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اللجنة التنفيذية للصندوق المتعدد الأطراف
لتنفيذ بروتوكول مونتريال
الاجتماع الحادي و الستون
مونتريال، 5 - 9 يوليو/تموز 2010

تقرير مرحلي لبرنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة (يونيب)
لغاية 31 ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2009

تشمل هذه الوثيقة:

- تعليقات أمانة الصندوق وتوصياتها
- التقرير المرحلي والمالي لليونيب (1 يناير/كانون الثاني – 31 ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2009)

تعليقات أمانة الصندوق

مقدمة

1. تعرض هذه الوثيقة تعليقات أمانة الصندوق وتوصياتها حول التقرير المرحلي لليونيب بالنسبة للأنشطة حتى 31 ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2009.

عرض مُختصر للقضايا

- تمت الموافقة على مبلغ 12.1 مليون دولار أمريكي للاتفاقات متعددة السنوات للتنفيذ عن طريق اليونيب وقد كان هناك رصيد بمقدار 5.2 مليون دولار أمريكي في 31 ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2009.
- جاري تنفيذ ستة وسبعين (76) اتفاق متعدد السنوات، حيث أن عشرة (10) اتفاقات متعددة السنوات (تمت الموافقة عليها قبل الاجتماع الثامن والخمسين) قد أنفقت أقل من 20 في المائة من المبالغ الموافق عليها.
- تم تصنيف ستة (6) مشاريع كمشاريع بها تأخيرات في التنفيذ تخضع لإجراءات إلغاء المشروع.
- تم الإبلاغ عن وجود تأخيرات في الاتفاقات متعددة السنوات في 12 بلد.
- تأخر إعداد خطة إدارة إزالة الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون بمتوسط ستة (6) أشهر منذ السنة الأخيرة ولم يتم تقديم بعض أسباب التأخيرات.
- من الواضح أنه قد حدثت تعديلات في أنظمة الترخيص والحصص واللوائح والقوانين للإزالة المعجلة للهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون في 28 من 71 بلد يعمل اليونيب كوكالة رئيسية بالنسبة لها فيما يتعلق بإعداد خطط إدارة إزالة الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون.
- أشار اليونيب إلى عدم قدرته على الإشارة إلى التمويل المشترك أو تمويل النظر في هذا الوقت، لكنه قدم معلومات عن جهود التمويل المشترك الخاصة به فيما يتعلق بمبادرة الجمارك الخضراء.
- كانت هناك تأخيرات في مشاريع التعزيز المؤسسي بسبب الحاجة إلى التوقيع على وثيقة المشروع/مذكرة التفاهم والتقارير المؤقتة والتغيرات في وحدة الأوزون الوطنية.
- حالات التضارب في البيانات القائمة.

حالة التنفيذ

2. بنهاية عام 2009، استكمل اليونيب 76 في المائة (1 039 من 1 368 مشروع) من المشاريع الموافق عليها للتنفيذ. وقد قام بصرف 84 في المائة (135.4 مليون دولار أمريكي) من الموارد الموافق عليها من قبل اللجنة التنفيذية (161.1 مليون دولار أمريكي) ويوجد لديه رصيد بمقدار 3 264 469 دولار أمريكي من مبالغ إعداد المشروع. ومبالغ إعداد المشروع الموافق عليها بالنسبة لليونيب مُخصصة لتطوير خطط إدارة غازات التبريد وخطط إدارة الإزالة النهائية وخطط إدارة إزالة الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون. استكمل اليونيب أيضاً 45 برنامج مساعدة فنية وستة برامج تدريب وستة مشاريع إعداد خلال عام 2009. كما قام بتجديد 56 مشروع تعزيز مؤسسي جارية.

التقدّم خلال عام 2009 على المستوى القطري

3. يحتوي المرفق الأول على تقييم، حسب البلد، لأنشطة اليونيب في عام 2009. وكان اليونيب قد أزمع الانفاق في 121 بلد أو منطقة. وقد أنفق فعلا أكثر من 85 في المائة من الأموال المُقدّرة في 33 من هذه البلدان. وحتى 31 ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2009، استكمل اليونيب جميع المشاريع التي خطط لاستكمالها في 20 من 107 بلد حيثما كان مُخطط للاستكمال في 2009.

الاتفاقات متعددة السنوات

4. يُشارك اليونيب في 69 اتفاق متعدد السنوات (بما في ذلك اتفاقان موافق عليهما في 2010).

الصرف بالنسبة للاتفاقات متعددة السنوات

5. توجد 94 شريحة سنوية لعدد 67 اتفاق متعدد السنوات تحت التنفيذ عن طريق اليونيب مع وجود أرصدة متبقية في انتظار الصرف. وهذه الشرائح السنوية مُشار إليها في الجدول 1.

