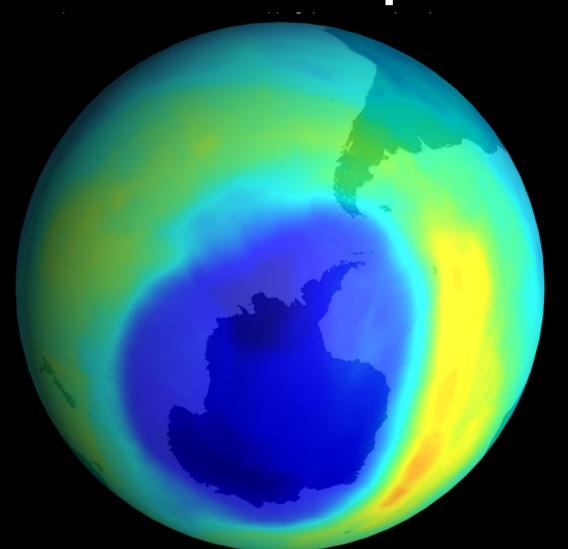
A Success Story of Unprecedented International Cooperation







OzonAction

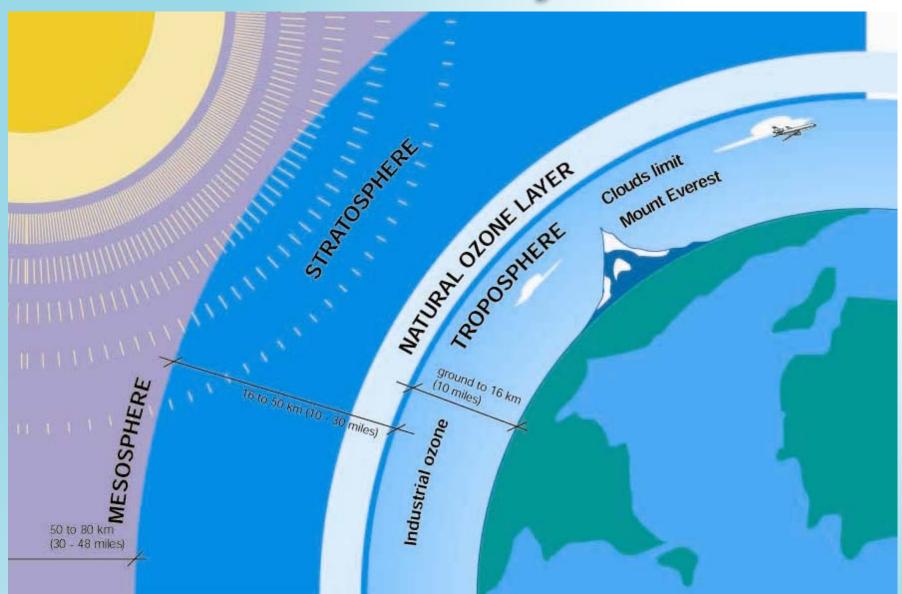
Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP)

UN Environment Implementing Agency of the Montreal Protocol since 1991





Ozone Layer



Major impacts of ozone layer depletion on life and nature



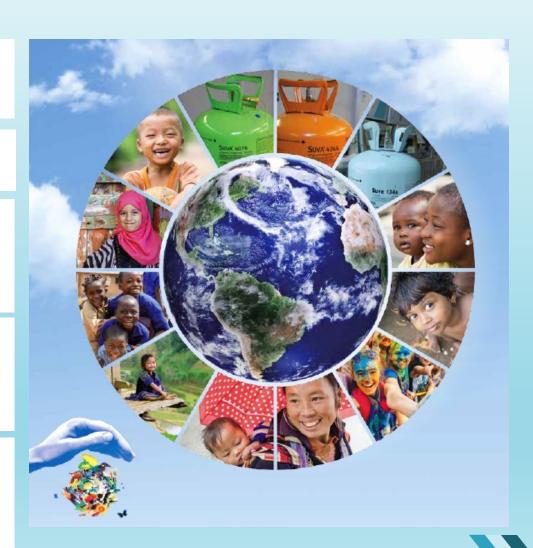
Eye Cataracts

Skin Cancer

Weakened Immune System

Damage to aquatic eco-systems

Damage to terrestrial plant and animal life





Air-conditioning

FOAM- insulation panels





Transport

solvents

Inhalers

Domestic Refrigeration















Vienna Convention (1985) & Montreal Protocol (1987)

- > To protect human health and the environment
- Universal ratification: 197 Parties
- Phase-out the production and consumption of specific industrial chemicals known as ozone depleting substances (ODS)





Montreal Protocol Institutions

Parties to the Montreal Protocol

Ozone Secretariat (Nairobi)

Multilateral Fund

Executive Committee (ExCom)

Multilateral Fund Secretariat (Montreal)

