



# Pacific Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) Project

A close collaboration  
between UNEP and the Government of Australia under the Multilateral Fund  
Secretariat, SPREP, and the Pacific Island Countries

Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme

End-of-contract Report on  
Regional Strategy for Implementation of  
the Montreal Protocol in  
the Pacific region

October 2002 - October 2005

Project Numbers:  
IM/CP-4040-02-63 and IM/CP-4040-02-64

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**Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme**

**Apia, Samoa**

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**October 2002 - October 2005**

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## SECTION 1 – BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Purpose of Report

This report describes the background, progress and status of activities under the accountability of SPREP's Assistant Project Officer, Ozone Depleting Substances (APO ODS) during the three-year contract at SPREP. It is intended as an overview primarily for SPREP Management, the new APO ODS and SPREP programme staff. This report may also be used by Pacific Island Countries (PICs), executing agency (UNEP) and donors (Montreal Protocol's Multilateral Fund and Australia) on the status of the Project at SPREP.

#### 1.2 Progress Summary

Since 1998, SPREP has been working in close collaboration with UNEP DTIE, UNEP ROAP and the Governments of Australia and New Zealand to introduce the Montreal Protocol to PICs. Over the years, good progress has been made on improving the understanding of the Montreal Protocol resulting in the development of the "Regional Strategy to Implement the Montreal Protocol in the Pacific region".

The Regional Strategy is a workable tool and designed to achieve the objectives of the Montreal Protocol. The Regional Strategy is based on each country's National Compliance Action Plan (NCAP) that outlines tasks to achieve a complete phase-out of CFCs by year 2005. In addition to the development of the Regional Strategy, PICs have hosted and participated in regional and international events to confirm their commitment to the Montreal Protocol. Such events and other important achievements are summarized in Annex 1.

Over the past three years, very good progress has been made towards implementing the Regional Strategy. Highlights of achievements by the Project throughout the three-year period are provided below:

#### October 2002 – December 2003

- ❑ Signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between eight core countries and SPREP;
- ❑ Appointed the Project's Regional Consultant;
- ❑ Appointed a Trainer to conduct training on Good Practices in Refrigeration;
- ❑ Developed training programmes for refrigeration technicians and customs officers;
- ❑ Disbursed the first installment of funds to core countries;
- ❑ National Compliance Centres (NCC) established in eight core countries;
- ❑ Ensured compliance with reporting requirements by: (i) countries to SPREP, Ozone and Multilateral Fund Secretariats, and (ii) SPREP to UNEP;
- ❑ Provided timely and effective technical assistance to countries;
- ❑ Participated in 23<sup>rd</sup> Open Ended Working Group (OEWG) and organized side events;
- ❑ Organized the 2nd Regional Thematic Meeting on Implementing the Montreal Protocol in PICs;
- ❑ Organized the 1st High Level Consultation with Environment Ministers on Regional Strategy;
- ❑ Assisted ratification of Montreal Protocol by non-Parties (Cook Islands and Niue);
- ❑ Assisted acceptance of all amendments to the Protocol by one country (Tonga); and
- ❑ Contracted consultants who conducted training workshops for refrigeration technicians in seven countries (Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu).

### January – December 2004

- ❑ Consultants completed training workshop for refrigeration technicians in remaining eighth country (Vanuatu);
- ❑ Assisted with purchase of refrigeration equipment as identified after technician training;
- ❑ Addressed compliance issues on reporting obligations by: (i) core countries to SPREP, Ozone and Multilateral Fund Secretariats, (ii) SPREP to UNEP;
- ❑ Provided timely and effective technical assistance to countries;
- ❑ Developed concept note on “waste refrigerants disposal project”, and endorsed at 15<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting;
- ❑ Participated in 24<sup>th</sup> OEWG, organised side events and coordinated interventions;
- ❑ Assisted acceptance of all amendments to the Protocol by two countries (Kiribati and Nauru);
- ❑ Assisted establishment of ODS regulations in one country (Marshall Islands);
- ❑ Conducted a national stakeholder workshop on implementing ODS regulations in one country (Tonga); and
- ❑ Developed NCAPs for three countries (Cook Islands, Nauru and Niue) and included these three countries in the Project.

