



**Programa de las
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COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL

Octogésima segunda Reunión
Montreal, 3 – 7 de diciembre de 2018

**INFORME SOBRE LA MARCHA DE LAS ACTIVIDADES DEL PNUD
AL 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 2017**

1. El presente documento presenta el informe sobre la marcha de las actividades del PNUD al 31 de diciembre de 2017¹.

Ámbito del documento

2. Este documento consta de las siguientes partes:

Parte I: Proyectos aprobados en virtud de las contribuciones reglamentarias al Fondo Multilateral. Esta parte recoge un resumen de la marcha de las actividades de ejecución de los proyectos durante 2017 y de forma acumulativa desde 1991; así mismo, recoge un análisis del estado en el que se encuentra la ejecución de cada uno de los proyectos en curso² en el plano de país; además, identifica proyectos con demoras en la ejecución y las repercusiones potenciales que pudieran ejercerse sobre la eliminación de las sustancias controladas, y los proyectos con cuestiones pendiente de consideración por parte del Comité Ejecutivo.

Parte II: Proyectos aprobados en el marco de las contribuciones adicionales voluntarias para actividades conexas a los HFC y el estado de su ejecución.

Recomendación general.

¹ Al presente documento se le adjunta el informe sobre la marcha de las actividades. Los datos correspondientes han sido incluidos en la base de datos de Informes refundidos sobre la marcha de las actividades, que pueden obtenerse por petición.

² Se entiende por proyectos en curso todos aquellos que se encuentran en curso de ejecución al 31 de diciembre de 2017. Los indicadores clave de la marcha de las actividades incluyen: el porcentaje de fondos desembolsados y el de proyectos que han comenzado a desembolsar de los fondos; la financiación que se prevé desembolsar para finales del año como porcentaje de la financiación aprobada; la duración media de la demora en la ejecución de los proyectos; y la información provista en la columna de observación de la base de datos de informes sobre la marcha de las actividades.

3. El presente documento contiene los siguientes anexos:

Anexo I: Un estado resumido y una recomendación por cada uno de los proyectos en curso que tengan cuestiones pendientes a la consideración del Comité Ejecutivo.

Anexo II: Un análisis del informe sobre la marcha de las actividades.

PARTE I: PROYECTOS APROBADOS EN VIRTUD DE LAS CONTRIBUCIONES REGULARES AL FONDO MULTILATERAL

Resumen de la marcha de las actividades en la ejecución de proyectos para el año 2017 y el resumen acumulativo desde 1991

4. La ejecución de los proyectos y actividades del PNUD durante el año 2016, y el valor acumulativo desde 1991 hasta el 31 de diciembre de 2017, se resumen de la siguiente manera:

- a) **Eliminación:** En 2017 se eliminaron 325,3 toneladas PAO de HCFC y se aprobó la eliminación de otras 88,7 toneladas PAO adicionales de consumo de HCFC. De un total previsto de 67 526 toneladas PAO de proyectos aprobados (excluyendo proyectos cancelados y transferidos), desde 1991 se ha eliminado el consumo de 66 765 toneladas PAO de sustancias SAO.
- b) **Desembolso/aprobaciones:** En 2017 se desembolsaron 30,71 millones de \$EUA y quedó planificado el desembolso de 31,3 millones de \$EUA partiendo del informe sobre la marcha de las actividades de 2016, todo lo que representa un régimen de desembolso del 98 por ciento de lo planificado. Desde el punto de vista acumulativo, de un total de 782,35 millones de \$EUA aprobados para su desembolso (excluyendo los gastos de apoyo al organismo), se han desembolsado 704,29 millones de \$EUA. Esto representa un régimen de desembolso del 90 por ciento. En lo tocante a 2017, se aprobó un monto de 30,73 millones de \$EUA para tareas de ejecución de proyectos;
- c) **Relación de costo a eficacia (en PAO):** De 1991 al día de hoy, la relación media de costo a eficacia de los proyectos con inversión aprobados de los que se derivó una reducción permanente del consumo fue de 10,20 \$EUA/kg. La relación media de costo a eficacia de los proyectos con inversión por tonelada PAO fue de 8,49 \$EUA/kg, en el caso de los proyectos que se terminaron y de 96,77 \$EUA/kg para los proyectos aún en curso³;
- d) **Número de proyectos terminados:** A lo largo de 2017 se terminaron 85 proyectos. Desde 1991 se terminaron 2 231 proyectos de los 2 377 aprobados (excluyendo los cerrados o transferidos). Ello representa un régimen de terminación del 94 por ciento;
- e) **Diligencia en la entrega de proyectos con inversión terminados:** Los proyectos terminados en 2017 lo fueron en un promedio de 39 meses tras su aprobación. Desde 1991, la media para la terminación de proyectos con inversión ha sido de 33 meses tras su aprobación. Los primeros desembolsos en virtud de estos proyectos se produjeron, por término medio, 13 meses tras haber sido aprobados;

³ El mayor valor de la relación costo-beneficio para proyectos en curso se debe en gran parte al menor potencial de agotamiento del ozono de los HCFC, pero también al método utilizado por los distintos organismos para asignar la eliminación.