Implementing Agencies

(UNDP, UNEP,

UNIDO, World Bank)



Multilateral Fund



- Established in 1991
- Replenished every three years
- ➤ Budget 2018-2020 triennium: US\$ 540 million
- Contributions to date US\$ 3.7 billion
- Managed by an Executive Committee with equal membership from developed and developing countries (7 +7)
- ExCOM approves operational policies and country projects





OzonAction Compliance Assistance Programme

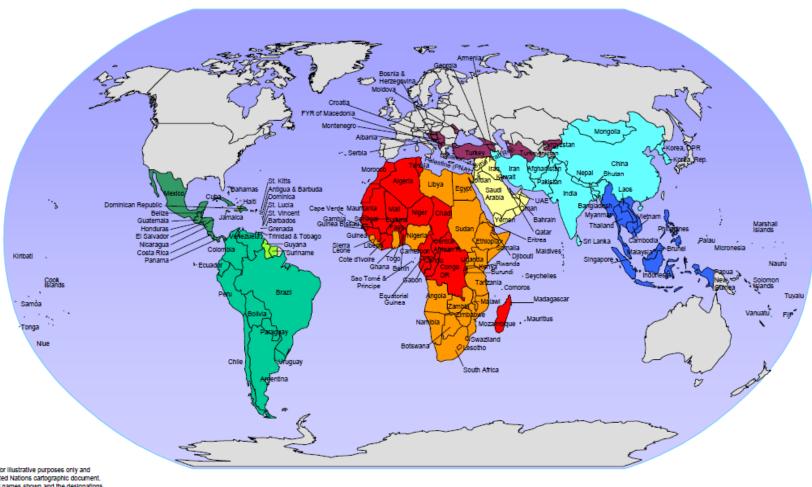
- UN Environment Implementing Agency of Montreal Protocol's Multilateral Fund since 19 June 1991
- Delivered through OzonAction Branch, Law Division
- Fully financed by Multilateral Fund:
 - UNEP 2018-2020 three year rolling Business plan approved for US\$ 96 million
 - 2018 Compliance Assistance Programme & Budget
 US\$ 10.5 million
- Goal: to enable countries to meet & sustain their compliance obligations under the treaty



Compliance
Assistance
Services &
Activities



Regional Networks of National Ozone Officers



Note: 'This map is for illustrative purposes only and is not an official United Nations cartographic document. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.'



















South Latin America

Central Latin America

Carlbbear

French Afric

English Africa





South East Asia

Europe & Central Asia





Very large volume consuming countries

UNEP implements project

Medium volume consuming

Afghanistan, Algeria,
Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin,
Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia,
Côte d'Ivoire, Congo DR, Dominican Republic, Egypt,
Gabon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Korea DPR,
Korea Rep, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Morocco,
Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Senegal,
Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia,
Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen

China, India, Mexico, Korea RO, Saudi Arabia, Thailand

Low Volume consuming

Albania, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Armenia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Georgia, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Lesotho, Liberia, Macedonia FYR, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome & Principe, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, Zambia, Zimbabwe

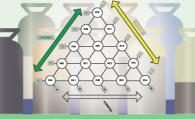
All 147 Developing countries are in compliance with their commitments under the Montreal Protocol





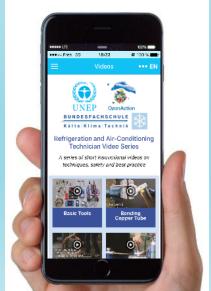




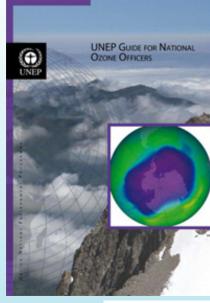


REFRIGERANTS LITERACY





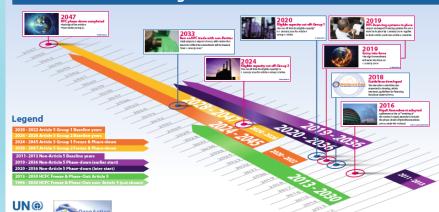








The Path from Kigali: HFC Phase-Down Timeline







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Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

_are commonly used allemants at to
come deplating substances (COS). While
not come deplating setCs are
not be able to the common to the label.

Country Groups

The Microtreal Protocol Purties are split into four Kigali Americkment groups.

Article 5, Group 1: The majority of Article 5 Parties.