### January – October 2005

- ❑ Continued work on ODS regulations in most of the remaining seven countries;
- ❑ Conducted the first ever train-the-trainers workshop for customs officers in one country;
- ❑ Provided timely and effective technical assistance to countries;
- ❑ Conducted a national stakeholder workshop on implementing ODS regulations in one country;
- ❑ Released funds to countries: (i) 1st instalment to three additional countries, (ii) 2nd instalment to three of the eight core countries;
- ❑ Complied with reporting procedures to SPREP, Ozone and Multilateral Fund Secretariats, and UNEP;
- ❑ Participated at the 25<sup>th</sup> OEWG, 2<sup>nd</sup> Extraordinary and 34<sup>th</sup> Implementation Committee Meetings. Conducted briefings for PICs, side events for PICs and UNEP (DTIE and Ozone Secretariat), and participated along with PICs in two other side events.

## **SECTION 2 – PROJECT STATUS**

## **2 STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION**

### **2.1 Outputs**

Key outputs for projects IM/CP-4040-02-63 and IM/CP-4040-02-64 have been identified as follows:

1. Establishment of National Compliance Centers (NCC);
2. Policy, ratification and national legislation;
3. Training programmes for technicians on “Good Practices in Refrigeration”;
4. Training programmes for customs officers on control of ODS imports;
5. Thematic Meetings; and
6. Reporting procedures - ODS data and periodic progress reports.

## 2.2 Activities, Workplan, and Timetable

SPREP, as the sub-regional implementing agency for these projects, has made notable progress in achieving and addressing the outputs listed above. These are discussed below.

### 2.2.1 Establishment of NCC

NCCs have been established in eight core countries (Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu) since 2003 and in two of the additional countries (Cook Islands and Niue) in 2005. Staffing of each NCC is varied: a few countries are employing full-time officers, while most countries use existing officers who are already overseeing a certain number of other projects. For most countries, the main concern is with sustaining skilled project staff at the completion of the Project. To address this, SPREP had communicated the decision by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund at its 43rd meeting (July 2004) that there is continuity in funding for Institutional Strengthening (top-up of funds for NCC) for countries such as PICs. PICs belong to a category of “very low-volume-consuming countries and low-volume-consuming” and therefore eligible for funding to phase-out ODS. Renewal of Institutional Strengthening is based on the criteria that licensing systems are established and full-time ozone officers are recruited. The renewal would see the provision of an additional US\$30,000 a year to each NCC for up to two years. As SPREP’s mandate is limited to providing advice to its member countries, decision-making on how each NCC is staffed rests upon each government. A summary showing the arrangements in each NCC is presented in Table 1 below.

Funds for the establishment of NCCs in the three additional countries (Cook Islands, Nauru and Niue) were received by SPREP on 16<sup>th</sup> June 2005. These have been disbursed to two countries (Cook Islands and Niue). The third country, Nauru, will receive funding once an arrangement on how funds would be accessed in Nauru is confirmed. [This is largely due to the financial crisis that is currently being experienced by Nauru.]

The second instalment of funds for the core countries were received by SPREP on 16<sup>th</sup> June 2005. Only three core countries (Marshall Islands, Palau and Tuvalu) have received their share since they have met most criteria that are deemed achievable, with the exception of passing ODS regulations. Tasks considered achievable include carrying out a financial audit of the first instalment and complying with reporting obligations to the Ozone and Multilateral Fund Secretariats as well as SPREP. The status of financial benchmark for disbursing the second instalment of funds is summarised in Table 2 below.

Table 1: Summary of establishment of NCC. Expressed in US dollars (28th October 2005)