جدول 1

الشرائح السنوية للاتفاقات متعددة السنوات

الاتفاقات	التمويل الموافق عليه زائد التسويات (دولار أمريكي)	المبالغ المنصرفة (دولار أمريكي)	الرصيد (دولار أمريكي)	المبالغ الملتزم بها (دولار أمريكي)	الصرف المقدر في عام 2010 (دولار أمريكي)	الفرق المقرر صرفه بعد عام 2010 (دولار أمريكي)
إزالة المواد المستنفدة للأوزون في أفغانستان	305,000	305,000	0	0	0	0
إزالة المواد المستنفدة للأوزون في ألبانيا	111,042	107,684	3,358	0	3,358	0
إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في البحرين	305,000	0	305,000	110,000	305,000	0
إزالة المواد المستنفدة للأوزون في بنغلاديش	267,675	91,005	176,670	88,588	176,670	0
إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في بليرز	101,000	86,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	0
إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في بنن	150,000	101,145	48,855	1,000	48,855	0
إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في بوركينافاسو	202,369	202,369	0	0	0	0
إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في بوروندي	74,000	0	74,000	69,000	74,000	0
إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في كمبوديا	170,000	170,000	0	0	0	0
إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في الرأس الأخضر	100,000	70,000	30,000	0	30,000	0
جمهورية أفريقيا الوسطى	60,000	45,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	0
إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في تشاد	171,000	142,355	28,645	27,000	28,645	0
خدمة التبريد في الصين	450,000	371,739	78,261	78,261	78,261	0
إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في جزر القمر	130,000	106,022	23,978	18,000	23,978	0
إزالة المواد المستنفدة للأوزون في الكونغو	68,000	47,953	20,047	20,047	20,047	0
إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في كوت ديفوار	282,000	248,225	33,775	29,000	33,775	0
إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في جمهورية كوريا الشعبية الديمقراطية	518,000	365,013	152,987	0	152,987	0
إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في جمهورية الكونغو الديمقراطية	215,625	195,626	19,999	20,000	19,999	0
إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في جيبوتي	138,000	68,926	69,074	0	69,074	0
إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في الدومينيكا	101,000	57,196	43,804	36,835	43,804	0
إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في السلفادور	50,000	20,000	30,000	0	30,000	0
إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في غينيا الاستوائية	105,000	0	105,000	0	105,000	0
إزالة المواد المستنفدة للأوزون في إريتريا	100,000	0	100,000	0	100,000	0
إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في الغابون	115,000	97,507	17,493	15,000	17,493	0
إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في جامايكا	165,000	153,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	0
إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في غرينادا	117,500	76,310	41,190	0	41,190	0

الفرق المقرر صرفه بعد عام 2010 (دولار أمريكي)	الصرف المقدر في عام 2010 (دولار أمريكي)	المبالغ الملتزم بها (دولار أمريكي)	الرصيد (دولار أمريكي)	المبالغ المنصرفة (دولار أمريكي)	التمويل الموافق عليه زائد التسويات (دولار أمريكي)	الاتفاقات
0	33,000	15,000	33,000	0	33,000	إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في غواتيمالا
0	70,000	0	70,000	0	70,000	بروميد الميثيل في غواتيمالا
0	4,000	4,000	4,000	70,000	74,000	إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في غينيا
0	1,000	1,000	1,000	61,500	62,500	إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في غينيا بيساو
0	72,000	0	72,000	58,000	130,000	إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في غيانا
0	124,378	0	124,378	622	125,000	إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في هايتي
0	93,000	0	93,000	105,000	198,000	إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في الهندوراس
0	38,330	14,826	38,330	664,170	702,500	خدمة التبريد في الهند
0	1,121,710		1,121,710	14,290	1,136,000	إزالة المواد المستنفدة للأوزون في العراق
0	0	0	0	140,253	140,253	إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في جمهورية إيران الإسلامية
0	238,243	0	238,243	1,757	240,000	إزالة المواد المستنفدة للأوزون في الكويت
0	22,372	22,372	22,372	185,328	207,700	إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في قبرغيزستان
0	21,500	16,500	21,500	191,500	213,000	إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في ليبيريا
0	35,501	27,000	35,501	184,499	220,000	إزالة المواد المستنفدة للأوزون في مدغشقر
0	16,983	16,983	16,983	155,017	172,000	إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في ملاوي
0	0	0	0	95,000	95,000	إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في الملديف
0	33,588	29,015	33,588	164,412	198,000	إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في مالي
0	64,107	0	64,107	90,893	155,000	إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في موريتانيا
0	66,550	2,135	66,550	67,450	134,000	إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في موزامبيق
0	7,000	7,000	7,000	63,000	70,000	إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في نيبال
0	95,000	12,000	95,000	35,000	130,000	إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في نيكاراغوا
0	19,000	19,000	19,000	130,000	149,000	إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في النيجر
0	36,379	8,600	36,379	13,621	50,000	إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في بنما
0	94,500	94,500	94,500	75,500	170,000	إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في باراغواي
0	72,574	0	72,574	4,926	77,500	إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في بيرو
0	105,000	0	105,000	15,000	120,000	إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في قطر
0	109,418	109,419	109,418	105,582	215,000	إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في جمهورية مولدوفا
0	46,987	40,000	46,987	130,013	177,000	إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في رواندا
0	88,221	45,044	88,221	41,779	130,000	إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في سانت كيتس ونيفس
0	25,702	15,000	25,702	69,298	95,000	إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في سانت فنسنت وجزر غرينادين
0	4,000	4,000	4,000	71,000	75,000	إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في ساموا
0	14,991	10,000	14,991	60,009	75,000	إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في سان تومي وبرينسيبي
0	352,544	2,396	352,544	11,956	364,500	إزالة المواد المستنفدة للأوزون في المملكة العربية السعودية
0	2,500	2,500	2,500	207,500	210,000	إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في السنغال
0	95,000	95,000	95,000	0	95,000	إزالة المواد المستنفدة للأوزون في سيراليون
0	56,387	24,000	56,387	43,613	100,000	إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في سورينام
0	81,984	20,000	81,984	50,016	132,000	إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في سوازيلند
0	21,292	21,000	21,292	137,708	159,000	إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في توغو
0	59,000	59,000	59,000	150,000	209,000	إزالة المواد المستنفدة للأوزون في جمهورية تنزانيا المتحدة
0	237,000	117,000	237,000	78,000	315,000	إزالة المواد المستنفدة للأوزون في اليمن
0	36,000	31,000	36,000	100,000	136,000	إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في زامبيا
0	5,160,877	1,440,021	5,160,877	6,971,287	12,132,164	المجموع الكلي

ملاحظة: الإدخالات المكتوبة بالخط العريض خاصة بالمشاريع الموافق عليها منذ سنة بمستوى صرف أقل من 20 في المائة، والإدخالات المكتوبة بالخط المائل خاصة بالدول التي تمت الموافقة على المشروعات الخاصة بها منذ أقل من سنة بمستوى صرف أقل من 20 في المائة.