Article 6, Group 2: Brivan, Friel, Article 6, Group, Palistan, Open, Saed Anable, United Anab Crob

Brich Article 5, Seather state: Most more of Article 5 covered in

OzonAction in numbers



147	Article 5
	Networks

Article 5 countries served by UN Environment's Regional Networks of Ozone Officers

650

UN Environment's portfolio of ongoing Multilateral Fund projects

2273

Multilateral Fund projects approved to date

336

Multilateral Fund project value (US\$ million)

20-30

Annual Multilateral Fund budget (US\$ million)

1077

Number of country-specific compliance assistance services in UN Environment's current CAP budget

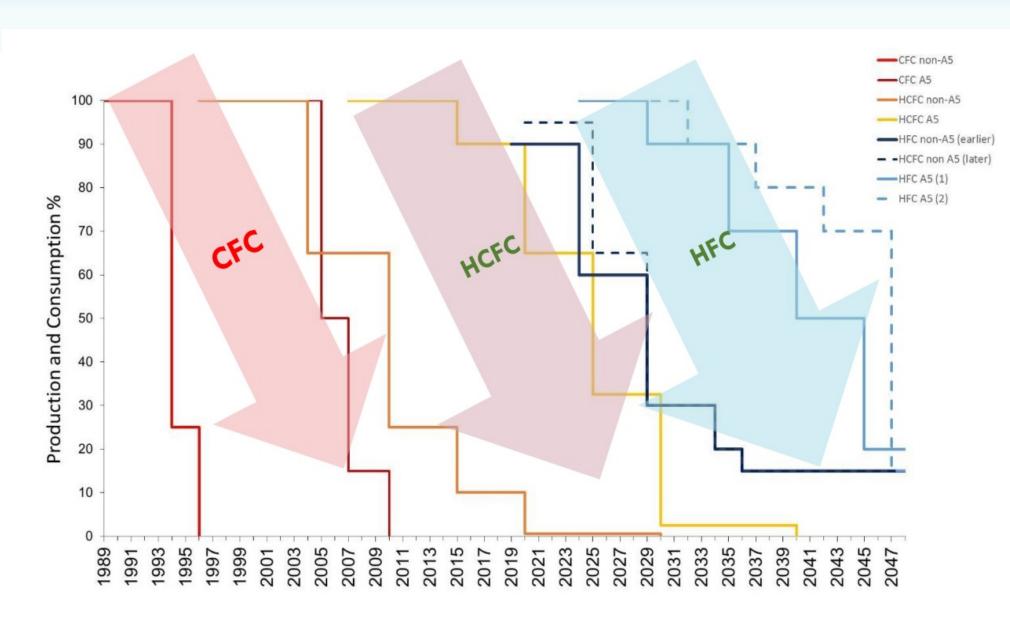
Achievements:

OzonAction UN ENVIRONMENT

Compliance assistance

- Contributed to the very low rate of non-compliance
- Timely and quality data reporting by countries
- Built and strengthened national institutional capacity
- Country ownership of Montreal Protocol
- Robust policy measures at national level (e.g. licensing & quota systems)
- Assisted in reaching high rate of ratification of Montreal Protocol & amendments
- Enforcement and trade control measures
- Assistance for conflict and post-conflict countries

Montreal Protocol Milestones



Kigali Amendment- your success



- Negotiations since 2009
- ➤ 28th Meeting of Parties (2016) Kigali Amendment to phase-down hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- ➤ It brings HFCs (commonly used alternatives) which are non-ozone depleting under the control of the Montreal Protocol.
- This continues the historic legacy of the Montreal Protocol





Developing country ratification of Kigali Amendment

Party		
Barbados	Grenada	Rwanda
Benin	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Samoa
Burkina Faso	Malawi	Senegal
Chile	Maldives	Togo
Comoros	Mali	Tonga
Costa Rica	Marshall Islands	Trinidad and Tobago
Côte d'Ivoire	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Tuvalu
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Niger	Uganda
Ecuador	Niue	Uruguay
Gabon	Palau	Vanuatu

As of 19 September 2018, a total of 48 Parties have ratified



Three example sectors:



COLD CHAIN

Basic health care services, food safety - security

400 million tonnes of food loss a year

Effectiveness of Vaccines



BUILDING SECTOR

Buildings are the major consumers of ozone depleting substances: air conditioning and refrigeration and insulation foams.

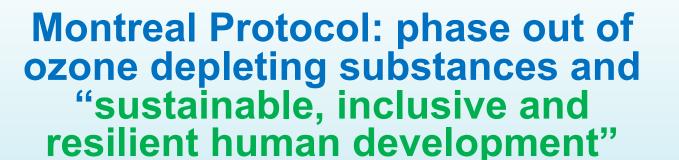


FISHERIES

More than 3.2 billion people rely on the oceans and seas for their livelihoods, >350 million jobs are linked to fisheries, port management and other related activities











Health



MP impact on food security

ODS use in refrigeration sector



Jobs and skills



Ozone protection & Climate mitigation



Your Support, Excellencies



- Continuing implementation of existing commitments
- Enforcement of control measures
- Taking action on illegal trade
- Capacity building in handling alternative technologies
- > Ratification and implementation of Kigali Amendment

Put a face to the Montreal Protocol...