Country	Total	1st Instalment 60% (Date sent)	2nd Instalment 30% (Date sent)	Details of NCC		
				Date established	Institutional arrangement	Structure of NCC (staff details)
<b>Cook Islands</b> <sup>1st, F</sup>	<b>\$ 21,000</b>	\$12,600 (October 2005)		October 2003	Cook Islands Environment Service	2 part-time staff: Ms Pasha Carruthers, Mr Antoine Nia
<b>FSM</b> <sup>1st, F</sup>	<b>\$ 50,000</b>	\$30,000 (June 2003)		May 2003	Department of Economic Affairs	1 part-time staff: Ms Cynthia Ehmes
<b>Kiribati</b> <sup>1st, P</sup>	<b>\$ 31,000</b>	\$18,600 (May 2003)		2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter 2003	Environment and Conservation Division, Ministry of Environment and Development	2 part-time staff: Mr Riibeta Abeta, Mr Yanfung Ng Kamho
<b>Nauru</b>	<b>\$21,000</b>			Not officially established	Department of Island Development and Industry	1 part-time staff: Mr Brian Star
<b>Niue</b> <sup>1st, F</sup>	<b>\$21,000</b>	\$12,600 (September 2005)		September 2003	Department of Environment	1 part-time staff: Mr John Talagi
<b>Palau</b> <sup>1st, F</sup>	<b>\$ 50,000</b>	\$30,000 (February 2003)	\$15,000 (August 2005)	November 2002	Environmental Quality Protection Board	1 part-time staff: Ms Midth Bells (plus 2 assistants)
<b>RMI</b> <sup>1st, F</sup>	<b>\$ 54,000</b>	\$32,400 (February 2003)	\$16,200 (September 2005)	November 2003	Environmental Protection Authority	1 full-time staff: Mr Milton Clarence
<b>Solomon Islands</b> <sup>1st, F</sup>	<b>\$ 44,250</b>	\$26,550 (February 2003)		February 2003	Energy Division, Ministry of Mines and Energy	1 part-time staff: Mr Douglas Alex
<b>Tonga</b> <sup>1st, F</sup>	<b>\$ 39,700</b>	\$23,820 (February 2003)		1 <sup>st</sup> quarter 2003	Department of Environment	1 part-time staff: Mr Tukia Sione Lepa
<b>Tuvalu</b> <sup>1st, P</sup>	<b>\$ 25,500</b>	\$15,300 (April 2003)	\$7,650 (September 2005)	2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter 2003	Department of Environment, Office of the Prime Minister	1 full-time staff: Ms Meleata Mahafe
<b>Vanuatu</b> <sup>1st, F</sup>	<b>\$ 36,250</b>	\$21,750 (April 2003)		1 <sup>st</sup> quarter 2003	Environment Unit	1 part-time staff: Mr Ernest Bani

Note: <sup>1st</sup> - Indicates payment of first instalment. F indicates full payment of the first 60%, and P indicates partial payment (i.e. payment of component allocated for Establishment of NCC only). Shaded areas indicate non-disbursement of funds.

Table 2: Financial benchmark for 2<sup>nd</sup> instalment of funds (28th October 2005)

Performance indicator	Status	Detail
1) Signing of contracts with training providers for refrigeration technicians training and Customs officers training.	Complete	Contracts signed with IRHACE (Trainers for “Good Practices in Refrigeration”, and Iain McGlinchy for Customs training.
2) Conducting at least <u>four refrigeration technicians training</u> and <u>four customs officers training</u> sessions.	Incomplete	Completed 8 train-the-trainer workshops for refrigeration technicians. Conducted one customs officers training (Marshalls). Plans are underway to conduct the second training (Palau).
3) Submission of all relevant data to Ozone Secretariat and Multilateral Fund Secretariat (MLFS).	Incomplete	Submitted data to Ozone Secretariat by all except two countries. Reporting to MLFS: some core countries have not submitted reports for 2003 and 2004 (2003: Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) and (2004: Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu).
4) Submission of financial reports to SPREP on expenditure of first instalment.	Incomplete	Annual financial audit reports for expenses in 2003 and 2004 are due to SPREP on 30 <sup>th</sup> January 2004 and 2005. For 2003 and 2004: three countries have submitted reports (Marshall Islands, Palau, Tuvalu).
5) Development and distribution of model regulations.	Complete	Developed by SPREP in 2002 and distributed to countries during 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter 2003. These have since been revised to simplify and clarify them following national workshops in Tonga and Kiribati. Revised versions have been re-circulated by SPREP.
6) Organisation of workshop to discuss draft regulations.	On-going	National level workshops conducted in most countries to assist with drafting ODS regulations. On-going assistance from SPREP on drafting regulations. SPREP visited in-country to assist with national consultations upon request: Tonga (October 2004) and Kiribati (May 2005).
7) Organisation of at least one thematic meeting on a topic to be agreed with UNEP for all fourteen countries in region (with assistance from bilateral donors as necessary)	Complete	Conducted 5-7 August 2003, Nadi, Fiji.

### 2.2.2 Policy, ratification, and national legislation

SPREP is co-ordinating with UNEP DTIE and UNEP ROAP to provide necessary information to PICs relating to technologies, policies and guidelines for implementing the phase-out activities. This task is on-going and will continue until the end of the project in December 2006.

