en la Dependencia para el Ozono lo que se había traducido por demoras en el Gobierno para presenta los informes sobre el último tramo del Plan de gestión de eliminación definitiva, lo que a su vez había provocado demoras para desembolsar los fondos correspondientes al segundo tramo.

15. En lo que atañe al plan de eliminación de CFC en Nicaragua, la Secretaría pidió al PNUMA que explicase la razón del lento desembolso de los fondo al país, dado que se había aprobado el proyecto en noviembre de 2008.

16. La fecha prevista para terminar la eliminación de CFC en Panamá será desplazada de Marzo de 2010 a diciembre de 2010. Esta demora se debe a que nuevas normas gubernamentales imponen que se demoren todos los programa de cooperación en el Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas y el PNUMA está esperando una notificación oficial para actuar.

17. La demora de nueve meses en Samoa, de marzo a diciembre de 2010, es el resultado del nombramiento de un nuevo responsable para el Ozono. Por último, en la República de Moldova, se ha previsto culminar el acuerdo de eliminación de CFC en junio de 2010. La demora se debió al resultado de dificultades en la ejecución de actividades de uno de los subcomponentes del programa de formación del Plan de eliminación definitiva en el sector de la refrigeración y demoras en organizar los talleres.

18. El Comité Ejecutivo podría considerar oportuno solicitar que se presenten informes adicionales sobre la situación a la 62ª Reunión para los acuerdos plurianuales debido a demoras en la ejecución, incluidos los planes de eliminación de CFC para Belice, Comores, Haití, Malí, Mauritania, la República de Moldova, Nicaragua, Panamá, y Samoa y los planes de eliminación de SAO en Afganistán y Madagascar.

Proyectos individuales

19. Esta sección trata de las demoras de ejecución y observaciones sobre proyectos específicos que todavía no han sido clasificados con esas demoras pero que parecen tener dificultades de ejecución.

Demoras de ejecución

20. Existen seis proyectos con demoras en su ejecución que están siendo supervisados por el Comité Ejecutivo. Tres de esos proyectos fueron clasificados en 2008 con demoras en su ejecución. En 2009 el PNUMA tuvo menos proyectos clasificados con demoras en su ejecución que en 2008, cuando un total de nueve proyectos se encontraron en esta categoría. El Comité Ejecutivo podría considerar oportuno tomar nota que el PNUMA tiene seis proyectos clasificados con demoras en su ejecución, incluidos tres que habían sido así clasificados el año pasado y que se deberá presentar a la 62ª Reunión un informe sobre estos proyectos.

Preparación del Plan de gestión de eliminación del HCFC

21. El PNUMA está ejecutando 87 proyectos para la preparación de los Planes de gestión de eliminación del HCFC. Entre estos, 61 fueron aprobados en 2008, 12 lo fueron en 2009 y 13 en 2010 (Países de las Islas del Pacífico y Somalia). En el Anexo II se presenta la situación de la ejecución de los Planes de gestión de eliminación definitiva. Entre estos, cuarenta y cuatro son considerados en un estado inicial, a pesar de que la mayoría han sido aprobados en julio de 2008.

22. Los proyectos aprobados en 2008 fueron originalmente programados para ser terminados en julio y noviembre de 2009. La PNUMA notificó cero desembolso para nueve de estos proyectos en los países que siguen: Antigua y Barbuda (ANT/PHA/55/PRP/12), Bangladesh (BGD/PHA/56/PRP/30), las Bahamas (BHA/PHA/55/PRP/15), Grenada (GRN/PHA/55/PRP/13), Omán (OMA/PHA/55/PRP/17), Qatar (QAT/PHA/55/PRP/12), Arabia Saudita (SAU/PHA/55/PRP/06), San Kitts y Nevis (STK/PHA/56/PRP/14) y Santa Lucía (STL/PHA/55/PRP/13). Ahora se ha previsto terminar estos proyectos entre marzo de 2010 y abril de 2011.

23. Los proyectos aprobados en 2009 habían sido inicialmente programados para su terminación entre marzo y diciembre de 2010. El PNUMA notificó cero desembolsos para seis de esos proyectos en los países que siguen: Dominica (DMI/PHA/57/PRP/16), Ecuador (ECU/PHA/59/PRP/44), Guatemala (GUA/PHA/57/PRP/37), Haití (HAI/PHA/57/PRP/13) y Timor-Leste (TLS/PHA/59/PRP/02 y TLS/PHA/59/PRP/03).

24. En el informe sobre la marcha de las actividades del año pasado, se previó terminar en el 2009 sesenta y un proyectos de preparación de Planes de gestión de eliminación del HCFC. Este año se ha previsto terminar todos estos proyectos en 2010. La demora promedio de preparación de los Planes de gestión de eliminación del HCFC es de seis meses. Se expusieron varias razones para las demoras, a

saber; la falta de normas relativas a los Planes de gestión de eliminación del HCFC hasta la Reunión de la 60ª Reunión (Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Chad, Comores China, India, Pakistán, Sri Lanka,); falta de un experto local para realizar el estudio (Qatar); centralización en la ejecución del plan nacional de eliminación, dimensiones del país y capacidades nacionales (Arabia Saudita); prioridad otorgada a la terminación de actividades relativas a la eliminación del CFC antes de comenzar las tareas relativas al Plan de gestión de eliminación del HCFC (Antigua y Barbuda, Belice, República Democrática del Congo, Grenada, Guyana, San Kitts y Nevis, San Vicente y las Granadinas, Suriname); demora del gobierno en la firma del memorando de entendimiento (Brunei Darussalam, Congo, Guinea Ecuatorial, Eritrea, Gabón, Guinea, Mauritania, Mozambique, Santo Tome y Príncipe); inestabilidad política (Honduras); situación de la seguridad en el país, lo mismo que haber encontrado una producción de espumas (Afganistán). En los países que siguen no se facilitaron informaciones sobre las demoras relativas a los Planes de gestión de eliminación del HCFC: Bahamas, Bahrein, Bangladesh, Benin, Camboya, Cabo Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Etiopía, Guatemala, Guinea Bissau, República Islámica de Irán, Madagascar, Malawi, Malí, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Omán, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sierra Leone, Swazilandia, República Unida de Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uganda, y Zambia.

25. El Comité Ejecutivo podría considerar oportuno pedir que se presente a la 62ª Reunión un informe adicional sobre la situación para supervisar las razones de las demoras relativas a esos proyectos de preparación de los Planes de gestión de eliminación del HCFC, sobre los que no se ha facilitado informaciones y para los proyectos de preparación de los Planes de gestión de eliminación del HCFC con demoras. .

Situación de las modificaciones relativas a los sistemas de licencia, los reglamentos y la legislación para los HCFC

26. En el Anexo II se presentan informaciones sobre la situación de la introducción de medidas aceleradas de control de los HCFC en los sistemas de licencia y en los cupos, los reglamentos y la legislación, tal como se indica en la decisión 54/39 e). En la Tabla 2 se presenta un resumen de la situación en 71 países en los cuales el PNUMA es el organismo principal para la preparación del Plan de gestión de eliminación del HCFC.

Tabla 2

SITUACIÓN DE LA INTRODUCCIÓN DE MEDIDAS ACELERADAS DE CONTROL DE LOS HCFC EN LOS SISTEMAS DE LICENCIA Y CUPOS, LOS REGLAMENTOS Y LA LEGISLACIÓN

Situación de elaboración	PNUMA	Países
Sin sistema de licencias	1	Timor-Leste
No actualizado	2	Afganistán, Burundi
No corresponde, aprobado en 2010	13	Islas Cook, Kiribati, Islas Marshall, Estados Federados de Micronesia, , Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Islas Salomón Somalia, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
No notificado	1	Santa Lucía
Se está actualizando	26	Bahamas, Bahrein, Belice, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, República Democrática del Congo, Dominica, Ecuador, Etiopía, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Granada, Guatemala, Guyana, Kuwait, Madagascar,

		Mauritania, Malí, Myanmar, Paraguay, San Kitts y Nevis, San Vicente y las Granadinas, Suriname, Togo, Yemen
Actualizado	28	Antigua y Barbuda, Barbados, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Camboya, República Centroafricana, Cabo Verde, Chad, Comores Congo), Djibouti, Guinea Ecuatorial, Eritrea, Gabón, Haití, República Democrática Popular Lao, Maldivas, Malawi, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Rwanda, Santo Tomé y Príncipe, Sierra Leona, Swazilandia, República Unida de Tanzania Uganda, Zambia
Total	71	

27. El Comité Ejecutivo podría considerar oportuno solicitar que se presenta a la 62ª Reunión un informe adicional sobre la situación de esas actividades para los países en los cuales no se han actualizados los sistemas de licencia y de cupos, las reglamentos y la legislación, o los que no hayan notificados la situación de los sistemas de licencias, en virtud de los requisitos adoptados por la decisión 54/39 e).

Cofinanciación

28. La Secretaría solicitó al PNUMA informaciones relativas a la situación de la cofinanciación/contraparte que financia sus actividades del Plan de gestión de eliminación del HCFC y su Iniciativa Aduanas Verdes.

29. La mayoría de los países en donde el PNUMA es el organismo principal para la preparación del Plan de gestión de eliminación del HCFC se están centrando en actividades que serán financiadas por el Fondo Multilateral. El PNUMA notificó que en la actualidad no le era posible indicar la cofinanciación o contraparte que financia cualquiera de sus Planes de gestión de eliminación que están siendo elaborados. Ante esto, el Comité Ejecutivo podría considerar oportuno solicitar que se presente a su 62ª Reunión un informe adicional sobre la situación de los Planes de gestión de eliminación del HCFC que están siendo ejecutados por el PNUMA, con el fin de supervisar las acciones específicas para la cofinanciación de cada uno de sus 71 Planes de gestión de eliminación del HCFC.

30. En el marco de un proyecto mundial para el cumplimiento integrado al amparo del Protocolo de Montreal de Montreal, a través de la Iniciativa Aduanas (Integrated enforcement training under the Montreal Protocol through Green Customs Initiative (GCI)) (GLO/SEV/52/TAS/283) en el año 2009 participaron en la cofinanciación los órganos que siguen: el Fondo Suplementario para el Medio Ambiente del PNUMA (UNEP Supplementary Environment Fund) (250 000 \$EUA), la Organización Mundial de Aduana aportó ayuda material financiando dos talleres regionales y la República Checa aportó 19 000 \$EUA. Otros socios CGI aportaron también ayuda material para las actividades, mediante, por ejemplo, aportes en personal, elaboración de documentación y participación en los talleres.

Fortalecimiento institucional

31. El PNUMA está ejecutando 127 proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional en 104 países. Tiene varios proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional en los cuales todavía no se han desembolsado fondos.

Varios de estos proyectos fueron aprobados en la 59ª Reunión del Comité Ejecutivo y fueron notificados por el PNUMA como “nuevos proyectos aprobados”. Sin embargo, hay también varios proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional que fueron aprobados antes de la 59ª Reunión para los que es lógico pensar que se hayan producido algunos desembolsos.

32. En relación con la extensión del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase V) en Burundi (BDI/SEV/57/INS/25), en febrero de 2010 se ha vuelto a enviar el memorando de entendimiento. La Dependencia para el Ozono informó al PNUMA que había sido firmado, pero hasta ahora el PNUMA no ha recibido el documento firmado, que se espera recibirlo para fines de mayo de 2010. De la misma manera, en lo que atañe a la renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase II) en Brunei Darussalam (BRU/SEV/43/INS/05), el PNUMA notificó que se esperaba firmar el memorando de entendimiento en 2010. El PNUMA notificó que se esperaba firmar el memorando de entendimiento para el proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase II) en Myanmar (MYA/SEV/58/INS/11) para fines de mayo de 2010. El Comité Ejecutivo podría considerar oportuno solicitar que se presente a la 62ª Reunión un informe sobre la situación de la firma de los memorandos de entendimiento para el fortalecimiento institucional en Burundi, Brunei Darussalam, y Myanmar.

33. En el marco de la extensión del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase III) en Botswana (BOT/SEV/53/INS/10) el PNUMA notificó que se había enviado para su firma el memorando de entendimiento en marzo de 2010 y que había sido devuelto con informes correspondientes a las fases previas del proyecto que aún estaban pendientes. El Comité Ejecutivo podría considerar oportuno solicitar que se presente a la 62ª Reunión un informe sobre la situación de los informes pendientes y sobre la firma del memorando de entendimiento.

34. En relación con la extensión del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase III) en Mauricio (MAR/SEV/53/INS/19), la extensión del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase IV) en Zambia (ZAM/SEV/57/INS/24), y el fortalecimiento institucional (creación de una unidad para el Ozono) en Arabia Saudita (SAU/SEV/53/INS/02), el Comité Ejecutivo podría considerar oportuno solicitar que se presente a la 62ª Reunión un informe adicional sobre la situación para abordar la cuestión de los informes pendientes.

35. En el marco de la renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase V) en Mauritania (MAU/SEV/57/INS/23), se han producido cambios en la Dependencia Nacional para el Ozono. El Comité Ejecutivo podría considerar oportuno solicitar que se presente a la 62ª Reunión un informe sobre la situación para abordar la cuestión del cambio en la Dependencia Nacional para el Ozono.

Incoherencia en los datos

36. El informe sobre la marcha de las actividades de PNUMA contiene, en lo que atañe a los desembolsos de dos proyectos, errores en los datos que no hay sido corregidos por el PNUMA. En el marco de la estrategia de transición para eliminar el uso de los CFC en la fabricación de los inhaladores de dosis medida en Bangladesh (BGD/ARS/52/TAS/27), se ha notificado el desembolso de todos los fondos, pero no se ha cerrado el proyecto y la fecha de terminación sigue siendo julio de 2011. El PNUMA notificó lo que se había notificado eran los fondos comprometidos, pero que en realidad sólo se había desembolsado el 50 por ciento de los fondos aprobados.