6. في نهاية 2009، قام اليونيب بصرف 6 971 287 دولار أمريكي (57 في المائة) من 12 132 164 دولار أمريكي في المبالغ الموافق عليها للشرائح السنوية من الاتفاقات متعددة السنوات، مما يعني وجود رصيد متبقي بمقدار 5 160 877 دولار أمريكي. يتوقع صرف هذا الرصيد في عام 2010. ومع ذلك، أبلغ ثلاث عشرة

(13) بلدًا عن مصروفات بنسبة أقل من 20 في المائة من المبالغ الموافق عليها للاتفاقات متعددة السنوات، حيث بلغت نسبة المصروفات 10 في المائة بالنسبة لها جميعًا باستثناء دولة قطر. يجري الآن المضي قدمًا في الاتفاق متعدد السنوات الخاص بقطر.

7. قد أبلغت العديد من شرائح الاتفاقات متعددة السنوات عن مستوى صرف صفر أو يقترب من الصفر بنهاية عام 2009، حيث يرجع ذلك في الأساس إلى حقيقة أنها قد تمت الموافقة عليها في الاجتماع الثاني أو الثالث لعام 2009. يشمل ذلك خطط إزالة المواد المستنفدة للأوزون أو الكلوروفلوروكربون في هايتي والعراق والاتفاق متعدد السنوات لبروميد الميثيل في غواتيمالا (أنظر البيانات المكتوبة بالخط المائل في جدول 1).

8. توجد مشروعات في تسعة بلدان تمت الموافقة عليها قبل الاجتماع الثاني في 2009 تبلغ مستويات الصرف الخاصة بها أقل من 10 في المائة. يشمل ذلك خطط إزالة المواد المستنفدة للأوزون أو الكلوروفلوروكربون في البحرين وبوروندي وغينيا الاستوائية وإريتريا وغواتيمالا والكويت وبيرو والمملكة العربية السعودية وسيراليون.

9. تشمل أسباب التأخيرات العديد من الأسباب ذات الصلة بالحكومات. وبالنسبة لخطط إدارة الإزالة النهائية في كل من بوروندي (BDI/PHA/55/TAS/22) والكويت (KUW/PHA/52/TAS/10)، أبلغ اليونيب عن أن التغييرات في وحدة الأوزون الوطنية قد تسببت في التأخيرات في الصرف. كما تم الإبلاغ عن أن البطء في الصرف ناتج عن تأخر الحكومة في التوقيع على الاتفاق الخاص بخطة إدارة الإزالة النهائية في غينيا الاستوائية (EQG/PHA/57/TAS/04). وقد تم النظر إلى الترتيبات المؤسسية الداخلية في الحكومة على أنها تسببت في التأخيرات في خطة إدارة الإزالة النهائية في بيرو (PER/PHA/55/TAS/42). وأشار اليونيب أيضًا إلى أن المستويات المنخفضة للصرف بالنسبة لخطة إدارة الإزالة النهائية في سيراليون (SIL/PHA/57/TAS/19) يرجع إلى التأخر في تقديم الفواتير. وبالنسبة لخطط إدارة الإزالة النهائية في البحرين (BAH/PHA/50/TAS/17) وإريتريا (ERI/PHA/54/TAS/04) فقد تم إرجاع التأخيرات إلى النقص في القوانين.

10. وأيضًا فقد تمت الإشارة إلى المستويات المنخفضة للصرف في خطة إدارة الإزالة النهائية في غواتيمالا (GUA/PHA/56/TAS/34) على أنها ترجع إلى حقيقة أن الميزانية المتبقية من خطة إدارة غازات التبريد قد تمت إعادة برمجتها وتم دمج الأنشطة في خطة إدارة الإزالة النهائية. وقد استنفذت مبالغ خطة إدارة غازات التبريد قبل الحصول على التخصيص الجديد من خطوط ميزانية خطة إدارة الإزالة النهائية.

11. كانت هناك أيضًا تأخيرات في المصروفات في مشروع إزالة المواد المستنفدة للأوزون في المملكة العربية السعودية (SAU/PHA/53/TAS/04). وقد أبلغ اليونيب عن تحويل المبالغ الإضافية إلى البلد وعن أن هناك المزيد من المبالغ جاهزة للتحويل بعد استلام تقريرًا ماليًا. وبالنسبة للمبالغ الأخرى فقد تم التعهد بها لتوريد المعدات وسوف يتم صرفها قبل يونيو/حزيران 2010، بينما تم ادخار المبالغ المتبقية للتعاقد مع مستشارين وطنيين ومستشارين للسياسة التنظيمية وسوف يتم صرفها في 2010.

12. قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في البت في تقديم تقرير حالة إضافي إلى الاجتماع الثاني والستين لمناقشة خطط إزالة المواد المستنفدة للأوزون والكلوروفلوروكربون في البحرين وبوروندي وغينيا الاستوائية وإريتريا وغواتيمالا والكويت وبيرو والمملكة العربية السعودية وسيراليون.

الاتفاقات متعددة السنوات الأخرى التي توجد بها تأخيرات مستمرة

13. بالإضافة إلى تلك الاتفاقات متعددة السنوات ذات مستويات الصرف المنخفضة، تم الإبلاغ عن تأخيرات في الاتفاقات المتعددة السنوات الأخرى أيضاً. ففي أفغانستان، أشار اليونيب إلى أن التأخير البالغة مدته 12 شهراً في الفترة من ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2009 إلى ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2010 كان ناتجاً عن الوضع الأمني المتدهور في البلاد في عام 2009. وفي عام 2010، قام اليونيب بالتعاون مع الوكالة الوطنية لحماية البيئة وإدارة الجمارك وهو يقوم بتخطيط برامج التدريب المتبقية.