Under the Regional Strategy, countries are encouraged to ratify all of the amendments to the Montreal Protocol. If they wish to do so they must ratify the amendments in sequence. As shown in Table 3 below, ten countries have accepted all amendments to the Montreal Protocol. These are: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga, and Tuvalu. While efforts to accept all amendments are appreciated, countries have been advised to comply with obligations brought about by these amendments, which include extending the



scope of data reporting and establishing a licensing system on imports and exports of ODS and ODS-containing equipment (the latter would require approval of ODS regulations). Compliance would have an impact on requests for future funding.

Table 3: Status of Ratification in PICs (28<sup>th</sup> October 2005).

Country	Vienna Convention (1985)	Montreal Protocol (1987)	London Amendment (1990)	Copenhagen Amendment (1992)	Montreal Amendment (1997)	Beijing Amendment (1999)
Cook Islands	22 December 2003	22 December 2003	22 December 2003	22 December 2003	22 December 2003	22 December 2003
Fiji	23 Oct 1989	23 Oct 1989	9 Dec 1994	17 May 2000		
FSM	3 Aug 1994	6 Sep 1995	27 Nov 2001	27 Nov 2001	27 Nov 2001	27 Nov 2001
Kiribati	7 Jan 1993	7 Jan 1993	9 Sep 2004	9 Sep 2004	9 Sep 2004	9 Sep 2004
Nauru	12 Nov 2001	12 Nov 01	10 Sep 2004	10 Sep 2004	10 Sep 2004	10 Sep 2004
Niue	22 December 2003	22 December 2003	22 December 2003	22 December 2003	22 December 2003	22 December 2003
Palau	29 May 2001	29 May 2001	29 May 2001	29 May 2001	29 May 2001	29 May 2001
PNG	27 Oct 1992	27 Oct 1992	4 May 1993	7 October 2003		
RMI	11 Mar 1993	11 Mar 1993	11 Mar 1993	24 May 1993	27 January 2003	19 May 2004
Samoa	21 Dec 1992	21 Dec 1992	4 Oct 2001	4 Oct 2001	4 Oct 2001	4 Oct 2001
Solomon Is	17 Jun 1993	17 Jun 1993	17 Aug 1999	17 Aug 1999	17 August 1999	
Tonga	29 Jul 1998	29 Jul 1998	26 November 2003	26 November 2003	26 November 2003	26 November 2003
Tuvalu	15 Jul 1993	15 Jul 1993	31 Aug 2000	31 Aug 2000	31 Aug 2000	4 October 2004
Vanuatu	21 Nov 1994	21 Nov 1994	21 Nov 1994	21 Nov 1994		

Source: [http://www.unep.org/ozone/Treaties\\_and\\_Ratification/2C\\_ratificationTable.asp](http://www.unep.org/ozone/Treaties_and_Ratification/2C_ratificationTable.asp)

In terms of developing ODS regulations in each core country, model regulations (based on Tonga’s ODS regulations) were circulated to each country during the first quarter of 2003 to assist in the drafting process. SPREP and the Regional Consultant are closely following up on this process and the Consultant has provided feedback on draft regulations for most countries. These have been revised slightly to simplify and clarify them following national workshops in Tonga and Kiribati. The revised versions were re-circulated by SPREP to PICs that had not completed their regulations in 2005. An update of where each country is at in terms of establishing ODS regulations is shown in Table 4 below. As shown in Table 4 below, the Republic of the Marshall Islands was the first core country to approve ODS regulations and did so under their National Environment Protection Act 1984. In August 2005, Palau became the second country to establish ODS regulations entitled “Ozone Layer Protection Regulations 2005” under the Republic of Palau Environmental Quality Protection Act. The majority of the remaining countries have made considerable progress, despite the lengthy process involved. Initial work has started in the three additional countries (Cook Islands, Nauru and Niue).

In October 2004 and May 2005, SPREP assisted two countries with their national consultation workshops: Tonga and Kiribati. The workshops discussed elements of control measures in Tonga’s ODS Bill and Kiribati’s draft ODS regulations. The workshops were successful in laying the foundation for Tonga’s ODS Bill and Kiribati’s ODS regulations as well as raising awareness and improving understanding among participants. Reports of these workshops were circulated to all stakeholders.

Table 4: Progress of developing ODS regulations in PICs (28<sup>th</sup> October 2005).