37. De la misma manera, en relación con el proyecto “Ejecución del Plan de gestión de refrigerantes: supervisión de las actividades” incluido en el Plan de gestión de refrigerantes de Brunei (BRU/REF/44/TAS/09), la fecha de terminación prevista es diciembre de 2010. Sin embargo, se notificó que todos los fondos habían sido desembolsados en diciembre de 2009. El PNUMA observó que en realidad sólo el 82 por ciento de los fondos aprobados habían sido desembolsados y que lo que se había notificado eran los fondos comprometidos.

38. El Comité Ejecutivo podría considerar oportuno observar que las cifras a desembolsar para el proyecto de inhaladores de dosis medida en Bangladesh (BGD/ARS/52/TAS/27) y las actividades de supervisión del Plan de gestión de refrigerantes en Brunei (BRU/REF/44/TAS/09) incluyen las sumas comprometidas, dado que esos errores podrían tener incidencia en la conciliación de las cuentas para el ejercicio de la 62ª Reunión.

39. En virtud de la formación normativa para las autoridades locales (tercer tramo) en China (CPR/SEV/43/TRA/413) se ha previsto como fecha de terminación diciembre de 2010. El PNUMA indicó que se está preparando el proyecto para su culminación financiera. Sin embargo, la fecha prevista para su terminación no guarda relación con la terminación financiera. Este punto es importante, porque se ha solicitado a los organismos que devuelvan los saldos no utilizados 12 meses tras la terminación del proyecto. El Comité Ejecutivo podría considerar oportuno observar cuando se ha terminado el proyecto tras su notificación por el PNUMA a la reunión y tomar nota que este proyecto debe estar sujeto a un informe de los saldos 12 meses después de la fecha de terminación del proyecto.

40. En relación a la estrategia nacional para la transición a inhaladores de dosis medida que no usen CFC en Pakistán (PAK/ARS/56/TAS/72), se pidió al PNUMA si se habían realizado otros talleres en 2009 y en caso contrario, cuando se los organizaría y habida cuenta de habían sido desembolsados el 88 por ciento de los fondos del proyecto, porqué se ha previsto terminar el proyecto únicamente para noviembre de 2011. El Comité Ejecutivo podría considerar oportuno pedir al PNUMA que presente un informe adicional sobre la situación de este proyecto a la 62ª Reunión en el que aclare la cuestión de la organización de talleres adicionales y sobre la terminación del proyecto en noviembre de 2011, habida cuenta de que a fines de 2009 ya se habían desembolsado el 88 por ciento de los fondos.

RECOMENDACIONES

41. El Comité Ejecutivo podría considerar oportuno:

- a) Tomar nota del informe sobre la marcha de las actividades presentado en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/16;
- b) Solicitar que se presenten a la 62ª Reunión informes adicionales sobre la situación de los acuerdos plurianuales que siguen:
 - i) Debido a los bajos niveles y las demoras en el desembolso en los países que siguen:
 - a) Bahrein (BAH/PHA/50/TAS/17);
 - b) Burundi (BDI/PHA/55/TAS/22);
 - c) Guinea Ecuatorial (EQG/PHA/57/TAS/04);
 - d) Eritrea (ERI/PHA/54/TAS/04);
 - e) Guatemala (GUA/PHA/56/TAS/34);
 - f) Kuwait (KUW/PHA/52/TAS/10);
 - g) Perú (PER/PHA/55/TAS/42);
 - h) Arabia Saudita (SAU/PHA/53/TAS/04);
 - i) Sierra Leona (SIL/PHA/57/TAS/19);

- ii) Debido a las demoras en la ejecución de los acuerdos plurianuales que siguen;
 - a) Plan de eliminación del CFC en Belice (BZE/PHA/53/TAS/19);
 - b) Plan de eliminación del CFC Comores (COI/PHA/56/TAS/16);
 - c) Plan de eliminación del CFC Haití (HAI/PHA/58/TAS/15);
 - d) Plan de eliminación del CFC Malí (MLI/PHA/57/TAS/27);
 - e) Plan de eliminación del CFC Mauritania (MAU/PHA/53/TAS/18);
 - f) Plan de eliminación del CFC Nicaragua (NIC/PHA/56/TAS/22);
 - g) Plan de eliminación del CFC Panamá (PAN/PHA/50/TAS/27);
 - h) Plan de eliminación del CFC la República de Moldova (MOL/PHA/56/TAS/22);
 - i) Plan de eliminación del CFC Samoa (SAM/PHA/57/TAS/12);
 - j) Plan de eliminación del SAO Afganistán (AFG/PHA/47/TAS/05);
 - k) Plan de eliminación del SAO Madagascar (MAG/PHA/56/TAS/18);

- c) Se debe observar que seis proyectos del PNUMA han sido clasificados como que tienen demoras en la ejecución, incluidos tres proyectos que han sido clasificados así en el último año, y que se deberá presentar a la 62ª Reunión un informe sobre estos proyectos.

- d) Solicitar la presentación a la 62ª Reunión de informes adicionales sobre la situación de los proyectos que siguen, para supervisar la preparación de los planes de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC debido a demoras provocadas por
 - i) La falta de normas para los HCFC en: Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Chad, China, Comores, India, Pakistán, y Sri Lanka;
 - ii) La falta de un experto local para realizar el estudio en Qatar;
 - iii) La prioridad otorgada a la ejecución de un plan nacional de eliminación y las dimensiones del país y sus capacidades en Arabia Saudita;
 - iv) La prioridad otorgada para terminar las actividades de eliminación de los CFC en: Antigua y Barbuda, Belice, la República Democrática del Congo, Grenada, Guyana, San Kitts y Nevis, San Vicente las Granadinas, y Suriname;
 - v) Las demoras del gobierno en la firma de los memorandos de entendimiento en: Brunei Darussalam, Congo, Guinea Ecuatorial, Eritrea, Gabón, Guinea, Mauritania, Mozambique, y Santo Tomé y Príncipe;
 - vi) La inestabilidad política en Honduras;
 - vii) La situación de la seguridad, lo mismo que haber encontrado que se producían espumas en el país en Afganistán;

- viii) La imposibilidad de evaluar las demoras por falta de información del PNUMA para: Bahamas, Bahrein, Bangladesh, Benin, Camboya, Cabo Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Etiopía, Guatemala, Guinea Bissau, Irán (República Islámica de), Madagascar, Malawi, Malí, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Omán, Rwanda, Santa Lucía, Sierra Leona, Swazilandia, la República Unida de Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uganda, y Zambia.
- e) Solicitar la presentación a la 62ª Reunión de informes adicionales sobre la situación relativos a los proyectos que siguen, para supervisar la situación de las modificaciones de los sistemas de licencia y de cupos, los reglamentos y la legislación para los países que siguen, con planes de gestión de eliminación del HCFC que estén siendo ejecutados por el PNUMA: Afganistán, Bahamas, Bahrein, Belice, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Islas Cook, Cote D'Ivoire, República Democrática del Congo, Dominica, Ecuador, Etiopía, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Kiribati, Kuwait, Madagascar, Malí, Islas Marshall, Mauritania, Micronesia (Estados Federados de), Myanmar, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Paraguay, San Kitts y Nevis, Santa Lucía, San Vicente y la Granadinas, Samoa, Islas Salomón, Somalia, Suriname, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, 7 Yemen;
- f) Supervisar acciones específicas relativas a la cofinanciación para los 71 Planes de gestión de eliminación del HCFC que están siendo ejecutados por el PNUMA indicados en el Anexo II del presente documento.
- g) Solicitar la presentación de informes adicionales relativos a la situación a la 62ª Reunión sobre los proyectos individuales de fortalecimiento institucional siguientes:
 - i) Sobre la situación de la firma de los memorandos de entendimiento para el fortalecimiento institucional en:
 - a) Burundi (BDI/SEV/57/INS/25);
 - b) Brunei Darussalam (BRU/SEV/43/INS/05);
 - c) Myanmar (MYA/SEV/58/INS/11);
 - ii) Sobre la situación de los informes pendientes y la firma de los memorandos de entendimiento para el fortalecimiento institucional en Botswana (BOT/SEV/53/INS/10);
 - iii) Sobre la cuestión de la notificación pendiente relativa al fortalecimiento institucional en:
 - a) Mauricio (MAR/SEV/53/INS/19);
 - b) Arabia Saudita (SAU/SEV/53/INS/02);
 - c) Zambia (ZAM/SEV/57/INS/24);
 - iv) Sobre la cuestión de los cambios en la Dependencia Nacional para el Ozono en Mauricio (MAU/SEV/57/INS/23);
- h) Se debe observar que las cifras para el desembolso incluyen las sumas comprometidas para el proyecto de inhaladores de dosis medida en Bangladesh (BGD/ARS/52/TAS/27) y la supervisión de las actividades del plan de gestión de refrigerantes en Brunei

Darussalam (BRU/REF/44/TAS/09) dado que estas imprecisiones podrían haber influido en la conciliación del ejercicio contable de la 62ª Reunión;

- i) Se debe observar que se terminó en diciembre de 2009 la formación normativa para las autoridades locales (tercer tramo en China (CPR/SEV/43/TRA/413) tras la explicaciones del PNUMA en la reunión; y
- j) Solicitar al PNUMA que presente a la 62ª Reunión un informe adicional sobre la situación de la estrategia nacional para la transición a inhaladores de dosis medidas que no utilicen CFC en Pakistán (PAK/ARS/56/TAS/72) para responder a las cuestiones relativas a la organización de talleres adicionales y sobre la terminación del proyecto en noviembre de 2011, cuando el 88 por ciento de los fondos aprobados había sido desembolsados a fines de 2009.

Annex I

UNEP PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION BY COUNTRY

Country	Estimated Funds Disbursed in 2009 (US\$)	Funds Disbursed in 2009 (US\$)	Percentage of Funds Disbursed over Estimation in 2009	Percentage of Planned Projects Completed in 2009
Afghanistan	8,668	2,436	28%	33%
Albania	171,090	79,854	47%	
Algeria	76,365	75,015	98%	
Angola	5,000	0	0%	0%
Antigua and Barbuda	125,524	28,524	23%	
Argentina	13,334	13,334	100%	100%
Armenia	0	0		
Bahamas (the)	125,699	40,699	32%	0%
Bahrain	351,000	41,512	12%	0%
Bangladesh	127,268	79,019	62%	0%
Barbados	152,661	36,940	24%	0%
Belize	142,651	130,667	92%	75%
Benin	159,999	139,678	87%	100%
Bhutan	85,000	67,156	79%	33%
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	15,773	15,773	100%	100%
Botswana	111,366	0	0%	0%
Brunei Darussalam	180,251	31,514	17%	0%
Burkina Faso	194,627	153,522	79%	33%
Burundi	215,439	29,568	14%	0%
Cambodia	25,000	115,484	462%	67%
Cameroon	109,023	109,023	100%	100%
Cape Verde	208,020	152,797	73%	0%
Central African Republic (the)	202,605	117,188	58%	33%
Chad	135,936	146,921	108%	50%
Chile	85,600	85,601	100%	100%
China	538,459	242,744	45%	0%
Colombia	0	0	0%	
Comoros (the)	193,280	161,646	84%	50%
Congo (the)	158,868	111,581	70%	50%
Cook Islands	47,277	15,000	32%	0%
Costa Rica	0	0		
Cote D'Ivoire	161,200	251,303	156%	0%
Croatia	105,381	17,946	17%	
Cyprus	0	0		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the)	498,054	180,687	36%	0%
Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)	230,056	209,089	91%	67%
Djibouti	134,328	143,412	107%	33%
Dominica	146,077	42,272	29%	0%
Dominican Republic (the)	134,332	104,333	78%	
Ecuador	0	0		
El Salvador	56,719	28,825	51%	67%
Equatorial Guinea	130,122	93,739	72%	33%
Eritrea	227,000	16,583	7%	0%
Ethiopia	166,208	98,712	59%	0%
Fiji	52,159	22,159	42%	50%

Country	Estimated Funds Disbursed in 2009 (US\$)	Funds Disbursed in 2009 (US\$)	Percentage of Funds Disbursed over Estimation in 2009	Percentage of Planned Projects Completed in 2009
Gabon	179,962	169,578	94%	0%
Gambia (the)	43,529	103,500	238%	100%
Georgia	8,225	8,225	100%	
Ghana	0	0		
Global	10,298,804	8,664,509	84%	40%
Grenada	174,664	66,850	38%	0%
Guatemala	209,322	162,528	78%	75%
Guinea	167,542	143,716	86%	33%
Guinea-Bissau	217,194	190,231	88%	0%
Guyana	124,034	49,034	40%	50%
Haiti	57,793	37,034	64%	0%
Honduras	219,100	142,600	65%	60%
India	365,733	312,827	86%	0%
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	37,000	24,055	65%	0%
Iraq	60,000	122,931	205%	100%
Jamaica	36,000	36,000	100%	
Kenya	37,916	37,916	100%	0%
Kiribati	37,666	30,000	80%	0%
Kuwait	487,690	85,421	18%	40%
Kyrgyzstan	204,346	172,326	84%	0%
Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	222,458	163,369	73%	0%
Lebanon	0	0		
Lesotho	60,000	0	0%	0%
Liberia	6,500	112,713	1734%	100%
Madagascar	194,483	133,566	69%	50%
Malawi	123,157	178,020	145%	33%
Malaysia	0	0		
Maldives	102,345	77,094	75%	100%
Mali	161,265	152,945	95%	50%
Malta	0	0		
Marshall Islands (the)	30,822	0	0%	0%
Mauritania	205,901	56,573	27%	0%
Mauritius	95,974	35,974	37%	0%
Micronesia (Federated States of)	14,094	12,000	85%	
Mongolia	25,000	529	2%	
Morocco	116,754	38,274	33%	0%
Mozambique	118,983	153,423	129%	50%
Myanmar	80,866	40,500	50%	25%
Namibia	46,810	27,000	58%	100%
Nauru	38,877	15,000	39%	0%
Nepal	85,000	84,916	100%	100%
Nicaragua	185,302	59,250	32%	80%
Niger (the)	69,445	88,900	128%	0%
Nigeria	0	0		
Niue	16,177	0	0%	100%
Oman	50,000	0	0%	
Pakistan	110,000	98,505	90%	0%
Palau	18,733	0	0%	100%
Panama	372,873	98,644	26%	33%
Papua New Guinea	24,715	0	0%	
Paraguay	263,473	108,295	41%	100%
Peru	341,603	43,849	13%	50%