14. وبالنسبة لبليز، أشار اليونيب إلى أن مدة التأخير تقل عن اثني عشر شهراً وأن أنشطة خطة إدارة الإزالة النهائية قد ساعدت بليز في الحفاظ على مستوى الاستهلاك صفر من مركبات الكلوروفلوروكربون وسوف تضمن الإزالة بنسبة 100 في المائة. أبلغ اليونيب أيضاً عن أنه في حالة جزر القمر ومدغشقر ومالي فقد اكتملت الأنشطة الرئيسية الآن وسوف يستمر الرصد فقط حتى ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2010. وبموجب خطة إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في هايتي، يُخطط اليونيب لإرسال بعثة إلى البلد في يونيو/حزيران 2010 من أجل تقييم الوضع بعد الزلزال. كما أبلغ اليونيب عن أنه بموجب خطة إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في موريتانيا فقد تسببت التغييرات في وحدة الأوزون الوطنية في تأخر تقديم البلد للتقارير الخاصة بالشريحة الأخيرة من خطة إدارة الإزالة النهائية، مما أدى إلى التأخير في صرف المبالغ التي تغطي الشريحة الثانية.

15. وفيما يتعلق بخطة إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في نيكاراغوا، طلبت الأمانة من اليونيب إيضاح السبب في بقاء صرف المبالغ للبلد، مع التسليم بأنه قد تمت الموافقة على المشروع في نوفمبر/تشرين الثاني 2008.

16. سوف يتم نقل تاريخ الاستكمال المُخطط لإزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في بنما من مارس/آذار 2010 إلى ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2010. يرجع هذا التأخير إلى حقيقة أن السياسة الجديدة للحكومة تتطلب إرجاء جميع برامج التعاون من خلال وزارة الاقتصاد والمالية وأن اليونيب بانتظار الإذن الرسمي للمتابعة.

17. إن التأخير في ساموا البالغة مدته تسعة أشهر من مارس/آذار إلى ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2010 يرجع إلى تعيين مسؤولاً جديداً للأوزون. وأخيراً، ففي جمهورية ملدوفا، من المتوقع استكمال اتفاق إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في يونيو/حزيران 2010. وقد كان هذا التأخير بسبب التحديات المفروضة على تنفيذ الأنشطة بموجب أحد العناصر الفرعية لبرنامج التدريب الخاص بخطة إدارة الإزالة النهائية في قطاع التبريد والتأخيرات في انعقاد ورش العمل.

18. قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في طلب تقديم تقارير حالة إضافية إلى الاجتماع الثاني والستين للاتفاقات متعددة السنوات بسبب التأخيرات في التنفيذ، بما في ذلك خطط إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في بليز وجزر القمر وهايتي ومالي وموريتانيا وجمهورية الملديف ونيكاراغوا وبنما وساموا وخطط إزالة المواد المستنفدة للأوزون في أفغانستان ومدغشقر.

المشروعات الفردية

19. يتطرق هذا القسم إلى تأخيرات التنفيذ، ويعلق على مشروعات معينة لم يتم تصنيفها بعد مع هذه التأخيرات، ولكن يبدو أنها تواجه صعوبات في التنفيذ.

تأخيرات التنفيذ

20. توجد ستة مشاريع ذات تأخيرات في التنفيذ خاضعة للمراقبة عن طريق اللجنة التنفيذية. وثلاثة من هذه المشاريع تم تصنيفها أيضاً على أنها ذات تأخيرات في التنفيذ في 2008. وفي عام 2009 كان لدى اليونيب عدد أقل

من المشاريع مُصنفة على أنها ذات تأخيرات في التنفيذ عنه في 2008، حيث كان يوجد إجمالي تسعة مشاريع مُصنفة في هذه الفئة. وقد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في الإشارة إلى أن اليونيب لديه ستة مشاريع مصنفة باعتبارها ذات تأخيرات في التنفيذ، بما في ذلك ثلاثة مشاريع كانت مُصنفة في هذه الفئة في العام الماضي، وأنه يجب تقديم تقريراً عن هذه المشاريع للاجتماع الثاني والستين.

إعداد خطة إدارة إزالة الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون

21. يعمل اليونيب على تنفيذ 87 مشروعاً لإعداد خطط إدارة إزالة الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون. ومن بين هذه المشاريع، تمت الموافقة على 61 مشروعاً في 2008، و12 مشروعاً في 2009، و13 مشروعاً في 2010 (بلدان مركز جزر المحيط الهادئ والصومال). يوضح المرفق الثاني حالة التنفيذ لخطط إدارة إزالة الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون. وقد تم البت في أربع وأربعين من هذه الخطط في مرحلة مبكرة على الرغم من أنه قد تمت الموافقة على معظمها في يوليو/تموز 2008.

22. كانت المشروعات الموافق عليها في 2008 مُخططة أصلاً للاستكمال في يوليو/تموز 2009 ونوفمبر/تشرين الثاني 2009. وقد أبلغ اليونيب عن مستوى صرف صفر بالنسبة لتسعة من هذه المشاريع في البلدان التالية: أنتيغوا وبربودا (ANT/PHA/55/PRP/12) وبنجلاديش (BGD/PHA/56/PRP/30) والبهاما (BHA/PHA/55/PRP/15) وغرينادا (GRN/PHA/55/PRP/13) وعمان (OMA/PHA/55/PRP/17) وقطر (QAT/PHA/55/PRP/12) والمملكة العربية السعودية (SAU/PHA/55/PRP/06) وسانت كيتس ونيفس (STK/PHA/56/PRP/14) وسانت لوسيا (STL/PHA/55/PRP/13). وهذه المشاريع يُخطط الآن لاستكمالها في الفترة بين مارس/آذار 2010 وأبريل/نيسان 2011.

23. كانت المشروعات الموافق عليها في 2009 مُخططة أصلاً للاستكمال في الفترة بين مارس/آذار 2010 وديسمبر/كانون الأول 2010. وقد أبلغ اليونيب عن مستوى صرف صفر بالنسبة لستة من هذه المشاريع في البلدان التالية: الدومينيكا (DMI/PHA/57/PRP/16) والإكوادور (ECU/PHA/59/PRP/44) وغواتيمالا (GUA/PHA/57/PRP/37) وهايتي (HAI/PHA/57/PRP/13) وتيمور ليشتي (TLS/PHA/59/PRP/02) و (TLS/PHA/59/PRP/03).