Country	Status
Cook Islands <sup>AC</sup>	Preliminary work was done during current assessment conducted by SPREP, August 2004. Discussions were held with relevant government departments and the Crown Counsel, who will assist in the drafting process at the national level. A copy of the model regulation was also provided to the Crown Counsel. Concrete actions will follow after receiving the first installment of funds.
FSM <sup>CC</sup>	Will submit ODS regulations to Congress through the President for approval at their next meeting, which was scheduled for October but now postponed to November 2005.
Kiribati <sup>CC</sup>	Conducted a one-day workshop (4 <sup>th</sup> May 2005) to consult stakeholders on draft regulations, which SPREP assisted with. Currently plan to ban imports of CFCs under the “prohibited goods” of the Customs Act. However, the rest of the ODS regulations will await the approval of the Environment Bill (end of 2006).
Marshall Islands <sup>CC</sup>	Established, August 2004. Ozone Layer Protection Regulations 2004.
Nauru <sup>AC</sup>	Preliminary work was done during current assessment conducted by SPREP, August 2004. Discussions were held with relevant government departments and the Principal Legal Officer, who will assist in the drafting process at the national level. A copy of the model regulation was also provided to the Principal Legal Officer. Concrete actions will follow after receiving the first installment of funds.
Niue <sup>AC</sup>	Preliminary work was done during the current assessment conducted by SPREP, August 2004. Discussions were held with relevant government departments and the Crown Counsel, who will assist in the drafting process at the national level. A copy of the model regulation was also provided to the Crown Counsel. Concrete actions will follow after receiving the first installment of funds.
Palau <sup>CC</sup>	Established, August 2005. Ozone Layer Protection Regulations 2005.
Solomon Islands <sup>CC</sup>	In 2004, ODS regulations were drafted under the “Safety at Works Act”. The Attorney General’s office had advised against this since they are not within the terms of the Act and therefore lacks the power to prosecute. Currently working on AG’s recommendation to place regulations under “prohibited goods” of Customs and Excise Act. Plan to seek SPREP’s assistance during national consultation.
Tonga <sup>CC</sup>	Draft ODS Bill was under review by law sub-committee of the Crown Law. The Bill is now ready to be submitted to the Law Committee for another round of review after which it will be submitted to Parliament for passing. Tonga’s ODS Bill is one of four legislation to be approved and is 4 <sup>th</sup> in-line.
Tuvalu <sup>CC</sup>	Draft regulations are currently with the Attorney General’s office. Plan to undertake a national consultation where SPREP’s assistance (Consultant) may be requested.
Vanuatu <sup>CC</sup>	No progress. [In May 2004, SPREP visited Vanuatu and assisted with preparations for refrigeration training and visited most stakeholders to raise awareness of the Project. SPREP also drafted an “instruction paper” required by Vanuatu’s State Law Office. SPREP has not been informed of any further progress with the regulations since this time. SPREP has followed up on this matter and had suggested ways in which it could further assist Vanuatu.

Note: AC refers to “additional country”, whereas CC indicates “core country” of the Regional Strategy.

The cause of delays in implementing regulations varies. Several countries report that these are due to reviews of overarching Environment Acts and that they need to wait for completion of reviews or implementation of updated legislation prior to drafting ODS regulations. Others report problems with limited personnel at the law-making authorities and that these are already inundated with more pressing issues. In one case, the delay is reported to be because the NCC is already overseeing other responsibilities, but has not recruited an assistant to handle follow-up work or a dedicated ozone officer to focus on the project itself.

### 2.2.3 Training programme for technicians on “Good Practices in Refrigeration”

Train-the-trainer workshops for refrigeration technicians have been successfully completed in all eight core countries. A total of 129 participants were trained on “good practices in refrigeration”. Reports on

all these workshops have been finalised and circulated to relevant parties. Reports can also be accessed on: [http://www.sprep.org/climate\\_change/index.asp](http://www.sprep.org/climate_change/index.asp).

#### 2.2.4 Training programmes for customs officers on control of ODS imports

The first customs training was held in the Republic of the Marshall Islands from 28-29 April. The Marshall Islands was the first country of the Strategy to approve ODS regulations, which are the legal basis for customs training. Twelve professionals were trained on how to monitor and control the imports and exports of ODS and equipment containing them. As well, they were trained on how to detect and prevent the illegal trade of ODS. More importantly, participants were informed of RMI's ODS regulations and on its implementation. The report of this training workshop was circulated to all stakeholders and will be available on the SPREP website soon.