Country	Estimated Funds Disbursed in 2009 (US\$)	Funds Disbursed in 2009 (US\$)	Percentage of Funds Disbursed over Estimation in 2009	Percentage of Planned Projects Completed in 2009
Philippines (the)	0	0		
Qatar	95,000	15,000	16%	0%
Region: AFR	106,556	63,629	60%	50%
Region: ASP	0	0	0%	
Region: EUR	0	14,500		
Region: LAC	44,872	0	0%	0%
Republic of Moldova (the)	228,959	67,397	29%	50%
Rwanda	250,685	147,419	59%	50%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	246,002	64,151	26%	67%
Saint Lucia	121,400	24,000	20%	100%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	141,210	35,257	25%	0%
Samoa	8,029	38,029	474%	50%
Sao Tome and Principe	211,534	107,260	51%	0%
Saudi Arabia	729,500	11,956	2%	0%
Senegal	31,499	129,500	411%	100%
Seychelles	72,000	57,000	79%	
Sierra Leone	254,580	111,622	44%	0%
Solomon Islands	14,933	0	0%	0%
Somalia	50,902	26,000	51%	0%
Sri Lanka	117,620	35,952	31%	100%
Sudan (the)	214,364	194,685	91%	100%
Suriname	248,768	100,714	40%	33%
Swaziland	206,958	128,723	62%	0%
Syrian Arab Republic	134,236	16,799	13%	100%
United Republic of Tanzania (the)	85,300	141,333	166%	
Thailand	0	0		
Timor-Leste	40,000	36,000	90%	0%
Togo	224,414	153,239	68%	50%
Tonga	44,446	30,000	67%	0%
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0		
Turkmenistan	89,044	258	0%	0%
Tuvalu	37,517	0	0%	0%
Uganda	78,828	33,947	43%	0%
Uruguay	2,831	0	0%	
Vanuatu	14,750	9,750	66%	0%
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	50,500	0	0%	
Viet Nam	0	47,590		100%
Yemen	597,499	148,000	25%	50%
Zambia	130,104	88,731	68%	67%
Zimbabwe	153,446	49,904	33%	0%
Grand Total	27,233,833	17,899,223	66%	38%

Annex II

**STATUS OF DELAYS IN HPMP PREPARATION AND THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION
ON HCFC MODIFICATIONS TO NATIONAL LICENSING SYSTEMS/QUOTAS,
REGULATIONS AND LEGISLATION**

Project Number	Project Title	Secretariat's Status	Reason For Delay	Status of Licensing System	Additional Funding or Not Lead Agency
AFG/PHA/55/PRP/09	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey completed.	Delays in survey.	Not updated.	
ANT/PHA/55/PRP/12	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Completion of CFC activities.	Updated.	
BAH/PHA/55/PRP/19	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Not provided.	Being updated.	
BAR/PHA/55/PRP/18	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Not provided.	Updated.	
BDI/PHA/55/PRP/23	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Not provided.	Not updated.	
BEN/PHA/57/PRP/21	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Not provided.	Being updated.	
BGD/PHA/56/PRP/30	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Not provided.	Updated.	Not Lead Agency
BHA/PHA/55/PRP/15	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Not provided.	Being updated.	
BHU/PHA/55/PRP/13	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Delays in survey.	Updated.	
BHU/PHA/56/PRP/14	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (additional funding)	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Absence of HCFC policies and guidelines until 60th ExCom.	Updated.	Additional Funding
BKF/PHA/55/PRP/25	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Absence of HCFC policies and guidelines until 60th ExCom.	Being updated.	
BKF/PHA/56/PRP/27	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (additional funding)	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Absence of HCFC policies and guidelines until 60th ExCom.	Being updated.	Additional Funding
BRU/PHA/55/PRP/11	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Due to government delay in signing the MoU.	Updated.	
BZE/PHA/55/PRP/21	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Completion of CFC activities.	Being updated.	
CAF/PHA/55/PRP/16	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Completion of CFC activities.	Updated.	
CBI/PHA/56/PRP/13	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Not provided.	Updated.	

Project Number	Project Title	Secretariat's Status	Reason For Delay	Status of Licensing System	Additional Funding or Not Lead Agency
CHD/PHA/55/PRP/17	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Absence of HCFC policies and guidelines until 60th ExCom.	Updated.	
COI/PHA/55/PRP/15	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey completed.	Absence of HCFC policies and guidelines until 60th ExCom.	Updated.	
Cook Islands	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Preparation approved in 2010	Not applicable-- approved in 2010.	Not applicable-- approved in 2010.	
CPR/PHA/55/PRP/465	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan: refrigeration servicing sub-sector	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Absence of HCFC policies and guidelines until 60th ExCom.	Updated.	Not Lead Agency
CPR/PHA/55/PRP/472	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan: enabling components	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Absence of HCFC policies and guidelines until 60th ExCom.	Updated.	Not Lead Agency
DJI/PHA/55/PRP/14	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Completion of CFC activities.	Updated.	
DJI/PHA/58/PRP/16	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (additional funding)	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Not provided.	Updated.	Additional Funding
DMI/PHA/57/PRP/16	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Not provided.	Being updated.	
DRC/PHA/55/PRP/27	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Completion of CFC activities.	Being updated.	
ECU/PHA/59/PRP/44	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Not provided.	Being updated.	
EQG/PHA/56/PRP/03	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Due to government delay in signing the MoU.	Updated.	
ERI/PHA/55/PRP/07	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Due to government delay in signing the MoU.	Updated.	
ETH/PHA/56/PRP/19	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Not provided.	Being updated.	
GAB/PHA/55/PRP/22	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Due to government delay in signing the MoU.	Updated.	
GBS/PHA/57/PRP/12	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Not provided.	Being updated.	
GRN/PHA/55/PRP/13	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Completion of CFC activities.	Being updated.	
GUA/PHA/57/PRP/37	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out	HPMP being prepared; survey	Not provided.	Being updated.	

Project Number	Project Title	Secretariat's Status	Reason For Delay	Status of Licensing System	Additional Funding or Not Lead Agency
	management plan	underway.			
GUI/PHA/56/PRP/21	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Due to government delay in signing the MoU.	Being updated.	
GUY/PHA/55/PRP/16	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Completion of CFC activities.	Being updated.	
HAI/PHA/57/PRP/13	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Not provided.	Updated.	
HON/PHA/55/PRP/25	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Changes in Government or internal approval.	Being updated.	Not Lead Agency
IND/PHA/56/PRP/429	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Delays in survey.	Updated.	Not Lead Agency
IRA/PHA/56/PRP/189	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Not provided.	Updated.	Not Lead Agency
IVC/PHA/57/PRP/30	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Not provided.	Being updated.	
KAM/PHA/55/PRP/18	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Submitted to 61st Meeting	Not applicable--HPMP submitted to 61st Meeting.	Updated.	
Kiribati	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Preparation approved in 2010	Not applicable--approved in 2010.	Not applicable--approved in 2010.	
KUW/PHA/55/PRP/14	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Difficulties in initiating activities.	Being updated.	
LAO/PHA/55/PRP/19	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Absence of HCFC policies and guidelines until 60th ExCom.	Updated.	
MAG/PHA/55/PRP/17	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Not provided.	Being updated.	
Marshall Islands	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Preparation approved in 2010	Not applicable--approved in 2010.	Not applicable--approved in 2010.	
MAU/PHA/55/PRP/20	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Due to government delay in signing the MoU.	Being updated.	
MDV/PHA/55/PRP/16	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP approved.	Not applicable--HPMP approved.	Updated.	
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Preparation approved in 2010	Not applicable--approved in 2010.	Not applicable--approved in 2010.	
MLI/PHA/55/PRP/25	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Not provided.	Being updated.	
MLW/PHA/55/PRP/27	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out	HPMP being prepared; survey	Not provided.	Updated.	

Project Number	Project Title	Secretariat's Status	Reason For Delay	Status of Licensing System	Additional Funding or Not Lead Agency
	management plan	underway.			
MON/PHA/55/PRP/14	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey completed.	Not provided.	Updated.	
MOZ/PHA/55/PRP/14	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Due to government delay in signing the MoU.	Updated.	
MOZ/PHA/58/PRP/17	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (additional funding)	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Not provided.	Updated.	Not Lead Agency
MYA/PHA/57/PRP/10	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Not provided.	Being updated.	
Nauru	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Preparation approved in 2010	Not applicable-- approved in 2010.	Not applicable-- approved in 2010.	
NEP/PHA/55/PRP/23	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Not provided.	Updated.	
Niue	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Preparation approved in 2010	Not applicable-- approved in 2010.	Not applicable-- approved in 2010.	
OMA/PHA/55/PRP/17	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Not provided.	Being updated.	Not Lead Agency
PAK/PHA/55/PRP/69	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Absence of HCFC policies and guidelines until 60th ExCom.	Not updated.	Not Lead Agency
Palau	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Preparation approved in 2010	Not applicable-- approved in 2010.	Not applicable-- approved in 2010.	
PAR/PHA/55/PRP/20	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Delays in survey.	Being updated.	
PRC/PHA/55/PRP/18	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Due to government delay in signing the MoU.	Updated.	
QAT/PHA/55/PRP/12	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Difficulties in initiating activities.	Being updated.	Not Lead Agency
RWA/PHA/55/PRP/15	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Not provided.	Updated.	
Samoa	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Preparation approved in 2010	Not applicable-- approved in 2010.	Not applicable-- approved in 2010.	
SAU/PHA/55/PRP/06	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Difficulties in initiating activities.	Being updated.	Not Lead Agency
SIL/PHA/56/PRP/18	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Not provided.	Updated.	

Project Number	Project Title	Secretariat's Status	Reason For Delay	Status of Licensing System	Additional Funding or Not Lead Agency
Solomon Islands	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Preparation approved in 2010	Not applicable-- approved in 2010.	Not applicable-- approved in 2010.	
Somalia	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Preparation approved in 2010	Not applicable-- approved in 2010.	Not applicable-- approved in 2010.	
SRL/PHA/55/PRP/34	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Absence of HCFC policies and guidelines until 60th ExCom.	Updated.	Not Lead Agency
STK/PHA/56/PRP/14	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Completion of CFC activities.	Being updated.	
STL/PHA/55/PRP/13	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Not provided.	Not provided.	
STP/PHA/55/PRP/15	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Due to government delay in signing the MoU.	Updated.	
STV/PHA/55/PRP/13	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Completion of CFC activities.	Being updated.	
SUR/PHA/55/PRP/14	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Completion of CFC activities.	Being updated.	
SWA/PHA/56/PRP/13	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Not provided.	Updated.	
TLS/PHA/59/PRP/02	Preparation of country programme	Initial stage.	Not provided.	No licensing system.	
TLS/PHA/59/PRP/03	Preparation of HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Not provided.	No licensing system.	Additional Funding
TOG/PHA/56/PRP/17	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Not provided.	Being updated.	
Tonga	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Preparation approved in 2010	Not applicable-- approved in 2010.	Not applicable-- approved in 2010.	
Tuvalu	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Preparation approved in 2010	Not applicable-- approved in 2010.	Not applicable-- approved in 2010.	
UGA/PHA/56/PRP/14	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Not provided.	Updated.	
URT/PHA/57/PRP/26	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Not provided.	Updated.	
Vanuatu	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Preparation approved in 2010	Not applicable-- approved in 2010.	Not applicable-- approved in 2010.	
YEM/PHA/55/PRP/30	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Delays in survey.	Being updated.	

Project Number	Project Title	Secretariat's Status	Reason For Delay	Status of Licensing System	Additional Funding or Not Lead Agency
ZAM/PHA/56/PRP/22	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Not provided.	Updated.	

**UNEP
PROGRESS AND FINANCIAL
REPORT**

1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2009

**Presented to the
61st Meeting of the Executive Committee
Of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation
Of the Montreal Protocol**



United Nations Environment Programme

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INTRODUCTION

1. This document, as submitted for the consideration of the 61st meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, represents a Progress and Financial Report on the Montreal Protocol related operations of the United Nations Environment Programme during the year 2009.
2. In accordance with the UNEP's 2008-2010 Business Plan endorsed by the 54th meeting of the Executive Committee, the objectives of UNEP's activities in 2009 were to:
 - Continue strengthening capacity of National Ozone Units (NOUs) and relevant institutions through training and knowledge transfer;
 - Leverage and improve existing national/regional/sub-regional institutional and legislative frameworks and support the development of new policies and legal instruments to enable the implementation of ozone depleting substances (ODS) phase-out strategies;
 - Raise the political profile of the Montreal Protocol and thereby increase high-level support for its implementation;
 - Improve the access of client countries to specific expertise and knowledge; and to disseminate and publicize good practices, innovative approaches and experiences in phase-out of controlled substances;
 - Promote and enhance the inter-regional and intra-region information exchange and cooperation in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol;
 - Enhance direct country-to-country assistance, especially to those countries facing immediate and long-term compliance challenges;
 - Support the development of regional/sub-regional approaches to tackling problems of common concern;
 - Support regional/sub-regional initiatives to combat illegal trade in ODS;
 - Pursue universal ratification of the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments;
 - Enhance public awareness of the impact of the ozone layer depletion on human health and the environment and encourage civil society action;
 - Encourage countries that have recently ratified the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments to put in place and implement appropriate national policies, strategies and programmes to control and reduce the use of ODS in refrigeration and air-conditioning servicing, agricultural, fire-fighting and other relevant sectors;

- Provide policy and technical assistance in addressing issues related to HCFC phase-out management plans;
 - Enhance working arrangement with other Implementing Agencies thereby allowing for the provision of a coordinated and holistic service to client countries.
3. The following means were used in 2009 to achieve the above objectives:
- Regional Networking of National Ozone Officers;
 - Information Clearinghouse;
 - Compliance services delivered through UNEP's Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP);
 - Implementation of non-investment projects for individual countries/regions.
4. In 2009, UNEP in cooperation with the other Implementing and Bilateral Agencies provided significant advisory and project implementation support to Article 5 countries that resulted in an overall high note of compliance with the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments by those countries.