24. واحد وستون (61) من مشاريع إعداد خطة إدارة إزالة الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون كان يوجد تاريخ مُخطط لاستكمالها في 2009 في التقرير المرحلي للسنة السابقة. وفي هذه السنة فإن جميع هذه المشاريع يوجد تاريخ مُخطط لاستكمالها في 2010. ذلك مع العلم بأن متوسط التأخير في إعداد خطط إدارة إزالة الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون يبلغ ستة أشهر. وقد تم إعطاء العديد من الأسباب للتأخيرات بما في ذلك ما يلي: عدم وجود سياسات خاصة بالهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون حتى الاجتماع الستين (بوتان وبوركينا فاسو وتشاد وجزر القمر والصين والهند وباكستان وسري لانكا)، وعدم وجود خبير محلي لإجراء المسح (قطر)، والتركيز على تنفيذ خطة الإزالة الوطنية ومساحة البلد والقدرات الوطنية (المملكة العربية السعودية)، والتركيز على استكمال الأنشطة ذات الصلة بإزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون قبل البدء في العمل على مركبات الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون (أنتيغوا وبربودا وبليز وجمهورية الكونغو الديمقراطية وغرينادا وغيانا وسانت كيتس ونيفس وسانت فنسنت وغرينادين وسورينام)، وتأخر الحكومة في التوقيع على مذكرة التفاهم (بروني دار السلام والكونغو وغينيا الاستوائية وإريتريا والغابون وغينيا وموريتانيا وموزامبيق وسان تومي وبرينسيبي)، والاضطرابات السياسية (هندوراس)، والوضع الأمني في البلاد بالإضافة إلى التوصل إلى إنتاج الرغوي (أفغانستان). كما لم يتم إعطاء معلومات عن التأخيرات بالنسبة لخطط إدارة إزالة الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون في البلدان التالية: البهاما والبحرين وبنجلاديش وبنين وكمبوديا والرأس الأخضر وكوت ديفوار وجيبوتي ودومينيكا والإكوادور وإثيوبيا وغواتيمالا وغينيا بيساو وجمهورية إيران الإسلامية ومدغشقر وملايو ومالي ومنغوليا وموزامبيق وميانمار ونيبال وعمان ورواندا وسانت لوسيا وسيراليون وسوازيلند وجمهورية تنزانيا المتحدة وتيمور ليشتي وتوغو وأوغندا وزامبيا.

25. قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في طلب تقديم تقرير حالة إضافي إلى الاجتماع الثاني والستين لرصد السبب في التأخيرات في مشاريع إعداد خطة إدارة إزالة الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون التي لم يتم تقديم المعلومات بشأنها وبالنسبة لمشروعات إعداد خطة إدارة إزالة الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون التي توجد بها تأخيرات.

حالة التعديلات في أنظمة الترخيص واللوائح والقوانين التي تغطي الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون

26. يحتوي المرفق الثاني على معلومات عن حالة إدخال تدابير مراقبة الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون المعجلة في أنظمة الترخيص/الحصص واللوائح والقوانين كما ينص عليها المقرر 39/54 (هـ). ويحتوي جدول 2 على ملخص للحالة في 71 بلد يعمل بها اليونيب كوكالة رئيسية لإعداد خطة إدارة إزالة الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون.

جدول 2

حالة إدخال تدابير مراقبة الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون المعجلة في أنظمة الترخيص/الحصص واللوائح والقوانين

البلدان	اليونيب	مرحلة التطوير
تيمور ليشتي	1	لا يوجد نظام ترخيص
أفغانستان وبوروندي	2	غير مُحدث
جزر كوك وكيريباتي وجزر مارشال وميكرونيزيا (الولايات المتحدة) وناورو ونيوي وبالاو وساموا وجزر سليمان والصومال وتونغا وتوفالو وفانواتو	13	لا ينطبق - تمت الموافقة عليه في 2010
سانت لوسيا	1	غير مزود
بهاما والبحرين وبليز وبنن وبوركينا فاسو وكودت ديفوار وجمهورية الكونغو الديمقراطية ودومينيكا والإكوادور وإثيوبيا وغينيا وغينيا بيساو وغرينادا وغواتيمالا وغيانا والكويت ومدغشقر وموريتانيا ومالي وميانمار وباراغواي وسانت كيتس ونيفس وسانت فنسنت وجزر غرينادين وسورينام وتوغو واليمن	26	جار تحديثه
أنتيغوا وبربودا وبربادوس وبوتان وبروني دار السلام وكمبوديا وجمهورية أفريقيا الوسطى والرأس الأخضر وتشاد وجزر القمر والكونغو وجيبوتي وغينيا الاستوائية وإريتريا والغابون وهائتي وجمهورية لاو الديمقراطية الشعبية وجزر الملديف وملايو ومنغوليا وموزامبيق ونيبال ورواندا وسان تومي وبرينسيبي وسيراليون وسوازيلند وجمهورية تنزانيا المتحدة وأوغندا وزامبيا	28	تم تحديثه
	71	المجموع

27. قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في طلب تقديم تقرير حالة إضافي للاجتماع الثاني والستين عن الأنشطة الخاصة بالبلدان التي لم يتم تحديث أنظمة الترخيص/أنظمة الحصص/اللوائح/القوانين بالنسبة لها أو حيثما لم يتم التعريف بحالة أنظمة الترخيص، وذلك في ضوء متطلبات المقرر 39/54 (هـ).

التمويل المشترك

28. سألت الأمانة اليونيب عن حالة التمويل المشترك/تمويل النظير بالنسبة لأنشطة خطة إدارة إزالة الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون ومبادرة الجمارك الخضراء الخاصة بها.