#### 2.2.5 Thematic meetings

Three regional thematic meetings are scheduled for project IM/CP-4040-02-63. Such meetings are designed to review and monitor the progress of ODS phase-out activities in all Parties, encourage ratification of the Montreal Protocol in non-Parties, and encourage collaboration and exchange of information between each country as well as resource people. The two thematic meetings held so far have been successful in achieving their objectives. Reports can be viewed on: [http://www.sprep.org/climate\\_change/index.asp](http://www.sprep.org/climate_change/index.asp).

The third and final regional thematic meeting has been postponed to the third quarter of 2006 now that the Project has been extended to December 2006.

#### 2.2.6 Assistance to countries in reporting data

As a requirement under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, all Parties to the Montreal Protocol are obligated to submit data on consumption of ODS to the Ozone Secretariat. Each country reports data on a yearly basis and what is reported depends on which amendments they are party to.

Since the majority of controlled substances consumed in the Pacific are classed as Annexes AI (CFCs), Annex C – Group I: (HCFCs), and EI (methyl bromide), countries generally have an uncomplicated task in collecting the necessary information. In the Pacific, CFCs and HCFCs are used in the refrigeration industry whereas methyl bromide is a fumigant and used solely for quarantine and pre-shipment fumigation. An updated summary on the amounts of CFCs and methyl bromide consumed in each country is shown in Table 5 below. HCFCs do not need to be fully phased out until 2040.

Table 5 shows that, except Papua New Guinea, consumption of CFCs and methyl bromide in almost all PICs are nearing zero. This pattern indicates that the PICs' commitment to an early phase-out of CFCs by 2005 is achievable. However, national controls would still need to be put in place and enforced to ensure that "zero imports" of CFCs is maintained.

For 2004 consumption data, 11 out of 14 countries have complied with reporting procedures except three countries. In addition, all Parties are in compliance with reporting "base year" data. ["Base year" refers to data for the first year for which Parties are required to report data for a particular substance.] SPREP continues to closely monitor this activity through consistent follow-up and advising on data reporting procedures.

Table 5: Annexes A I (CFCs) and EI (Methyl bromide) consumption data in PICs (ODP Tonnes)

Countries	AI (CFCs)				EI (Methyl bromide)			
	Base Line	2002	2003	2004	Base Line	2002	2003	2004
Cook Is	1.722	-	0.000	N.R.	0.015	-	0.000	N.R.
Fiji	33.404	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.671	0.264	1.506	1.609
FSM	1.219	1.876	1.691	1.451	0.015	0.000	0.000	0.000
Kiribati	0.700	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Marshall Is	1.160	0.170	0.170	0.005	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Nauru	0.542	0.000	0.027	N.R.	0.000	0.000	0.000	N.R.
Niue	0.046	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0.000	0.000
Palau	1.618	0.090	0.970	0.944	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
PNG	36.261	34.600	22.664	17.174	0.330	1.296	0.000	0.000
Samoa	4.460	2.202	0.000	N.R.	0.000	0.000	0.000	N.R.
Solomon Is	2.043	0.476	0.816	1.129	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tonga	1.325	0.797	0.320	0.000	0.165	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tuvalu	0.328	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Vanuatu	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.225	0.000	0.000	0.000

Source: Ozone Secretariat (28th October 2005).

### 2.2.7 Progress Reports

According to UNEP guidelines, SPREP is required to submit to UNEP DTIE the operative progress report on projects IM/CP-4040-02-63 and IM/CP-4040-02-64 within thirty days of the end of each half-year, i.e. as of 30 June and 31 December. Throughout the three-year period, SPREP has complied with this reporting obligation.

Under the Memorandum of Understanding signed between SPREP and each core and additional countries, each country is committed to providing progress and financial reports for every quarter on the progress of work at the national level. Due dates for periodic progress reports fall on the 15<sup>th</sup> after each quarter. Since receiving their first instalments, all core countries are to comply with these reporting requirements. As noted in Table 6 below, seven of the eight core countries have submitted progress reports to date. One core country has not submitted any progress report at all during the entire three-year period.

In addition to periodic progress reports, financial accountabilities call for audited financial reports for activities carried out in the core countries within each year. Such reports are due every January of the following year. To date (October 2005), only three core countries (Marshall Islands, Palau and Tuvalu) have undertaken financial audits for years 2003 and 2004. Financial audit reports have also been submitted by these three countries to SPREP, the contents of which are satisfactory. [The report that was submitted by the Solomon Islands was only a financial statement and not a full audit. Therefore, the Solomon Islands has been advised to conduct a proper financial audit from 2003.] SPREP has informed the remaining countries that they will need to submit financial audits reports for each project's expenditure in 2003 and 2004 before the second instalment of funds could be released. SPREP has consistently followed up on the reporting requirements of all core countries.