I. PROJECT APPROVALS AND EXPENDITURES

A. ANNUAL SUMMARY DATA

5. From its inception in June 1991 until the end of December 2009, the Executive Committee of has approved 1,368 projects¹ for implementation by UNEP. The total funding approved for UNEP during the same period was US\$ 161,136,740, representing about 7.27% of the total funding allocations approved by the Multilateral Fund for the four Implementing Agencies.
6. During 2009, the Executive Committee approved 116 projects² for UNEP to implement. The total value of UNEP's approvals in 2009 was US\$ 17,032,581 plus programme support costs of US\$ 1,331,986 See Annex 1: Annual Summary provides details.

B. INTEREST

7. The interest accrued from 1991-2009 was US\$ 8,454,680 as follows:

Year	Interest (US\$)
1991-2007	7,087,532
2008	763,019
2009	604,129
Total	8,454,680

C. SUMMARY DATA BY TYPE

¹ Figure does not include transferred or closed projects.

² Including the CAP budget for 2010

8. Of the 1,368 projects¹ approved for UNEP from June 1991 until December 2009, 464 are time-sensitive Institutional Strengthening (IS) projects and 904 are objective-sensitive activities, including 444 technical assistance projects (TAS), 196 training projects (TRA), 94 Country Programmes (CPG) and 170 project preparations (PRP), including Refrigerant Management Plans (RMPs), Terminal Phase-out Management Plans (TPMPs), and HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) preparation.
9. The above data include 116 projects that the Executive Committee approved in 2009 to be implemented by UNEP. Of those, 56 are time-sensitive IS projects and 60 are objective-sensitive activities comprising 46 technical assistance projects, 13 project preparations and 1 training project. See Annex 1: Summary Data by Projects Type.

II. PROJECT COMPLETIONS SINCE LAST REPORT

A. ODP PHASED OUT SINCE LAST REPORT

10. UNEP only implements non-investment projects (i.e. capacity building and technical assistance). Due to the nature of these projects, the directly-associated ODP phase out is either zero or small according to the approved projects. The cumulative ODP phase-out achieved as a result of all completed UNEP projects to date is 1,593.9 ODP tonnes.

B. NON-INVESTMENT PROJECT COMPLETIONS SINCE LAST REPORT

11. During 2009, UNEP completed 90 projects as follows:

- Institutional strengthening projects – **34**
- Training projects - **6**;
- Technical assistance projects – **44**;
- Project preparation - **6**.

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

- Africa - **33** projects;
- Asia and the Pacific – **15** projects;
- Latin America and the Caribbean **33** projects;
- Europe and Central Asia – **1** project;
- West Asia – **6** projects;
- Global – **2** projects.

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

III. GLOBAL AND REGIONAL ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

A. GLOBAL ACTIVITIES

13. UNEP implemented the Montreal Protocol activities in Article 5 countries in 2009 through the Compliance Assistance Programme. The CAP staff implemented individual projects approved by the Executive Committee, and also provided Article 5 countries with compliance-related services such as Regional Networking, technical and policy advice, and information and capacity building services, which were funded from the annual CAP budget.
14. The CAP budget for the year 2009 was approved by the 56th meeting of the Executive Committee at the amount of **US\$ 8,490,000** plus programme support costs.
15. The 2009 CAP budget was used for salaries of CAP staff members, country-specific compliance services, operation of Regional/Sub-regional Networks and the Information Clearing House as described below, as well as in Annex II *Country-by-country CAP services* and Annex VIII *Report on expenditures under the CAP budget for 2008*. In addition, UNEP supported the operation of the Network of South-East Asia and the Pacific funded by the Government of Sweden.

Staffing of the CAP

16. In 2009 the composition of the CAP was as follows:
 - CAP Paris team: 6 full-time Professional staff, 1 half-time Professional and 7 General Service staff;
 - CAP Regional Network for Europe and Central Asia: 1 full time professional and 1 Half Professional staff and 1 general service staff coordinating the Regional Ozone Network for Europe & Central Asia;
 - CAP Regional Office for Africa team: 4 Professional staff and 2 General Service staff;
 - CAP Regional Office for Asia and Pacific team: 4 Professional staff and 2 General Service staff. This team also includes 2 Professional staff member and 2 General Service staff funded through a bilateral contribution from the Government of Sweden;
 - CAP Regional Office for West Asia team: 2 Professional staff and 2 General Service staff;
 - CAP Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean team: 4 Professional staff and 2 General Service staff.

CAP Paris Coordination Team

17. The CAP staff in Paris performed the following tasks in 2009:
 - Overall management and guidance of the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP);
 - Representing CAP in a number of key missions including the ExCom meetings and main network meetings.
 - Coordination of the development, review and submission of annual Business Plans and Work Programmes;
 - Development, submission, and monitoring of the overall programme budget;

- Coordination of the development, review and submission of project proposals submitted for funding.
- Coordination of training/capacity building activities, ensuring consistent methodologies;
- Development, management and reporting on the Information Clearinghouse function as part of UNEP's mandate under Article 11 of the Montreal Protocol;
- Coordination of the relationships with other Implementing Agencies and bilateral partners;
- Provision of main link to the Executive Committee;
- Coordination and/or preparation of reports and information for submission to the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, meetings of the Open-Ended Working Group and the Implementation Committee as required;
- Monitoring of all projects and activities of the programme, including those in the regions;
- Maintenance and updating of the OzonAction Management Information System (oMIS) as a main monitoring tool of the programme;
- Development of regular CAP Management Briefs;
- Financial and progress reporting to the Executive Committee on all projects and activities of the programme, including those implemented in the regions;
- Identification and facilitation of the exchange of information, ideas, practices, and outputs between the Regional CAP teams.

18. During 2009, UNEP submitted:

- UNEP's 2009 - 2011 Business Plan
- UNEP's work programme for 2009
- UNEP's 2008 Progress and Financial Report
- UNEP's CAP budget for 2010 and Work Programme for
- Two Work Programme Amendments to UNEP's 2009 Work Programme.
- Various project submissions for funding

Monitoring of CAP operations

19. The monitoring of implementation of UNEP's projects funded by the Multilateral Fund was performed using the programme-wide OzonAction Management Information System (oMIS). The system is web-based and is accessible to all regional CAP staff on a 24/7 basis. In oMIS, each approved project is assigned to a professional staff member (Activity Leader), who regularly reports on achieved milestones of the project through inputs to the system. oMIS helped improve the quality of monitoring and reporting of all projects under the CAP.
20. In addition to oMIS, quarterly CAP Management Brief was prepared to review and assess the performance of the CAP and highlight areas requiring priority attention. CAP Management Brief was circulated to the CAP regional teams and discussed in detail during regular tele- and videoconferences.
21. An annual meeting of the Regional Network Coordinators was held to share progress and challenges as well as experiences and best practices. In addition to this attendance to

ExCom meetings is rotated amongst Regional Coordinators providing an opportunity of the Paris Team to have consultations with the regions.

Information Clearinghouse and public awareness activities

22. Throughout 2009, UNEP provided an Information Clearinghouse service to National Ozone Units and other key stakeholders in Article 5 countries as per Article 11 of the Protocol. The emphasis of this service was on delivering or supporting information, communication and education (ICE) services that create action-oriented awareness to support national compliance objectives related to the Montreal Protocol. UNEP delivered this service within the framework of the Communication Strategy for Global Compliance with the Montreal Protocol developed by UNEP, and wherever possible, in support of the Information Strategy of the Multilateral Fund. The Communication Strategy was updated in 2009 taking into consideration new challenges of the Montreal Protocol. It identified for ICE services eight priority action areas:

- a. **Consolidating inter-linkages**– investigate and promote scientific based linkages between ozone and other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) e.g. climate, hazardous waste, chemicals, biodiversity.
- b. **Promoting the Montreal Protocol HCFC phase-out** – campaign for and enhance ICE assistance to MP parties for complying to the for gradual HCFC control measures to be applied from January 2010 onwards;
- c. **Lobbying/Mobilising** – Advise governments and foster knowledge exchange for communicating the overall benefits of the MP, adding to the *Green Economy* and the *Climate Change* initiatives led by UNEP in conjunction with other organizations worldwide;
- d. **Facilitating information development and dissemination** – respond to the requests at regional level, support ICE local initiatives and re-orient the deployment, distribution and replication of materials to MP parties;
- e. **Strengthening capabilities**- enforce the role of ICE and build up capacities at regional and country levels for disseminating ozone related messages/materials and content through the use of governmental multiplying channels and media outlets;
- f. **Fostering partnerships** - enhance the use of strategic partnerships with the media groups, educational networks, NGOs, sector associations, governments, public/private institutions and industry in order to increase ICE outreach;
- g. **Defining educational objectives** – assess A5 needs and provision of education programmes to facilitate communication of key messages to different age groups in a way that promotes dialogue and action to support MP principles.

- h. **Sustaining the MP momentum** – improve channels for sustainable message delivery, granting access to the MP relevant information and securing compliance to ODS phase out.
23. This strategy serves as a blue print - a basis for action – for next ten years primarily to OzonAction staff and CAP teams, but also to UNEP’s regional information officers who have very important role in promoting and acting in different regions for ICE efforts. All activities proposed below are linked to the blue print.
24. The Clearinghouse helped promote the overall visibility of the Montreal Protocol and Multilateral Fund implementation achievements through its core services (OzonAction Special Issue, websites and outreach activities) and it played a major supporting role for national and regional celebrations of the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer (16 September).
25. The Clearinghouse services were performed by the Paris-based CAP team consisting of an Information Manager, Information Officer (vacant), a Website Assistant (50%), a Clearinghouse Assistant, and a Documentation assistant. Their work was conducted in close cooperation with the other CAP teams (particularly the regional networks and capacity-building team) as well as with UNEP’s Division of Communication and Public Information (DCPI) which reflects a reorientation of its ICE activities and related budget allocations following advice provided to UNEP by the CAP Advisory Group meeting on September 2009.

Core Clearinghouse Services

26. Assisting National Ozone Units with Ozone Day celebrations. In 2009, the Information Clearinghouse supported national, regional and international efforts to celebrate International Ozone Day through the provision of attractive awareness materials that were easily adapted by NOUs for national use. The Information Clearinghouse devoted a substantial portion of its overall staff resources to the Ozone Day support. The theme of the day was “Universal Participation: Ozone Protection Unifies the World”. The services provided to NOUs included:
- Video News Release (VNR) .It was developed together with UNEP's Division of Communication and Public Information. This short news video is about the interlinkages between ozone layer protection and climate change in the context of the HCFC phase out and growing interest in HFCs. It features high-level officials from UNEP including UNEP's Executive Director and Under-Secretary General Achim Steiner, scientists and NGOs. It was distributed to countries in English and French. Also international version was provided for local translation.
<http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction/events/ozoneday/2009.htm>
 - A screen saver “Right on Target: Developing Countries' Phase-out Schedule”. This was given as a gift for the International Ozone Day for NOUs . It is available at <http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction/information/screensaver/index.htm> in all UN languages.

- Ozone Day web page. The Clearinghouse developed, outreached and maintained a web page devoted to the International Ozone Day, which included information on national celebrations in various countries. In addition to supporting national celebrations, the Clearinghouse also participated in several global celebrations e.g. organizing radio interviews that reached millions of listeners. See www.unep.fr/ozonaction/events/ozoneday.
 - Trends Analysis. The Trends Analysis helps to monitor and analyse the compliance status of countries for Institutional Strengthening, training and Networking projects. It serves as a visual analytical tool for long-term national strategic planning to phase out ODS. The source data for the analysis is the consumption and production data for CFCs, HCFCs, Halons and Methyl Bromide reported under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol.
<http://www.uneptie.org/ozonAction/information/trends/index.htm>
 - Encouraged media coverage. In cooperation with UNEP DCPI, CAP encouraged journalists to cover ozone related topics. New media strategy was also developed to engage media attention. The link is at
 - http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction/information/mmcfiles/6334-e-Media_Strategy_2010.pdf
 - Journalist competition. It was also launched a competition for young environmental journalists working in print media.
<http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction/ozone2climate/index.htm>
27. Supporting regional awareness activities. The Clearinghouse continued to assist the Regional CAP teams with the conceptualization, review, production and outreach of the video, audio, media and published materials produced in all regions as part of the Regional Awareness facility. Electronic versions of the final awareness products were outreached through the OzonAction web site and the OzonAction Special Issue. Through the OzonAction website, the Clearinghouse also shared awareness materials, videos, music and publications produced by NOUs/Article 5 countries, in different languages. The Information Management Team participated in regional or national workshops related to information, communication and education issues.
28. Giving a voice to the Montreal Protocol community through the OzonAction Special Issue. The Clearinghouse provided NOUs and others with the key information about major ozone protection developments in industry, governments, NGOs, and international organisations by producing “2010 and then? Building on the Montreal Protocol’s Success and Facing the Challenges Ahead”, an OzonAction special issue on Meeting the 2010 Commitments, the HCFC Challenge and Sustaining the Compliance Beyond 2010. Articles authored by key figures in the global ozone protection community reflect on the achievements and future challenges of this multilateral environmental agreement. It was launched and distributed at MOP-20. This hardcopy newsletter was produced in English. The electronic versions of this issue were distributed through OzonAction website in Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish. The production of the Chinese version was done in cooperation with the NOU of China. The special issue is available in PDF in all six UN languages at www.unep.fr/ozonaction/news/oan.htm.
29. Disseminating information to support capacity building. The Clearinghouse reproduced and provided training manuals, guidelines and other information tools that (a) facilitated

capacity building and training of new Ozone Officers and their assistants to ensure their quick understanding of Montreal Protocol requirements (b) serviced the national and regional workshops organized by the Regional CAP teams. In 2009, the Clearinghouse dispatched over 15,000 hardcopy documents in response to requests received from individuals, distribution to workshop participants, and dissemination during outreach events.