29. معظم البلدان التي يعمل اليونيب فيها بصفته الوكالة الرئيسية لإعداد خطة إدارة إزالة الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون تُركز على الأنشطة الممولة من قبل الصندوق المتعدد الأطراف. وقد أبلغ اليونيب عن أن

البلدان تنوي طلب التمويل المشترك بعد إعداد المرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون. وأشار اليونيب أيضًا إلى أنه لم يكن في وضع يسمح له بالإشارة إلى التمويل المشترك أو تمويل النظير بالنسبة لأي من خطط إدارة إزالة الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون الخاصة به في هذه المرحلة. وبناء عليه فقد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في طلب تقديم تقرير حالة إضافي للاجتماع الثاني والستين عن خطط إدارة إزالة الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون الجاري تنفيذها عن طريق اليونيب لرصد إجراءات مُحددة للتمويل المشترك بالنسبة لكل خطة من الخطط الإحدى والسبعين (71) الخاصة به.

30. وبموجب المشروع العالمي "التدريب على التنفيذ الموحد بموجب بروتوكول مونتريال من خلال مبادرة الجمارك الخضراء" (GLO/SEV/52/TAS/283)، تم توفير التمويل المشترك في عام 2009 عن طريق الهيئات التالية: صندوق البيئة التكميلي لليونيب (250 000 دولار أمريكي) والدعم العيني للمنظمة العالمية للجمارك (تمويل ورشتي عمل WCO-GCI إقليميتين) والجمهورية التشيكية (19 000 دولار أمريكي). كما قام شركاء مبادرة الجمارك الخضراء الآخرون بتقديم الدعم العيني للأنشطة من خلال تخصيص الوقت وإعداد المواد والمشاركة في ورش العمل على سبيل المثال لا الحصر.

التعزيز المؤسسي

31. يقوم اليونيب بتنفيذ 127 مشروعًا للتعزيز المؤسسي في 104 بلدًا. وتوجد لديه العديد من مشاريع التعزيز المؤسسي لم يتم الصرف لها بعد. ذلك مع العلم بأن العديد من هذه المشاريع تمت الموافقة عليها في الاجتماع التاسع والخمسين للجنة التنفيذية وقد أبلغ اليونيب عن أنها "موافق عليها مؤخرًا". ومع ذلك، توجد أيضًا مشاريع للتعزيز المؤسسي تمت الموافقة عليها قبل الاجتماع التاسع والخمسين حيث يمكن التوقع بشكل منطقي لحدوث بعض الصرف بالنسبة لها.

32. وفيما يتعلق بمد مشروع التعزيز المؤسسي (المرحلة الخامسة) في بوروندي (BDI/SEV/57/INS/25)، أُعيد إرسال مذكرة التفاهم في فبراير/شباط 2010. وقد أبلغت وحدة الأوزون الوطنية اليونيب بالتوقيع لكن لم يكن اليونيب قد استلم الوثيقة الموقعة بعد، حيث يتوقع استلامها قبل نهاية مايو/أيار 2010. وبالمثل، فيما يتعلق بتجديد مشروع التعزيز المؤسسي (المرحلة الثانية) في بروناي دار السلام (BRU/SEV/43/INS/05)، أبلغ اليونيب عن أنه كان من المنتظر التوقيع على مذكرة التفاهم في 2010. كما أبلغ اليونيب عن أن مذكرة التفاهم الخاصة بمد مشروع التعزيز المؤسسي (المرحلة الثانية) في ميانمار (MYA/SEV/58/INS/11) كان يُنتظر التوقيع عليها قبل نهاية مايو/أيار 2010. وقد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في طلب تقديم تقرير حالة للاجتماع الثاني والستين عن حالة التوقيع على مذكرات التفاهم الخاصة بالتعزيز المؤسسي لبوروندي وبروني دار السلام وميانمار.

33. وبموجب مد مشروع التعزيز المؤسسي (المرحلة الثالثة) في بوتسوانا (BOT/SEV/53/INS/10)، أبلغ اليونيب عن أنه قد تم إرسال مذكرة التفاهم في مارس/آذار 2010 للتوقيع عليها، وكان يُنتظر إعادتها مع التقارير المتعلقة من المرحلة السابقة للمشروع. قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في طلب تقديم تقرير حالة للاجتماع الثاني والستين عن حالة التقارير المتعلقة والتوقيع على مذكرة التفاهم.

34. وفيما يتعلق بمد مشروع التعزيز المؤسسي (المرحلة الثالثة) في موريشيوس (MAR/SEV/53/INS/19) ومد مشروع التعزيز المؤسسي (المرحلة الرابعة) في زامبيا (ZAM/SEV/57/INS/24) والتعزيز المؤسسي (تأسيس وحدة الأوزون) في المملكة العربية السعودية (SAU/SEV/53/INS/02)، قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في طلب تقديم تقرير حالة إضافي للاجتماع الثاني والستين يتناول مسألة التقارير المتعلقة.

35. وبموجب تجديد مشروع التعزيز المؤسسي (المرحلة الخامسة) في موريتانيا (MAU/SEV/57/INS/23) فقد حدث تغيير في وحدة الأوزون الوطنية. قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في طلب تقديم تقرير حالة للاجتماع الثاني والستين يتناول مسألة التغيير في وحدة الأوزون الوطنية.

التضارب في البيانات

36. يحتوي التقرير المرحلي لليونيبي على أخطاء في البيانات لم يقم اليونيبي بتصحيحها فيما يتعلق بالصرف الخاص بالمشروعين. وبموجب الاستراتيجية الانتقالية لإزالة استخدام مركبات الكلوروفلوروكربون في تصنيع أجهزة الاستنشاق المزودة بمقياس للجرعات في بنغلاديش (BGD/ARS/52/TAS/27)، تم الإبلاغ عن صرف جميع المبالغ، لكن لم يتم غلق المشروع ويظل تاريخ الاستكمال المُخطط في يوليو/تموز 2010. كما أُبلغ اليونيبي عن أن المبالغ الملتزم بها فقط هي التي تم الإبلاغ عنها، في حين أنه لم يتم صرف سوى 50 في المائة فقط من المبالغ الموافق عليها بالفعل.