Table 6: Status of reporting to SPREP by 11 countries from 2003 to 2005 (28th October 2005)

Country	NCC established	Narrative & Financial		
		2003	2004	2005
Cook Islands	October 05	-	-	First report due on 15 <sup>th</sup> January 06.
FSM	May 03	All reports submitted <b>except</b> annual financial audit.	All reports submitted <b>except</b> annual financial audit.	No reports submitted.
Kiribati	2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter 03	All reports submitted <b>except</b> annual financial audit.	All reports submitted <b>except</b> annual financial audit.	Reports for all three quarters submitted.
Marshall Islands	November 03	All reports submitted.	All reports submitted.	Reports for two quarters not submitted.
Nauru		-	-	First report due on 15 <sup>th</sup> January 06.
Niue		-	-	First report due on 15 <sup>th</sup> January 06.
Palau	November 02	All reports submitted.	All reports submitted.	Reports for two quarters not submitted.
Solomon Islands	February 03	All reports submitted <b>except</b> annual financial audit.	All reports submitted <b>except</b> annual financial audit.	No reports submitted.
Tonga	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter 03	All reports submitted <b>except</b> annual financial audit.	All reports submitted <b>except</b> annual financial audit.	Reports for one quarter not submitted.
Tuvalu	2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter 03	All reports submitted.	All reports submitted.	No reports submitted.
Vanuatu	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter 03	No reports submitted.	No reports submitted.	No reports submitted.

*Grey shaded area indicates report not submitted.*

Major events that have taken place in the eight core countries include the train-the-trainers workshop for refrigeration technicians, participation at regional and international meetings, awareness raising and on-going work on establishing ODS regulations and licensing systems. The focus of the remaining work would be on establishing regulations and licensing systems, conducting of customs training, and compliance with reporting procedures.

The three additional countries will need to conduct training programmes for both refrigeration technicians and customs officers, awareness raising, establish ODS regulations and licensing systems and comply with reporting procedures.

## SECTION 3 – DELIVERY

### 3 PROJECT DELIVERY

During the three-year period, delays were encountered during the course of projects IM/CP-4040-02-63 and IM/CP-4040-02-64. These are outlined below along with remedial actions and plans for addressing these problems.

#### 3.1 Problems encountered

Several factors such as funding limitation, lack of country capacity and resources, poor management (in one country), and delayed response from funding bodies have delayed certain activities of projects IM/CP-4040-02-63 and IM/CP-4040-02-64. These have contributed to the following:

1. Slow progress with ODS regulations in the remaining core countries;
2. Non-compliance with reporting procedures to the Ozone and Multilateral Fund Secretariats, and SPREP; and
3. Delayed progress on activities in the three additional countries.

#### 3.2 Remedial Actions

SPREP consistently followed up through correspondence, in-country assistance, and dialogue with national ozone officers and advisory bodies. Progress has been made in terms of establishment of ODS regulations, data reporting and initial work in the three additional countries.

##### 3.2.1 Work plan for November 2005 - December 2006

The main focus of work for now until December 2006 will be on the establishment of ODS regulations and licensing systems in each of the remaining core and additional countries, and implementing training programmes for refrigeration technicians and customs officers. Equally important are the following:

1. Disbursement of funds to 11 countries;
2. Compliance by all Parties on data reporting to SPREP, Ozone and Multilateral Fund Secretariats;
3. Public awareness raising activities; and
4. Reporting to UNEP:
  - a. Quarterly reports (financial); (b) Half-yearly progress reports (both narrative and financial); and (c) Yearly financial audit report.

Specifically, the work planned for the next fourteen months from November 2005 - December 2006 is summarised in Table 7 below.