30. Collecting and sharing ozone protection publications through the Multi-media Collection. The Clearinghouse obtained, processed and catalogued 100 new items sourced from around the world. OzonAction maintains the largest collection of ozone protection documents, videos, audio tracks, and awareness materials which reflects the rich knowledge of the global Montreal Protocol community. <http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction/information/mmc/main.asp>
31. Keeping key members of the Montreal Protocol community up-to-date on breaking news through E-news services. The Clearinghouse provided the latest ozone protection news to Ozone Officers and other stakeholders via "direct delivery" email news services, which included 24 issues of OzoNews plus three special issues; 6 issues of Regular Update on Methyl Bromide Alternatives (RUMBA); 4 issues of Climate and Ozone Update (CLIO3).
32. Providing ozone-related web services to a global audience. Through the OzonAction web site (www.unep.fr/ozonaction), the Clearinghouse had 876,480 visits and 3.1 million page views in 2009. There were more than 820,000 PDF documents downloaded. If one assumes that someone would not spend their time downloading a PDF file (often large) without reading some/all of it, then this figure is a good proxy for how many people actually read some or part of the documents provided by OzonAction.
33. Conducting strategic outreach at key international events. With an aim to promoting synergies and increasing communication and cooperation between the different MEA communities, the Clearinghouse distributed awareness materials about the Montreal Protocol and the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions at the MOP-21. The Clearinghouse distributed all new publications on a USB-key. During the MOP-21 meeting the Clearinghouse organised Children's Quiz on 5 November 2009 which was attended by students from the nearby schools, from Marsa Alam, the Egyptian National Ozone Officer representing the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency, the Lebanese National Ozone Officers, Egyptair, and Inter-Continental Hotel representatives, and other delegates were present. It was a full house with a lot of excitement for the children in the audience and the competitors who were using sophisticated electronic response gadgets. The event was in Arabic with English facilitation. The first and second winners were awarded a trip to Lebanon in the company of one parent. The children were then brought to the UNEP booth where the nine winners were awarded certificates, followed by a photo session. The other students received booklets on ozone layer protection in Arabic.

Special initiatives in 2009

34. Mobilising co-financing for ICE services produced under the Multilateral Fund. In 2009, as in previous years, the Information Clearinghouse continued to seek co-financing (both direct and in-kind contributions) by encouraging countries, organisations and companies to translate and adapt existing information,

communication and education materials produced under the Multilateral Fund into national languages at their own cost. The Co-financing and Partnership with Private Sector strategy was also developed in order to facilitate seeking additional funds.

http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction/information/mmcfiles/6335-e-mobilise_cofinancing_2010.pdf

35. The Montreal Protocol Who's Who. CAP continued maintaining a new web portal intended to honour the visionaries, innovators and implementers who are making the Montreal Protocol a global environmental success story. The Montreal Protocol Who's Who is the first collection of biographies from the Montreal Protocol Community. The 31 entries drafted and submitted to the Steering Committee in 2009 were approved and are now available on the MPWW website:
<http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction/montrealprotocolwhoswho/PageFlip.asp>
36. Vital Ozone Graphics 2.0 - Climate Link is a Resource Kit for Journalists was produced jointly with GRID-Arendal and ZOI Environment Network. It provides the essential visuals, facts, links and contacts to develop ozone story ideas. Graphics and figures can be downloaded and included in articles. This electronic publication is intended not only to inform and inspire journalists but also to serve as an interesting reference for those who wish to learn more about the Montreal Protocol and ozone layer depletion. This second edition of "Vital Ozone Graphics" includes details on the latest decisions taken by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol to accelerate the phase out of HCFCs and outlines the implications this has on the use of replacement chemicals. The Resource Kit also focuses on the linkages and interconnections between ozone depletion and climate change – and the remaining challenges posed by the considerable amounts of ozone depleting substances remaining in equipment around the world. The English version is available at
<http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction/information/mmcfiles/6348-e-VOG2.pdf>
37. Special assistance for Portuguese-speaking countries. The Information Clearinghouse gave a special attention in 2009 to Portuguese-speaking countries as part of the Portuguese bilateral project. The Clearinghouse provided specific Portuguese corner for legal, technical and awareness information in Portuguese language (http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction/information/portuguese_corner/index.htm). The primary concern was to assist Timor Leste in the ratification of the Montreal Protocol which was achieved on 16 September 2010 when the Protocol reached unilateral ratification by all countries. The Portuguese-speaking countries met in 27-28 April 2009 in Lisbon, Portugal related to CPLP (Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries) meeting to discuss information, communication and education activities. A unique cooperation was established with IPAD (Institute for Portuguese Development Aid) which will assist the ozone layer protection educational activities in all Portuguese-speaking countries.
38. End of Year, welcoming the 2010 new reality of CFC-free world interactive map. Displaying CFC consumption data by country from 1986 up till 2008 through an interactive visual map. Presenting also video messages from government officials of a number of countries.
<http://62.160.8.20/endofyear/intro/index.htm>

39. **OzonAction Social Media.** In 2009 OzonAction embarked on harnessing the emerging social media networking tools to support OzonAction's outreach and communications with the public. The OzonAction Facebook fan page was created on International Ozone Day. While the OzonAction channel on YouTube was created a few days before MOP-21 to allow the posting of video clips and interviews during the MOP directly from the event location. This exercise was greatly appreciated by the global environmental community, exhibited by the fact that the channel has a high view rate during and shortly after the MOP. <http://www.youtube.com/ozonaction> and <http://www.facebook.com/pages/UNEP-OzonAction/110461542823?v=wall&ref=mf>

Capacity building activities

40. The Capacity Building Team (CBT), which is part of the CAP Coordination team located in Paris, consists of 2 Professional and 2 General Service staff members funded by the Multilateral Fund, as well as one consultant funded through a bilateral project. The following are highlights of the achievements of the CBT in 2009.

Capacity building services

41. *Online Customs Officers' Training Module.* Based on the overall cooperation framework of the MOU signed between UNEP and World Customs Organisation (WCO) in 2003, UNEP, through its DTIE OzonAction Branch and the WCO, have agreed to work together to develop an interactive e-learning module on the Montreal Protocol and the Green Customs Initiative. An SSFA with WCO was signed in November 2008 to undertake the project. Through this cooperation, WCO is contributing in-kind resources that reflect a mobilization of additional non-Multilateral Fund resources. WCO is providing staff time for development of the course software, costs for hosting and maintaining the system, and services to outreach/promote the training module to the global customs community. As of December 2009, the story boards as well as several prototypes for the different lessons of the module have been developed and were reviewed by UNEP. A Second SSA was signed to enable the completion of the project as well as to take into account additional outputs that have been agreed upon (Russian version of the module).
42. *HCFC Help Centre.* Following the Parties' Decision XIX/6, UNEP launched the HCFC Help Centre (<http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction/topics/hcfc.asp>) in November 2007 with support from the Government of Sweden to serve as a core information source for Article 5 countries on issues concerning the accelerated phase out of HCFCs. This website gathers relevant information and guidance on policies, available technologies, partnerships and awareness activities and materials that could help countries and other relevant actors in the sector in their efforts to phase out the said substance. During 2009, the website's contents were updated on a regular basis. The site's overall structure was reviewed and evaluated and terms of reference were proposed in view of updating the website with the help of external developers.

43. *Study on Challenges related to Halon Banking in Developing Countries.* In close consultation with the Co-Chairs of the Halon Technical Option Committee, UNEP contracted the services of a halon banking expert (and HTOC member) to conduct a thorough study of the challenges facing developing countries that received funding to establish national halon banks, particularly in terms of sustainable management of their halon banking systems beyond 2010. The results of this study shall be used to develop proposals and identify practical guidance to help halon bank managers make informed choices and decisions to improve their operations and implement effective long-term strategies to ensure successful phase out. The project will be completed in early 2010.
44. *Phase out of HCFCs in the Flexible and Rigid Foam Sector.* In response to Decision XIX/6 and as part of a larger set of tools provided to NOUs and industry players, UNEP, in cooperation with the EU's HCFC JumpStart Project, contracted the services Caleb Management Services, Ltd to develop a sourcebook that informs industry owners in developing countries about commercially-available technology options to replace or avoid HCFCs in the flexible and rigid foam sector. The publication aims to help target groups in the foam sector make informed technology choices in accordance with Decision XIX/6, as well as assist in the preparation and implementation of national HCFC Phase out Management Plans. The publication is being developed in close consultation with experts in the foam sector, particularly members of the Foams Technical Options Committee (FTOC).
45. *HCFC Policy and Legislative Options Guide.* UNEP developed this publication also in cooperation with the EU's HCFC JumpStart Project. The guide book aims to provide National Ozone Units and policy makers in developing countries with guidance on different policy and legislative measures that they can adopt and enable them to establish a legal framework whereby their countries can control, monitor and reduce HCFC consumption.
46. *Halon and CFC Online Trader web portals.* The Halon online trader, UNEP's first business-to-business web portal was first launched in 2001 to provide a virtual market place where demand can match with supply. In 2009 the web portal was re-designed to make it more functional, robust and appealing using the latest web technology. In conjunction with the re-design of the Halon Trader portal, UNEP decided to also create a new Online CFC Trader based on the model of the former. This is in anticipation of the January 1, 2010 after which "virgin" CFCs will no longer be produced. The CFC Online Trader will assist the efforts of traders and CFC banks in bringing in contact those with stocks of used CFCs with those in need of CFCs.
47. *Alternatives to HCFCs in the RAC sector.* This is part of a larger set of enabling tools targeted to assist decision makers and industry players in meeting the accelerated phase out of HCFCs. This publication is being developed with inputs by CAP under the Swedish bilateral project on HCFC Help Centre. The aim is to provide a global information resource to help inform the decision-making of developing countries about HCFC-free alternatives in the Refrigeration & Air conditioning sector through a collection of industry case studies.

48. Revamp of the OzonAction Information Management System (oMIS 2.0). The initial version of oMIS has been modified and enhanced to add new modules and features as well as improve the functionality and operation of existing ones. The aim is to encourage the systematic use oMIS 2.0 by the entire CAP team (Paris and Regions) and facilitate updating and reporting on the projects being implemented by CAP.
49. *Global assistance programme in the Chiller Sector*. CAP Paris, with the assistance of an expert, developed a concrete work plan in consultation with other partners (IA's, bilateral partners, etc.). The concept was also developed for the corresponding web site (content, structure and system specification) including specific guidelines on the information to be included in the web site on a regular basis.
50. *Green Customs Initiative (GCI)*. This initiative was developed by UNEP (DTIE OzonAction and Chemicals and Division of Environmental Law and Conventions) in close collaboration with the Secretariats of the participating Multilateral Environmental Agreements (Basel, Montreal, Stockholm, Rotterdam, CITES, Cartagena) as well as Interpol, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the World Customs Organization and the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC). The Initiative is a partnership of international organisations cooperating to enhance the capacity of customs and other relevant enforcement personnel to monitor and facilitate the legal trade and to detect and prevent illegal trade in environmentally-sensitive commodities covered by the relevant conventions and multilateral MEAs. This is achieved through awareness-raising on all the relevant international agreements as well as provision of assistance and tools to the enforcement community. Green Customs is designed to complement and enhance existing customs training efforts under the respective agreements.
51. In 2009 eight regional and national Green Customs Initiative workshops were held benefitting 100 countries. These were:
- Ulaan Bator, Mongolia, 28 - 29 April 2009 (National Workshop)
 - Faridabad, India, 26-29, India, May 2009 (WCO - Green Customs Regional Workshop)
 - Mombasa, Kenya, 7-10 July 2009 (WCO - Green Customs Regional Workshop)
 - Lagos, Nigeria, 29-31 July 2009 (Sub-regional Workshop)
 - Budapest, Hungary, 12-16 October 2009 (Regional Workshop)
 - Damascus, Syria, 26-29 October 2009 (Regional Symposium on Green Customs and Chemical Management in Arab States)
 - Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 24-26 November 2009 (Sub- Regional Workshop)
 - Sravasti, Uttar Pradesh, India, 30 Nov-2 Dec 2009 (India/ Nepal Green Customs Border Dialogue)
52. Green customs Partners also participated in a number of side events and other training/awareness raising and outreach events throughout the year. India was the first country to officially incorporate the Green Customs Initiative into their National Customs Training curricula. Translation of the Green Customs Guide into Spanish, French, Russian and Arabic has been carried out. The Initiative secured co-funding

from Green Customs Partners and bilateral support outside the Multilateral Fund of approximately US\$ 360,000 for activities in 2009.