37. بالمثل، فيما يتعلق بمشروع "تنفيذ خطة إدارة غازات التبريد: رصد الأنشطة" المدرج في خطة إدارة غازات التبريد في بروني (BRU/REF/44/TAS/09) فإن تاريخ الاستكمال المتوقع هو في ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2010. ومع ذلك فقد تم الإبلاغ عن صرف جميع المبالغ اعتباراً من ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2009. وقد أشار اليونيبي إلى أنه لم يتم صرف سوى 82 في المائة فقط من المبالغ الموافق عليها بالفعل وأن ما تم الإبلاغ عنه هو المبالغ الملتزم بها.

38. قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في الإحاطة علمًا بأن أرقام الصرف تشمل التعهدات الخاصة بمشروع أجهزة الاستنشاق المزودة بمقياس للجرعات في بنغلاديش (BGD/ARS/52/TAS/27) ورصد أنشطة خطة إدارة غازات التبريد في بروني (BRU/REF/44/TAS/09)، حيث أن حالات عدم الدقة هذه يمكن أن تكون قد أثرت على ممارسة تسوية الحسابات في الاجتماع الثاني والستين.

39. وبموجب التدريب على السياسة للسلطات المحلية (الشريحة الثالثة) في الصين (CPR/SEV/43/TRA/413) فإن التاريخ المُخطط لاستكمال المشروع هو في ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2010. وقد تم الإبلاغ عن جميع المبالغ على أنها مبالغ منصرفة اعتباراً من ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2009. كما أشار اليونيبي إلى أن المشروع كان يجري إعداده للاستكمال المالي. ومع ذلك فإن تاريخ الاستكمال المُخطط ليس بذي صلة بالاستكمال المالي. يمثل ذلك مشكلة لأن الوكالات تكون مُطالبة بإعادة أي أرصدة غير منفقة بعد 12 شهراً من استكمال المشروع. قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في الإحاطة علمًا بموعد استكمال المشروع بعد الاستماع إلى اليونيبي في الاجتماع، والإحاطة علمًا بأن هذا المشروع يجب أن يخضع لتقرير عن الأرصدة بعد 12 شهراً من تاريخ استكمال المشروع.

40. وبالإشارة إلى الاستراتيجية الوطنية للتحويل إلى أجهزة الاستنشاق المزودة بمقياس للجرعات غير المعتمدة على الكلوروفلوروكربون في باكستان (PAK/ARS/56/TAS/72)، تم سؤال اليونيبي حول ما إذا كانت قد انعقدت ورش عمل إضافية في 2009، وإذا لم تكن قد انعقدت فمتى سيتم تنظيمها، ومع التسليم بأن 88 في المائة من التمويل الخاص بالمشروع قد تم صرفه فلماذا لا يتوقع اكتمال المشروع قبل نوفمبر/تشرين الثاني 2011. قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في مطالبة اليونيبي بتقديم تقرير حالة إضافي عن المشروع إلى الاجتماع الثاني والستين للرد على الاستفسار الخاص بتنظيم ورش عمل إضافية واكمال المشروع في نوفمبر/تشرين الثاني 2011 في حين أنه قد تم صرف 88 في المائة من التمويل الموافق عليه للمشروع حتى نهاية 2009.

التوصيات

41. قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في :

(أ) الإحاطة علمًا بالتقرير المرحلي من اليونيبي الوارد في الوثيقة UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/16؛

(ب) طلب تقديم تقارير حالة إضافية للاجتماع الثاني والستين للاتفاقات متعددة السنوات التالية:

(1) نتيجة للمستويات المنخفضة للصرف والتأخيرات فيه بالنسبة للبلدان التالية:

- أ) البحرين (BAH/PHA/50/TAS/17)؛
ب) بروندي (BDI/PHA/55/TAS/22)؛
ج) غينيا الاستوائية (EQG/PHA/57/TAS/04)؛
د) إريتريا (ERI/PHA/54/TAS/04)؛
هـ) غواتيمالا (GUA/PHA/56/TAS/34)؛
و) الكويت (KUW/PHA/52/TAS/10)؛
ز) بيرو (PER/PHA/55/TAS/42)؛
ح) المملكة العربية السعودية (SAU/PHA/53/TAS/04)؛
ط) سيراليون (SIL/PHA/57/TAS/19)؛

(2) نتيجة للتأخيرات في التنفيذ بالنسبة للاتفاقات متعددة السنوات التالية:

- أ) خطة إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في بليز (BZE/PHA/53/TAS/19)؛
ب) خطة إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في جزر القمر (COI/PHA/56/TAS/16)؛
ج) خطة إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في هايتي (HAI/PHA/58/TAS/15)؛
د) خطة إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في مالي (MLI/PHA/57/TAS/27)؛
هـ) خطة إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في موريتانيا (MAU/PHA/53/TAS/18)؛
و) خطة إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في نيكاراغوا (NIC/PHA/56/TAS/22)؛
ز) خطة إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في بنما (PAN/PHA/50/TAS/27)؛
ح) خطة إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في جمهورية ملدوفا (MOL/PHA/56/TAS/22)؛
ط) خطة إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في ساموا (SAM/PHA/57/TAS/12)؛
ي) خطة إزالة المواد المستنفدة للأوزون في أفغانستان (AFG/PHA/47/TAS/05)؛
ك) خطة إزالة المواد المستنفدة للأوزون في مدغشقر (MAG/PHA/56/TAS/18)؛

(ج) الإحاطة علماً بأن ستة من مشروعات اليونيب كانت مصنفة باعتبارها ذات تأخيرات في التنفيذ، بما في ذلك ثلاثة مشاريع كانت مصنفة في هذه الفئة في العام الماضي، وأنه ينبغي تقديم تقريراً عن هذه المشاريع إلى الاجتماع الثاني والستين.