*Table 7: Summary of work plan, November 2005 – December 2006*

Project Activity	Action	Deadline
Approval of ODS regulations, subsequent train-the-trainers programme for customs officers	▪ Direct follow-up by SPREP	▪ December 2006
Disburse second and third instalments of funds to all 11 countries	▪ Direct follow-up by SPREP	▪ December 2006
Compliance by all Parties on data reporting to Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats	▪ Direct follow-up by SPREP	▪ 1 <sup>st</sup> May and 30 <sup>th</sup> September 2006
Compliance with reporting obligations to SPREP	▪ Direct follow-up by SPREP	▪ Quarterly basis
Public awareness raising activities	▪ Provide necessary information	▪ December 2006
Reporting to UNEP	▪ Progress reports ▪ Yearly audit	▪ Quarterly and six-monthly basis

**Annex I: Summary of events and milestone for the Montreal Protocol in the Pacific region, 1998 – 2005**

TIMEFRAME		ACTIVITIES
1998	December	Regional workshop conducted in Apia, Samoa to introduce countries to the Montreal Protocol and seek feedback on how best to provide assistance.
1999	Early June	Recruitment of International Consultant (IC) under contract to UNEP and SPREP; Country visits by IC - 'Parties' to the Montreal Protocol. Side meeting held in the margins of Open Ended Working Group (OEWG), Geneva to discuss the Regional Programme.
	Late	Country visits by IC - 'non-Parties' (Cook Islands and Niue) with assistance of New Zealand Government.
2000	June	Established co-operation agreement between UNEP and SPREP to provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Support for preparation and implementation of National Compliance Action Plans (NCAPs);</li> <li>o Support for preparation and development of Regional Strategy to phase out ODS in PICs under the Multilateral Fund</li> </ul>
2001	Early April	Recruitment of Assistant Project Officer, SPREP for 18-month period. Regional Workshop conducted in Apia, Samoa to discuss the status of PICs and assistance available to complete each country's NCAPs.
	October	Completion of country visits by IC to PICs except: Nauru (no response to offers of assistance) and Papua New Guinea (plan to work with German aid, GTZ). Workshop held in the margins of 13th Meeting of the Parties (Colombo, Sri Lanka). Discussed and endorsed the Regional Strategy approach to CFC phase-out in PICs.
2002	March	Approval of Regional Strategy, with associated finances, by ExCom at the 36 <sup>th</sup> Meeting.
	May	Conducted a Regional Thematic Meeting (Nadi, Fiji). Discussed the Regional Strategy to implement activities for phasing out of ODS by the end of 2005.
	July	Participation of representatives from three PICs at 22 <sup>nd</sup> Open Ended Working Group (OEWG) (Montreal, Canada).
	October November December	Recruitment of Assistant Project Officer, SPREP for a 3-year period. Participation of representatives from seven PICs at 14th Meeting of the Parties (Rome, Italy). Disbursement of first instalment of funding for IM/CP-4040-02-63 and IM/CP-4040-02-64.
2003	February	Appointment of Regional Consultant.
	May	Appointment of Trainer to conduct training on "Good Practices in Refrigeration".
	July	Commencement of training on "Good Practices in Refrigeration"; Participation of representatives from SPREP and 4 PICs at 23 <sup>rd</sup> Open Ended Working Group (OEWG) in Montreal, Canada. Side meeting held in the margins of 23 <sup>rd</sup> OEWG, organized by SPREP, to discuss the progress of Regional Strategy.
	August	2 <sup>nd</sup> Regional Thematic Meeting on Implementing the Montreal Protocol in PICs, organized by SPREP.
	September November	1 <sup>st</sup> High Level Consultation on Regional Strategy, organized by SPREP. Participation of representatives from four PICs at 15th Meeting of the Parties (Nairobi, Kenya).
2004	March	Participation of representative from one PIC (Papua New Guinea) at Extraordinary Open Ended Working Group (Montreal, Canada).
	June	Completion on training on "Good Practices in Refrigeration".
	July	Participation of representatives from SPREP and three PICs at 24 <sup>th</sup> Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) (Geneva, Switzerland).
	August	Approval of ODS regulations by first core country, Republic of the Marshall Islands. In-country visits to Cook Islands, Nauru and Niue by SPREP to establish NCAPs.
	September	In-country consultation on Tonga's draft ODS Bill, Tonga.
	October November	Submitted a "combined proposal" for the three countries (Cook Islands, Nauru and Niue) based on NCAPs to MLFS, in collaboration with UNEP and Australia. Participation of representatives from three PICs at 16 <sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Parties (MOP) (Prague, Czech Republic).
2005	April	Train-the-trainers workshop for customs officers, Republic of the Marshall Islands.
	May	In-country consultation on Kiribati's draft ODS Regulations, Kiribati.
	June	Participation of representatives from SPREP and five PICs at 25 <sup>th</sup> Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG)
	July	and 2 <sup>nd</sup> Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties (Montreal, Canada). Participation of SPREP and one PIC at the 34 <sup>th</sup> Implementation Committee Meeting (Montreal, Canada).