Programme management support

53. Programme management support was as follows:

- Provided core support for the overall development of *Business Planning, Work Programme* and *Work Programme Amendments, CAP Budget, Progress Reporting* and *Implementation Delays*.
- Collected, monitored, reviewed and submitted on behalf of management project proposals and other inputs from the Regional CAP teams related to *Executive Committee submissions*.
- Monitored and reported on all *IS projects* and *Multi-Year Agreements* implemented by UNEP.
- Coordinated CAP's inputs to the *Implementation Committee*.
- Monitored and reported on CAP actions to *support countries in actual or potential non-compliance*.
- Provided support for monitoring, troubleshooting and supporting the *HPMP preparation process* across CAP to ensure steady speed of implementation and consistency across CAP teams.
- Provided internal review and coordinate external expert *review as required for HPMP proposals* to help ensure overall quality control of UNEP HPMP submissions.
- Updated internal *guidelines for HCFC Management Plans* and other HCFC-related issues.
- Developed a *strategy for sustainability of local training capacity* built in Article 5 countries to enable continued training of customs officers and refrigeration technicians, placing an emphasis on national and institutional ownership and securing access to appropriate know-how beyond 2010.
- Updated the existing *Guide for National Ozone Officers* to reflect new developments related to HCFCs, data reporting, etc., translate it into French and Spanish, and disseminate it in PDF format.
- Implemented previously-approved Montreal Protocol-related projects related to the *Green Customs Initiative*, including those for which counter-part funds have been secured.

B. REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

54. In 2009, UNEP facilitated the operation of 10 Regional/Sub-regional Networks involving 151 members from developing countries and countries with economies in transition as well as 13 developed countries and the European Commission. These included:

- Europe and Central Asia (12 Article 5 countries, with participation 4 GEF-funded CEIT countries, bilateral support by Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, European Commission as well as WCO's RILOs, EIA, IIR, AREA, ASHRAE and other industry partners.
- English-speaking Africa (26 countries, with participation of Germany);

- French-speaking Africa (27 countries, with participation of France and Switzerland);
- Caribbean (14 countries, with participation of USA and Canada);
- Latin America-South (10 countries, with participation of USA and Canada);
- Latin America-Central (9 countries, with participation of USA and Canada);
- South Asia (13 countries, ; with participation of Germany and Japan);
- Southeast Asia and the Pacific (11 countries, with participation of Australia and Sweden. This Network is funded by the Government of Sweden);
- West Asia (12 countries, with participation of France and Germany);
- Pacific Island Countries (13 countries, with participation of Australia, New Zealand and Sweden. This Network is funded through the CAP budget and was newly approved at the end of 2008);

55. Major activities and achievements of the Regional Networks and the regional CAP teams are highlighted below. The completed list of services provided to Article 5 countries in 2009 is contained in Annex II.

Africa

56. The Africa CAP team guided countries in reporting data to both Secretariats following the latest reporting formats. Presentations on the reporting formats were made at all thematic meetings and joint meetings of the Regional Networks. Specific guidance was given during bilateral discussions with National Ozone Units that required specific assistance. The Multilateral Fund Secretariat and Ozone Secretariat were invited to the 2009 network meetings and were requested to make presentations on data reporting. Prior to countries reporting data, the CAP teams prepared and circulated an update on each country's compliance status and the benchmarks for subsequent compliance requirement.
57. Throughout the year 2009, the ROA CAP team has been reviewing the countries' compliance status in order to guide the NOUs on the way forward. CAP has been liaising with the OS on cases of countries where feedback was required. Network meetings throughout the year 2009 were used as forums to discuss separately with countries at risk of non-compliance. Bilateral discussions were held to that effect with several NOUs, among them, **Angola, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Guinea Bissau and Nigeria**. Follow-ups done by the team lead to most country reporting their 2008 data. So far no African country was found in non-compliance with the 2007 85% reduction requirement.
58. In 2009 the ROA CAP team organized three sub-regional thematic meetings on HPMP preparation and 3 sub-regional training workshops for customs officers under the TPMP implementation. Those meetings involved refrigeration experts and customs officers from over 30 African countries. The team also promoted south-south cooperation by facilitating the participation of experts from countries advanced in their TPMP activities to train-the-trainers sessions in other countries.

59. The team liaised with the Ozone Secretariat and the concerned countries to ensure updates are provided in line with the recommendations of the Implementation Committee. Special assistance was provided in preparation for the 42nd ImpCom meeting and thereafter to **Botswana, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Guinea Bissau, Lesotho, Nigeria and Somalia**.
60. In 2009 the Africa CAP team made some progress in the development of harmonized ODS regulations for the ECOWAS sub-region. An expert group meeting was held in June 2009 to draft the harmonized regulations and a regional meeting involving all ECOWAS member countries is planned for October 2009 to endorse the draft regulation. Entry into force of these regulations is expected by end of the year 2009.
61. ECOWAS member countries are **Benin, Burkina Faso, Cap Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea (Conakry), Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Senegal and Togo**.
62. UNEP regional Director for Africa visited **Eritrea** in June 2009 to discuss the adoption of ODS regulations with the Eritrean Government.
63. To date **all African countries** have ratified the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol. The CAP has been guiding NOUs on the process for preparing ratification documents for the pending amendments and the procedures of sending the documents to the depositary. In 2009 two new ratifications of various amendments to the Montreal Protocol were recorded (**Egypt and Malawi**). Two more countries (**Cameroon and Ethiopia**) have reported completion of the process and are awaiting the deposit of ratification documents.
64. The latest African country to ratify the Ozone treaties was **Equatorial Guinea** in 2007. The CAP team submitted the Country Programme which was approved at the 57 ExCom meeting in March 2009. The CAP team also submitted the Country Programme for **Somalia** awaiting its approval by the 59th ExCom meeting in November 2009.
65. Special attention is being provided to newly appointed ODS Officers in **Lesotho, Swaziland and the Gambia** (assistant ODS Officer) including country visits organized in March 2009 in Swaziland and a visit planned for October 2009 in the Gambia. Besides the aforementioned NOUs, the CAP continues to facilitate sharing of experiences among several NOUs across the region.
66. The Regional CAP team through the PEO was involved in the facilitation of a Green Customs Initiative workshop involving customs officers from **English-speaking West Africa** held in June 2009 in Lagos (Nigeria) in cooperation with the UNDP Nigeria Country Office.
67. No incidences of illegal trade of ODS was reported in 2009 but the Africa CAP team continues to cooperate with the RILO Regional Office and the WCO Regional Capacities Building Centres in Nairobi in view of monitoring activities of the customs officers in the region on the control of ODS and ODS-based equipment. The CAP team

participated in a regional RILO meeting held in July 2009 in Mombasa (Kenya) and will be attending another RILO meeting in October 2009 in Mauritius.

68. A draft MOU is being negotiated between UNEP/ROA and the **CEMAC regional Customs training schools to include ODS regulations in the training curricula** and also to ensure that the training school gets involved in the future training of customs officers in all the 6 CEMAC countries.
69. A similar arrangement is underway with the **Burkina Faso** Customs training school (one of the WCO regional centres) under the auspices of Burkina Faso NOU.
70. Talks are ongoing with the Department of Environment of ECOWAS for the adoption of ODS regulations covering all ECOWAS Countries based on the existing UEMOA harmonized regulations.

Asia and Pacific

Compliance assistance – achieving ODS phase-out targets

71. Assistance was provided to the following countries for compliance with their Action Plans: Fiji Plan of Action for methyl bromide (Decision XVII/33), Iran compliance with CTC (Decision XIX/27), Maldives Plan of Action for CFC (Decision XV/37), Nepal Plan of Action for CFC (Decision XVI/27), Pakistan Plan of Action for halon (Decision XVI/29), Pakistan Plan of Action for CTC (Decision XVIII/31).
72. In Vanuatu, UNEP organized a joint mission with NOU of Solomon Islands, and SPREP in September 2009 to assist the country to conduct the survey on the ODS consumption of 2006, 2007 and 2008 and planning for the next steps. The country sent the clarification letter to the Ozone Secretariat, which led the decision XXI/26. UNEP has been closely working with the country, and the Action Plan to return compliance was submitted before 31 March 2010 following a high-level mission of UNEP CAP/ROAP in Feb 2010. CAP assisted the country to prepare the A7 data report and it was submitted to the Ozone Secretariat in early March 2009. CAP also assisted the country to prepare clarification letter concerning its licensing system following the side meeting with the Tonga, Australia, New Zealand. Recommendation 42/1 of Implementation Committee acknowledged that Tonga submitted all standing data as per Montreal Protocol and Decision XX/12. CAP assisted the country prepared explanation letter and submitted to the Ozone Secretariat in March 2009 to clarify its 2006 CFC consumption.
73. Continue to work with Micronesia in establishment of licensing system and compliance with Decision XVII/32. The licensing system is being implemented by the Ozone unit within the Office of Environment and Emergency Management with assistance of Customs Department.
74. CAP assisted country with the data reporting obligations, and Recommendation 42/1 of Implementation Committee acknowledged that Solomon Islands submitted all standing data as per Montreal Protocol and Decision XX/12. The country had reported 2005,

2006 and 2007 data, as well as explanation letter to the Ozone Secretariat after CAP follow up with the NOU.

75. In addition, assistance was provided with high priority to Bangladesh during the year 2009 to expedite implementation of NPP activities and CFC MDI phase-out project (Recommendation 40/6 and 41/3 of Implementation Committee) through Joint Mission with UNDP and Joint Compliance Mission (Ozone Secretariat, Multilateral Fund Secretariat, President, Implementation Committee, Chairman, Executive Committee, MTOC, UNDP and UNEP) Dhaka, Bangladesh held on 22-24 October, 2009.

Network meetings and other regional consultations

76. The following network meetings for South Asia and SEAP countries were conducted in the year 2009:

Meeting date	Theme
27-30 April 2009, Bangkok, Thailand	Meeting of South East Asia and Pacific (SEAP) Network of Ozone Officers, “ <i>FINAL COUNTDOWN TO 2010</i> ”
10-14 May 2009, Manama, Bahrain	Joint Meeting of the West Asia and South Asia Networks, “Looking at 2010 and beyond: The Countdown”
25-28 May 2009, Apia, Samoa	First Pacific Island Countries (PICs) Network Meeting of ODS Officers, “A New Era for Ozone Layer Protection”
8-10 October 2009, Chiangmai, Thailand	Joint Meeting of South Asia (SA) Network of Ozone Officers, “FROM 2010 TWILIGHT TO 2013 DAWN: MEETING NEW CHALLENGES”
2 - 3 April 2009 and 17 Nov. 2009, Bangkok , Thailand	7 th and 8 th Asian Regional Partner's Forum on Combating Environmental Crime (ARPEC)

77. Other:

- The 3rd MEA REN workshop organized on 12-15 October 2009;
- Desk study on HCFCs, Used Lead Acid Battery and PCB conducted.
- MEA REN website completed in October 2009;
- Environmental Crime Media Updates issued weekly;
- MEN REN newsflash issued biannually;
- Cooperation between Asian countries and IMPEL on addressing waste traffic started in January 2009.
- Green Customs workshops organized in India, May 2009, Mongolia, April 2009, Jeju, November 2009.
- Informal Prior Informed Consent helped countries to prevent illegal trade. 64 countries joined iPIC, and 36 Information Sheet on ODS licensing circulated.

Border Dialogues held in 2009:

78. These were the following

- China ECA Dialogue on Cooperation in Border Enforcement , 23-25 June 2009, Urumqi, China with the National Ozone Unit and Customs officers from China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. The meeting agreed some 25 recommendations related to the implementation of policy measure. One-day training for Customs officers of Urumqi Customs was conducted after the border dialogue. It was the first time that such training was conducted in the Western part of China addressing the issues related to illegal trade of ozone-depleting substances (ODS).
- Border Dialogue on Monitoring and Controlling Trade in ODS, 10-11 August 2009, Birgunj, Nepal with the National Ozone Unit and Customs officers from India and Nepal. One-day training for Customs officers from India and Nepal was conducted. Following the training, the meeting reviewed recommendations of previous dialogue and practice of implementation of Protocol in the two countries were informed. Participants discussed several important issues regarding better inspection and control of ODS gases such as destruction of CFCs in Nepal according to decision of MOP, capacity building for Customs officers, future mechanism in implementation of Montreal Protocol as well as future arrangement of such border dialogue, etc.
- Green Customs Workshop for Border Enforcement Officers at India-Nepal Border, 30 November-2 December 2009, Sravasti, Uttar Pradesh, India with the National Competent Authorities working on Multilateral Environmental Agreements, Customs officers and border enforcement officers from India and Nepal. Representatives from India and Nepal joined hands in a border dialogue within the framework of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) *Green Customs Initiative*. This was the first Green Customs Workshop held at real border between two countries for the front line border enforcement officers.

Assistance to PIC Network:

79. In Vanuatu, UNEP also facilitated the NOO from Solomon Islands whom joined the mission under south-south cooperation. The mission met the national stakeholders for the licensing system setting up, as well as the operation of the NOU, ratification of the Amendments, assisted the country to conduct survey of ODS import. Following the mission, Vanuatu, with assistance of SPREP, and input of UNEP, has drafted the following documents: ODS Order under Customs Act to restrict and prohibit ODS and Ozone Layer Protection Act. UNEP arranged the Officer in charge of the Environment Unit of Vanuatu, who is also charge the ozone issue to join the HPMP inception workshop of Fiji in December 2009 to build his capacity on the ozone issue.
80. In Tonga, the Ozone Layer Protection Bill 2009 was submitted to cabinet on the 30th of November, 2009. The Cabinet Ministers have approved the bill and it is now with Crown Law to be processed and conformed with the constitution and translated into Tongan before it can become an act.