(د) طلب تقديم تقارير حالة إضافية عن المشاريع التالية للاجتماع الثاني والستين لرصد إعداد خطط إدارة إزالة الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون بسبب التأخيرات الناتجة عن ما يلي:

- (1) عدم وجود سياسات خاصة بالهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون في: بوتان وبوركينا فاسو وتشاد والصين وجزر القمر والهند وباكستان وسيراليون؛
- (2) عدم وجود خبير محلي لإجراء المسح في قطر؛
- (3) التركيز على تنفيذ خطة الإزالة الوطنية ومساحة البلاد والقدرات الوطنية في المملكة العربية السعودية؛
- (4) التركيز على استكمال أنشطة إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون في: أنتيغوا وبربودا وبليز وجمهورية الكونغو الديمقراطية وغرينادا وغيانا وسانت كيتس ونيفس وسانت فنسنت وغرينادين وسورينام؛
- (5) تأخر الحكومة في التوقيع على مذكرة التفاهم في: بروناي دار السلام والكونغو وغيانا الاستوائية وإريتريا والجابون وغيانا وموريتانيا وموزامبيق وسان تومي وبرينسيبي؛
- (6) الاضطرابات السياسية في هندوراس؛
- (7) الوضع الأمني في البلاد بالإضافة إلى إيجاد إنتاج الرغاوي في أفغانستان؛
- (8) عدم القدرة على تقييم التأخيرات حيث أنه لم يتم تقديم المعلومات عن طريق اليونيب بالنسبة لكل من: البهاما والبحرين وبنغلاديش وبنين وكمبوديا والرأس الأخضر وكوت ديفوار وجيبوتي والدومينيك والإكوادور وإثيوبيا وغواتيمالا وغيانا بيساو وجمهورية إيران الإسلامية ومدغشقر وملاوي ومالي ومنغوليا وموزامبيق وميانمار ونيبال وعمان ورواندا وسانت لوسيا وسيراليون وسوازيلند وجمهورية تنزانيا المتحدة وتيمور ليشتي وتوغو وأوغندا وزامبيا.
- (هـ) طلب تقديم تقارير حالة إضافية عن المشاريع التالية إلى الاجتماع الثاني والستين لرصد حالة التعديلات المدخلة على أنظمة الترخيص/أنظمة الحصص/اللوائح/القوانين بالنسبة للبلدان التالية التي توجد بها خطط لإدارة إزالة الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون جار تنفيذها عن طريق اليونيب: أفغانستان والبهاما والبحرين وبليز وبنين وبوركينا فاسو وبوروندي وجزر كوك وكوت ديفوار وجمهورية الكونغو الديمقراطية دومينيكا والإكوادور وإثيوبيا وغرينادا وغواتيمالا وغيانا وغيانا وكيريباتي والكويت ومدغشقر ومالي وجزر مارشال وموريتانيا وولايات ميكرونيزيا المتحدة وميانمار وناورو ونيوي وبالاو وباراغواي وسانت كيتس ونيفس وسانت لوسيا وسانت فنسنت وغرينادين وساموا وجزر سليمان والصومال وسورينام وتيمور ليشتي وتوغو وتونغا وتوفالو وفانواتو واليمن؛
- (و) رصد إجراءات محددة حول التمويل المشترك لإحدى وسبعين (71) خطة لإدارة إزالة الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون خاضعة للتنفيذ عن طريق اليونيب ومُشار إليها في الملحق الثاني من الوثيقة المقدمة؛
- (ز) طلب تقديم تقارير حالة إضافية للاجتماع الثاني والستين عن المشاريع الفردية التالية فيما يتعلق بالتعزيز المؤسسي:
- (1) عن حالة توقيع مذكرات التفاهم بالنسبة للتعزيز المؤسسي في:

(أ) بوروندي (BDI/SEV/57/INS/25)؛

- (ب) بروني دار السلام (BRU/SEV/43/INS/05)؛
- (ج) ميانمار (MYA/SEV/58/INS/11)؛
- (2) عن حالة التقارير المعلقة وتوقيع مذكرة التفاهم المتعلقة بالتعزيز المؤسسي في بوتسوانا (BOT/SEV/53/INS/10)؛
- (3) عن مسألة التقارير المعلقة للتعزيز المؤسسي في:
- (أ) موريشيوس (MAR/SEV/53/INS/19)؛
- (ب) المملكة العربية السعودية (SAU/SEV/53/INS/02)؛
- (ج) زامبيا (ZAM/SEV/57/INS/24)؛
- (4) عن مسألة التغيير في وحدة الأوزون الوطنية في موريشيوس (MAU/SEV/57/INS/23)؛
- (ح) الإحاطة علماً بأن أرقام الصرف تشمل التعهدات الخاصة بمشروع أجهزة الاستنشاق المزودة بمقياس للجرعات في بنغلاديش (BGD/ARS/52/TAS/27) ورصد أنشطة خطة إدارة غازات التبريد في بروني دار السلام (BRU/REF/44/TAS/09)، حيث أن حالات عدم الدقة هذه يمكن أن يكون لها تأثير على ممارسة تسوية الحسابات في الاجتماع الثاني والستين.
- (ط) الإحاطة علماً بأن التدريب على السياسة بالنسبة للسلطات المحلية (الشريحة الثالثة) في الصين (CPR/SEV/43/TRA/413) قد اكتمل في ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2009 بعد الاستماع لليونيب في الاجتماع؛ و
- (ي) مُطالبة اليونيب بتقديم تقرير حالة إضافي عن الاستراتيجية الوطنية للتحويل إلى أجهزة الاستنشاق المزودة بمقياس للجرعات غير المعتمدة على الكلوروفلوروكربون في باكستان (PAK/ARS/56/TAS/72) للاجتماع الثاني والستين من أجل الإجابة على التساؤل الخاص بتنظيم ورش العمل الإضافية واكتمال المشروع في نوفمبر/تشرين الثاني 2011 في حين أن 88 في المائة من المبالغ الموافق عليها قد تم صرفها حتى نهاية 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