81. In Cook Islands, Train-the-trainer for Customs officers was organized during 8-9 December 2009. The permit system has been established under the Ozone Layer Protection Regulations.
82. In Nauru, UNEP facilitated the training of the ozone officer in Solomon Islands to build capacity for data collection and reporting. UNEP also facilitated the visit of Solomon Islands NOO to Nauru to meet the senior officials to renew its political commitment to the Montreal protocol and other stakeholders on ODS data collection in December 2009.

Status of TPMP Implementation:

83. For Cambodia, they have completed the implementation and reported the final progress report to the 60th ExCom meeting.
84. In the current context, UNEP ROAP CAP team is implementing activities to address the immediate ODS phase-out challenges to achieve 2010 targets, this involves prioritizing country level activities to address the above through completion of ongoing NPP/TPMP activities and expeditiously creating institutional structures and processes for managing HCFC phase-out. This would form the core of the future strategic approach of UNEP CAP and would be well aligned with the global CAP approach.

Status of HPMP Preparation:

Country	Planned ExCom Submission	Status
UNEP as Leading Agency		
Afghanistan	62	Finalizing draft strategy
Bhutan	62	Finalizing draft strategy
Maldives	60	Approved
Mongolia	62	Finalizing draft strategy
Nepal	61	Under consideration
Brunei	TBC	Draft contract
Cambodia	61	Under consideration
Lao PDR	62	Data survey

Myanmar	TBC	Draft contract
Timor Leste	TBC	Draft contract
Country	ExCom	Status
Regional HPMP Preparation for Pacific Islands Countries (12 countries: Cook Islands, Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu)		The preparation funds were approved in the 60th ExCom meeting.
UNEP as Cooperating Agency		
Bangladesh	TBC	Initiation workshop
China	62	Draft Strategy being prepared
Fiji	62	Data survey
India	62	Data survey
Iran	62	Data survey
DPR Korea	TBC	Data survey
Pakistan	62	Finalizing draft strategy
Sri Lanka	62	Draft strategy being prepared

85. Others

- Government of Timor Leste submitted the Instrument of Accession to UN Depository on 11 September 2009.
- Consultative Meeting on EUNs for CFCs for MDI Manufacturing in Article 5 Countries beyond 2009 was held on 19-20 January 2009, Bangkok, Thailand. The meeting was attended by the National Ozone Officers (NOO), Meter Dose Inhaler (MDI) industry and health sector representatives from Bangladesh, China, India, Iran, and Pakistan. Medical Technical Options Committee (MTOC) members Implementing Agencies UNEP, UNDP and UNIDO.
- National Awareness Workshop on MDI issues was organized in October 2009 at New Delhi, India as part of India's MDI transition strategy.
- Consultations on Policy & Enforcement strategy for ODS Phase out in India was held on 12-13 February 2009, Bangkok Thailand. In addition, Online Training System was launched on August 2009 in presence of Ozone Cell and UNEP

officials. The Online Training System has been included in the curriculum of Training for Customs Officers in the National Academy of Customs, Excise and Narcotics (NACEN). For face-to-face training programme, 39 workshops have been conducted and a total of 976 identified target officers have been trained by NACEN on Monitoring and Control of Ozone Depleting Substances from February 2005 to October 2009.

- Sub-regional Workshop on ODS Phase-out in Military Applications was held on 16-17 April 2009, Colombo, Sri Lanka which encourages North-South and South-South cooperation between Defence establishments attended by representatives from Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Iran and Pakistan.

Awareness Activities:

86. These were the following:

- The PSAs have been sent to all network countries in the form of Beta Tapes (for broadcast) and DVDs for dissemination, as well as to key TV networks in the region. With ABU's assistance, the PSAs were sent via satellite to ABU members in Asia and the Pacific region for broadcast and the PSA contest was promoted among the members through emails, newsletter and direct telephone promotion
- Earth Report: Perfectly Cool was produced in collaboration among UNEP, UNDP, World Bank, GTZ Proklima, IGSD and TVE. The film was first launched on BBC on 16 September 2010- International Ozone Day. A screening also took place at the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Thailand (FCCT) with a panel discussion among the producer and the partners of this film. The film focuses on HCFCs phase-out challenges in the Asia and the Pacific region.
- The MDI Package was developed by UNEP in association with the National Asthma Council Australia. It was launched at the 29th Open Ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in July 2009 in Geneva, Switzerland.
- In collaboration with Ruamrudee International School (RIS), the Education Pack was used in one of their selective courses in the Middle School and they produced a report/guideline to evaluate the use of this material in schools. 2009 International Ozone Day was organized at RIS. The activities at the event includes workshops on ozone related issues, concerts, tree planting and the reading of UN Secretary General's Speech on the International Ozone Day.
- Media Work workshop was organized during the SA and SEAP Joint Network Meeting in October 2010. 19 media professionals in Asia and the Pacific region participated in the workshop and the focus was how to reach HCFCs phase-out messages to the industry.
- Publication "Ozone Protection and National Security: A Military Perspective: Toolkit for Defence Forces was developed by UNEP in association with Centre for

Air Power Studies, India. The publication was disseminated to the network countries and to key military personalities in the region for use and dissemination.

- Nine fact sheets were printed and disseminated to all network countries and UNEP partners which have the Fact Sheet#25 - Applications of HCFCs and blends containing HCFCs.

Latin America and the Caribbean

87. The compliance with 1 January 2010 phase-out target was the main focus of ROLAC CAP assistance during 2009. ROLAC CAP team delivered 3 network meetings: St. George's, Grenada, 23-26 March 2009 (English Speaking Caribbean Network), Quito, Ecuador, 8-10 June 2009 (Networks of South America, Central America, Mexico and the Spanish Speaking Caribbean), Paramaribo, Suriname, 6-8 October 2009 (All 3 Networks of Latin America and the Caribbean).
88. ROLAC CAP team delivered activities planned under the country-specific assistance, as well as ongoing technical assistance and training activities and the newly approved in 2009 activities.
89. In order to facilitate information exchange between various stakeholders at the national level, and outreach broader public on topics related to Ozone and Climate change, a Caribbean journalist meeting was organized back-to-back with the Latin American and Caribbean network meeting (Paramaribo, Suriname, 5-6 October 2009).
90. In a number of countries, the HPMP preparatory activities were launched during 2009: Panama, Paraguay and Peru (all three jointly with UNDP), Guatemala (jointly with UNIDO), while in others, UNEP has identified international and national experts to develop national HCFC phase-out strategies and established relevant contracts with concerned parties.
91. ROLAC CAP team organized a sub-regional workshop on Green Customs Initiative in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic in 24-26 November 2009. The workshop was one of the series of planned regional activities of the global initiative aiming at awareness raising in exploring synergies between different MEAs with trade related provisions. The workshop was attended by customs, ozone and law enforcement officers from English- and Spanish- Speaking Caribbean countries as well as representatives of the CARICOM, OECS, and MEA Secretariats. Financial resources additional to the regular CAP budget were used for the implementation of this activity.
92. ROLAC CAP team has been promoting the involvement of national stakeholders, south-south cooperation and country ownership through addressing specific country needs:
 - Maintaining zero consumption in CFCs and Methyl bromide (The English Speaking Caribbean -and some countries of Latin American region);

- Methyl bromide alternatives policy guidance (Chile and Guatemala);
 - Workshop on Hydrocarbon replacement technologies was held in Belize in October 2009 and attended by 10 refrigeration technicians from the Caribbean.
 - National Workshops on different matters of ODS illegal trade prevention were attended by Custom Officers from subregions:
 - on control and monitoring of ODS Imports/Exports (Saint Vincent and The Grenadines, February 2009)
 - ODS chemical identification methods (Costa Rica, August 2009)
 - Intelligence to ODS illegal trade Risk Management (Chile, September 2009)
93. The combination of the CAP team support, national efforts and work of the other Implementing and Bilateral Agencies led to the following achievements in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2009 year:
- Full compliance with Article 7 data reporting requirements (33 countries reported);
 - 2 countries have established, strengthened or enforced their ODS legislation and import/export licensing systems (Barbados and Haiti);
 - 3 additional HPMP preparatory activities were approved for Dominica, Haiti and Guatemala;
 - Terminal Phase-out Management Plan (TPMP) for Haiti was approved;
 - 10 out of 22 Institutional Strengthening Projects, where UNEP is the Implementing Agency, were approved or renewed during the year;
 - 6 annual tranches for approved TPMPs were received for Belize, El Salvador, Paraguay, Grenada, Guyana, and Honduras. UNEP will implement non-investment components of these projects and will act as the lead agency;
 - Ecuador changed to UNEP to implement its Institutional strengthening project and to assist the country in the formulation of its HPMP;
 - Methyl Bromide phase out projects were approved, aiming at providing assistance to Chile and Guatemala in cooperation with UNIDO. Policy components of the projects will be implemented by UNEP;

West Asia

94. The ROWA/CAP team helped ensure timely, complete and quality reporting to the Secretariats through close follow up and communication with member states in West Asia as well as providing them with the proper guidance.
95. Given the overlapped major goals of completing the CFC phase-out mission and starting the HCFC task promptly; CAP ROWA focused, during 2009, in continuing the timely and adequately execution of ongoing terminal and national phase-out plans (TPMPs/NPPs) in coordination with other implementing agencies to ensure countries' ability to meet the 2010 phase out control measures. The regional CAP team also worked closely with countries in the region for promoting the finalization of developing and starting up HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (HPMPs). Network meetings were utilized as best venues to allocate special plenary and bilateral sessions to address related policy and implementation concerns.

96. Issues related to HCFC alternatives and alternative technologies particularly for hot-climatic countries representing the major challenge towards finalizing sound and feasible HPMP strategies in many member states in West Asia. CAP paid special attention to this subject through organizing relevant thematic meetings and functions at both regional and national levels to address future of alternatives involving key industry representatives and stakeholders including the introduction of low-GWP options and non-conventional alternatives.
97. CAP/ROWA also is supporting Iraq, as new member to Montreal Protocol, facing great challenges in complying with the 2010 targets in a very short period. Support to Iraq, as new Party, is considered top priority for CAP/ROWA taking as well into consideration the MOP decision XX/15. Iraq received a very special attention by CAP in 2009 where CAP cooperated with UNIDO and finalized the CP/NPP submission successfully (which was done through several consultation meetings with national key experts during the first half of 2009) and immediately started the execution of NPP through establishing dedicated Project Management Unit (PMU) as well as to report on its ODS consumption up to 2008. UNEP organized special meeting for the NOU and its legal consultant to review the draft licensing system and to assist Iraq in putting in place the operational procedures to enact this system.
98. UNEP and UNIDO also organized a capacity building workshop for 15 local officers on the implementation of Montreal Protocol and operation of NOU. CAP/ROWA is providing day-to-day technical assistance and advice to the new NOU and ODS Officer of Iraq to orient them/him with the requirements of reporting and to smooth the implementation of approved projects. CAP also supported NOU in developing temporary licensing system and its procedural instructions. CAP worked with MoE in establishing and operation of NOU; special training program for NOU/MoE officials on operation of NOUs and implementation of MP projects was organized in cooperation with League of Arab States. A capacity building workshop for Iraqi Officers was organized on the implementation of Montreal Protocol and operation of NOUs. The workshop was co-organized with NOU of Egypt in Cairo (August 2009) and it facilitated experience exchange from both Egypt and Yemen in terms of day-to-day work of NOUs.
99. CAP/ROWA provided support to Saudi Arabia as potential non-compliance case through the implementation of the NPP which is the Action Plan for the country to return back to compliance as per its Country Programme submitted and approved end of 2007. UNEP/CAP in cooperation with UNIDO as LA in Saudi Arabia assisted Saudi Arabia to timely respond to recommendations of the Implementation Committee. CAP/ROWA provided assistance to Saudi Arabia to respond to the recommendation of the 42nd ImpCom concerning the deviation in its 2007 CFC consumption and action plan to return to compliance. CAP/ROWA continued providing support and technical assistance to the ODS Officer of Saudi Arabia to facilitate the NOU work particularly for projects implementation and reporting needs.
100. CAP/ROWA also worked with Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Yemen, as part of HPMP, in reviewing existing ODS legislations/regulations to incorporate full control of HCFC as well as freeze and phase-out commitments in the

upcoming years. CAP/ROWA worked with Yemen in reviewing its bylaws, with Iraq in preparing licensing system and its procedural instructions, with Saudi Arabia in drafting local operational orders to strictly monitor ODS import/export and with Qatar to prepare the bylaws of the ODS legislation that enacted in 2008.

101. Two main regional concerns were addressed by CAP/ROWA in 2009:

- Technology concern related to availability of HCFC alternative in air-conditioning industry in hot areas is one of the key worries of countries in West Asia; CAP/ROWA organized, in cooperation with CAP/ROAP and back-to-back with Joint South-West Asia Networks Meeting, special seminar on the future of residential air-conditioning industry where wide participation of regional experts/companies was achieved.
- The second concern is about the escalating use of Methyl Bromide in the Date sector, following the special thematic workshop on MB and Date organized by CAP/ROWA in 2008, CAP is organizing special expert group meeting to unify the date sector definitions and MB uses in the Arab region and its relation with MP definitions, decisions and reports.

102. CAP/ROWA organized, in cooperation with CAP/ROAP and back-to-back with Joint South-West Asia Networks Meeting, special Forum on ODS Trade in Asia including all related illegal trade concerns. The forum offered very good platform for countries to discuss and coordinate inter-regionally and it resulted that West Asia member are interested to join the IPIC initiative where Oman already became the first West Asian member.

103. Montreal Protocol business maintained to be part of the Agenda of the regional Fora at both the Ministerial and National Focal Points levels; CAP/ROWA is playing key role in coordinating with both GCC and LAS Secretariats in keeping MP challenges part of the meetings of regional technical groups.

104. CAP/ROWA took lead in incorporating the MP requirement within the new Unified Arab Code for Refrigeration & Air-Conditioning. CAP/ROWA participated in the drafting committee meetings and prepared proposal for adjusting the code to include phase-out targets as well as good practices and emissions reduction techniques within the Code which will be compulsory to all Arab countries within few years.

105. The work of ensuring sustainability of ODS phase-out activities through integration of MP business within the existing national/regional frameworks and institutionalizing the regional cooperation and experience exchange amongst regional groups carried on in 2009. CAP/ROWA continued its work in supporting countries through strengthening and fostering the cooperation with different regional groups such as GCC Ozone Group, Arab Team of Chemicals MEAs, RILO and ASHRAE. The cooperation with ASHRAE was expanded in light of their closeness to the air-conditioning industry which is the main HCFC consuming sector in West Asia region where several national joint functions were organized and an international Work-Plan for promoting the cooperation

with ASHRAE at the global level was established through coordination of CAP/ROWA.

106. CAP/ROWA also focused, during 2009, in addressing regional common issues particularly with regards to consumption of Methyl Bromide (MeBr) in Date sector and with regards to promoting the Green Customs Initiative (GCI) and combating illegal trade. CAP/ROWA established technical platform to assess the technicalities and difficulties being faced by the Date sector taking advantage of existing regional specialized Date/Palm institutions, regional Date & MeBr experts where specialized experts' meeting was organized in 2009.
107. As for GCI; CAP/ROWA organized in cooperation with League of Arab States (LAS) a regional symposium on GCI in Damascus attended by environmental and customs authorities of West Asia countries as well as Arab African countries. CAP also translated to Arabic the GCI Guide to MEAs and is working on the development of GHS (WCO Global Harmonized System) table-kit for all members in the Arab region.
108. CAP/ROWA also encouraged West Asian members to join the Informal Prior Consent (iPIC) and facilitated coordination with iPIC focal point in South Asia for WA countries joined iPIC in many suspected illegal trade cases which led to preventing several attempts to export un-licensed ODS to West Asia.

Europe and Central Asia

109. Early phase-out of CFC, halon and carbon tetrachloride (CTC) consumption: CFC, halon and CTC consumption is supposed to be phased-out in Article 5 countries starting from 1 January 2010 and but actual data will only be available in 2011. A significant number of the 12 ECA network has achieved early phase-out:
 - CFC: Six countries reported early phase-out including Albania (2008), Croatia (2006-2008), Georgia (2008), Moldova (2008), Macedonia FYR (2007-2008), Turkey (2007-2008).
 - Halon: Eleven countries never used halon or reported early phase-out including Albania (zero baseline), Armenia (zero baseline), Bosnia & Herzegovina (2005-2008), Croatia (2005-2008), Georgia (2006-2008), Kyrgyzstan (zero baseline), Montenegro (2006-2008), Moldova (1997-2008), Macedonia FYR (1998-2008), Turkey (2008), Turkmenistan (zero baseline).
 - CTC: Nine countries never used CTC or reported early phase-out including Albania (2004-2008), Armenia (zero baseline), Bosnia & Herzegovina (zero baseline), Georgia (zero baseline), Kyrgyzstan (zero baseline), Montenegro (2007-2008), Moldova (zero baseline), Macedonia FYR (2000-2008), Turkey (2007-2007).
110. Compliance assistance: Special compliance sessions have been organized in the margin of network and thematic meetings with involvement of network members, implementing agencies, secretariats, bilateral partners and other stakeholders to address specific compliance decisions, ratification or illegal trade issues.

111. Ratification: All countries have initiated the process of ratification of the remaining Montreal Protocol amendments including Kazakhstan (Copenhagen, Montreal, Beijing), Bosnia & Herzegovina (Beijing), Georgia (Beijing) and Azerbaijan (Beijing).
112. Data reporting: All countries reported Article 7 data and submitted Country Programme implementation reports for 2008. Some countries need to review their consumption data concerning the use of halons in military and aviation and MeBr for quarantine and pre-shipment uses.
113. Analysis of HCFC consumption: Overall HCFC consumption in the 12 network countries increased by 127% from 361.6 ODP tons in 2000 to 821.1 ODP tons in 2008. Turkey was the main HCFC consumer in 2008 with 762.6 ODP tons. None of other countries exceeded 10 ODP tons of HCFC consumption in 2008. The consumption trends show significant fluctuation and differ from country to country. Eight countries reported significant increases in HCFC consumption from 2007-2008 up-to 219% increase in Turkmenistan, 228% in Georgia and 363% in Kyrgyzstan. Four countries reported their peak consumption in-between 2005-2007 and reduced their HCFC consumption from 2007-2008 up-to -17% in Turkey, -20% in Serbia and -43% in Montenegro. The latter countries are the accession or candidate countries.
114. HPMP implementation: Six ECA network countries requested UNEP to be involved in the implementation of the HPMP non-investment components in close cooperation with the respective lead agencies UNDP and UNIDO.
115. High-level awareness on HCFC phase-out: ECA prepared 20 fact sheets with HCFC policy measures and organized ministerial consultations and thematic meetings on policy and technology options supporting HCFC phase-out and contributing co-benefits to climate protection.
116. National refrigeration & air-conditioning (RAC) associations: In order to facilitate HPMP implementation and to provide access to technology information, ECA invited managers of national RAC association to attend the regional network meeting in Armenia in order to initiate regional cooperation between these organizations and to link them up with regional and international organizations like AREA, ASHREA, Centro Galileo, IIR, Shekko as well as technology providers.
117. Customs cooperation: The first meeting of the ECA enforcement network took place in Hungary in close cooperation with trade partners like China, Russia and EU as well as enforcement bodies like WCO, RILO, EIA, Green Customs partners etc. As part of this initiative, the iPIC mechanism is being promoted and a desk study analyzing ODS trade statistics has been conducted.
118. Prevention of illegal trade: Specific Dialog with China, Central Asian countries and Mongolia was organized in Urumqi, China, provided for the first time training to Customs Officers in the Western part of China and discussed the problem of diverting non-refillable cylinders of ODS from the domestic market in China. In several cases, the contents of such cheap cylinders are mis-labeled or they contain undefined mixtures potentially damaging the equipment in which they are going to be used. All participants

agreed to promote close cooperation, awareness initiatives, training and to initiate Customs award. Shortly after the meeting, an export of HCFCs without an export license was prevented.

- 119. Private sector involvement: Manufacturing companies and corporate business attended ECA network activities and informed on their non-ODS and low-GWP alternative products in order to promote technology transfer and market penetration.
- 120. Co-funding: ECA applied co-funding approaches involving GEF-funded CEIT countries in ECA network activities (ECA network meeting in Armenia, ECA enforcement network meeting in Hungary). The first meeting of the ECA enforcement network was organized back-to-back with the regional Green Customs workshop which was co-funded by Czech Republic, GEF and the Green Customs core budget.
- 121. Promoting climate neutrality: ECA supported the implementation of UNEP’s climate neutral strategy by promoting to the extent possible the use of electronic conferencing, off-set of carbon emissions from air travel, travel by train, green & paperless meetings as well as initiatives like Billion Tree campaign and Climate Neutral network.

IV. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

A. AGENCY’S BUSINESS PLAN PERFORMANCE GOALS

- 122. As per decision 54/8, UNEP used the following performance indicators in 2009:

Item	2009 Target	UNEP Assessment
Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved versus those planned	44 (40 tranches of approved MYA and 4 new MYA)	Target met. 39 annual programmes approved in 2009 & 5 new MYA.
Number of individual projects/activities (investment projects, RMPs, halon banks, TAS, institutional strengthening) approved versus those planned	119	Target met. 116 projects approved in 2009.
Milestone activities completed/ODS levels achieved for approved multiyear annual tranches versus those planned	40	Target met. At least 46 milestones have been achieved.
ODS phased-out for individual projects versus those planned per progress reports	0	Target met. Zero ODS phased out by individual projects completed in 2009.
Project completion (pursuant to decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects versus those planned in progress reports	86	Target met. 90 projects completed in 2009.
Number of policy/regulatory	100% of countries listed in Annex I either received	Target met. CAP policy

Item	2009 Target	UNEP Assessment
assistance completed versus that planned	assistance or assistance was offered	assistance provided to all countries.
Speed of financial completion versus that required per progress report completion dates	On time	Target not met. 229 projects were planned for completion in 2009 against 90 projects actually completed.
Timely submission of project completion reports versus those agreed	On time	Target not met. 69 PCRs were planned for submission in 2009 against 34 actually submitted.
Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time	Target met. Progress reports and responses submitted on time as per agreement with Secretariat.

B. CUMULATIVE COMPLETED INVESTMENT PROJECTS

123. Not applicable to UNEP.

C. CUMULATIVE COMPLETED NON INVESTMENT PROJECTS

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

D. CUMULATIVE ONGOING INVESTMENT PROJECTS

125. Not applicable to UNEP.

E. CUMULATIVE ONGOING NON-INVESTMENT PROJECTS

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

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

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

127. As of December 2009, UNEP implemented IS projects in **106** countries. During 2009, the Executive Committee approved new IS projects for **4** countries and IS renewals for **52** countries to be assisted by UNEP. The breakdown of countries supported by UNEP through IS projects is as follows:

Region	Number of Countries Supported by UNEP	Number of New IS Projects Approved in 2009	Number of IS Renewals Approved in 2009
Africa	46	2	26

Asia Pacific	26	0	15
West Asia	5	2	1
Europe & Central Asia	6	0	0
Latin America & Caribbean	23	0	10
<i>Total</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>52</i>

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

A. MEETINGS ATTENDED

128. UNEP organised 77 Regional Network meetings, thematic workshops, small group meetings and national thematic workshops in all regions. The complete list of the meetings organised in 2009 is contained in Annex V.

129. The following meetings of the CAP staff were held in 2009:

- Annual meeting of the Regional Network Coordinators, Paris, France 31 August -1 September 2009
- CAP Advisory Group meeting, Paris, France 2-3 September 2009

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

B. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY AND OTHER CO-OPERATION

131. The other Implementing Agencies, bilateral agencies, Multilateral Fund Secretariat and Ozone Secretariat cooperate closely with UNEP through, *inter alia*, regular participation in Regional Network meetings and other national/regional workshops organized by UNEP. In addition to their participation in those fora in 2009, they also cooperated with UNEP through the following:

Agency	Project or activity
ECA	
Hungary, Czech Republic, Poland, European Commission, WCO, RILOs, EIA, Green Customs partners	Implementation of ECA enforcement network and back-to-back Green Customs workshop
Ozone Secretariat	Submission of A7 data, analysis of discrepancies of reported exports and imports, cooperation on compliance issues
European Commission	Implementation of iPIC mechanism with ECA network countries

Agency	Project or activity
Hungary, Poland, ASHRAE, AREA, IIR	Initiating cooperation between national RAC associations
UNEP DGEF	Involvement of GEF-funded CEIT countries in ECA network activities
UNDP, UNIDO	HPMP implementation in 6 ECA network countries
WCO, RILOs	Preparation of global operation on illegal trade in ODS, Russian version of revised Customs Manual
ROA	
UNIDO, UNDP	Implementation of TPMPs in 28 African countries, including joint country visits in 5 countries in 2009
Canada	Joint Implementation of TPMP Burkina Faso
France	Joint Implementation of TPMP in Central African Republic, including a joint visit to initiate implementation process
UNIDO, World Bank	Joint preparation of HPMP in several African countries.
ROAP	
UNDP	Implementation of RMP/TPMP/NPP; preparation of HPMP for Cambodia, China, Fiji, Maldives, India, Iran, Nepal, Sri Lanka; compliance assistance; cooperation concerning Network activities; assistance to countries with CFC MDI manufacturing
UNIDO, World Bank	Implementation of RMP/TPMP/NPP, preparation of HPMP for DPR Korea and Myanmar, assistance to countries with CFC MDI manufacturing
Ozone Secretariat	Submission of A7 data, analysis of discrepancies of reported exports and imports, cooperation on compliance issues
Sweden	Implementation of the MEA-REN Regional Enforcement Network and the SEAP Network; cooperation on regional awareness activities (with SENSEA)
Japan	Implementation of TPMP in Mongolia; technical cooperation in ODS destruction
GTZ	Preparation of HPMP in Afghanistan
Australia	Implementation of regional activities in PIC Network
South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)	Implementation of regional activities in PIC Network
Oceania Customs Organisation (OCO)	Customs Capacity Building in PIC Network
Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), Ministry of Power, Government of India/ Energy Efficiency Services Ltd (EESL)	Technical support towards Energy Efficiency aspects of HPMP preparation
World Customs Organization (WCO),	Assistance towards networking for enforcement, including meetings of ozone focal points and the customs

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

Agency	Project or activity
India.	
UN Country Team Pakistan	Planning for a project on ozone-climate linkages with the MDG Funds
ROLAC	
UNDP	Cooperating Agency for TPMP/RMP implementation in Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Suriname
	Lead Agency for TPMP implementation in Panama and El Salvador
	Cooperating Agency for HPMP preparation in Paraguay
UNIDO	Cooperating Agency for TPMP implementation in Honduras
	Lead Agency for HPMP preparation in Honduras
	Cooperating Agency for HPMP preparation in Guatemala and Ecuador
	Lead Agency for completing the MB phase-out in Guatemala and Chile.
Environment Canada	Custom Enforcement Network in Latin America
ROWA	
Ozone Secretariat	Provision of Executive Summary to related countries in the region about advantage of ratifying to the Montreal & Beijing amendments, to facilitate negotiations with parliament and decision makers
UNIDO	Coordination and cooperation in organizing various specialized meetings and workshops for Iraq as new Party
MBTOC	Close coordination with co-chair of MBTOC in organizing workshop on Methyl Bromide in the Dates Sector
UNDP	Cooperation in implementation of Bahrain TPMP
WCO/RILO	Cooperation in implementation of Green Customs Initiative in the region