- f) **Diligencia en la entrega de proyectos sin inversión terminados:** Los proyectos terminados en 2017 lo fueron en un promedio de 36 meses tras su aprobación. Desde 1991, la media para la terminación de proyectos sin inversión ha sido de 40 meses tras su aprobación. Los primeros desembolsos en virtud de estos proyectos se produjeron, por término medio, 13 meses tras haber sido aprobados;
- g) **Preparación de proyectos:** En cuanto a actividades de preparación de proyectos, al cierre de 2017 se habían ejecutado 505. En 2017 se terminaron 22 proyectos, quedando otros 15 en curso;
- h) **Demoras en la ejecución:** Al cierre de 2017 había un total de 74 proyectos con inversión en curso con una demora promedio de 20 meses. No obstante, no hay ningún proyecto clasificado como “proyecto con demoras en la ejecución” que esté sujeto a los procedimientos de cancelación de proyectos (dado que la preparación de proyectos, los acuerdos plurianuales (APA) y el fortalecimiento institucional no están sujetos a dicho procedimiento); y
- i) **Acuerdos plurianuales (APA):** En el transcurso de 2017 el PNUD se encontró ejecutando 54 proyectos APA para planes de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (PGEH). De 1991 hasta la fecha se han aprobado 134 proyectos APA y otros 80 han sido terminados.

Marcha de las actividades de ejecución de proyectos durante 2017

5. La Secretaría analizó el estado de la situación de los proyectos en cada país teniendo en cuenta las demoras en la ejecución respecto de los plazos informados en 2017, la repercusión potencial de las mismas sobre las metas de eliminación, y el régimen de desembolsos programado.

6. Desde las fechas del informe sobre la marcha de actividades de 2016, hay 106 proyectos en curso, excluyendo los de fortalecimiento institucional y los de preparación de proyectos, habiendo otros 84 que han prorrogado sus fechas de terminación.

7. Al analizar el informe sobre la marcha de las actividades, la Secretaría mantuvo conversaciones con el PNUD, en las que se resolvieron satisfactoriamente una serie de cuestiones relativas a proyectos en curso. No obstante, hubo otras cuestiones relativas a proyectos o tramos de los APA conexos los HCFC, preparación de proyectos y renovación de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional, como se indica en el anexo I del presente documento, que no pudieron resolverse. Por cada proyecto en curso se describen brevemente el estado de ejecución y las cuestiones pendientes, y se propone una recomendación a la consideración del Comité Ejecutivo.

8. Las cuestiones que se identifican con los proyectos que se indican seguidamente se tratan en el marco de las secciones pertinentes de los informes sobre proyectos con requisitos específicos de presentación de informes⁴: la etapa I del plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC para Bangladesh (primer tramo) (BGD/PHA/65/INV/40), el proyecto de demostración del desempeño de la tecnología de bajo potencial de calentamiento, sin HCFC, en aplicaciones de climatización (capacidad superior a 8TR) para Kuwait (KUW/REF/76/DEM/32), y la etapa II del plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC para Venezuela (la República Bolivariana de) (etapa II, primer tramo) (sector de espumas) (VEN/PHA/76/INV/33).

⁴ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/20

PARTE II: PROYECTOS APROBADOS EN EL MARCO DE LAS CONTRIBUCIONES ADICIONALES VOLUNTARIAS PARA ACTIVIDADES CONEXAS A LOS HFC.

9. En 2017 el Comité Ejecutivo aprobó 16 proyectos conexos a los HFC en el marco de las contribuciones voluntarias adicionales por un monto que ascendió a 4 729 610 \$EUA (excluyendo los gastos de apoyo al organismo). En el Cuadro 1 se recoge el estado en el que se encuentran estos proyectos.

Cuadro 1. Proyectos conexos a los HFC aprobados en 2017

| Tipo | Número de proyectos | | | Financiación (\$EUA)* | | | |
|---|---------------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Aprobados | Terminados | % terminado | Aprobada | Desembolsada | Saldo | % desembolsado |
| Inversión | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 131 610 | 0 | 3 131 610 | 0 |
| Preparación de proyectos | 5 | 0 | 0 | 150 000 | 0 | 150 000 | 0 |
| Asistencia técnica - Actividades de apoyo | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1 448 000 | 0 | 1 448 000 | 0 |
| Total | 16 | 0 | 0 | 4 729 610 | 0 | 4 729 610 | 0 |

* Excluyendo los gastos de apoyo al organismo.

Recomendación general

10. El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno:
- a) Tomar nota del informe sobre la marcha de las actividades del PNUD al 31 de diciembre de 2017, como se recoge en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/16; y
 - b) Aprobar las recomendaciones relativas a los proyectos en curso con cuestiones específicas, como se recoge en el anexo I del presente documento.

Anexo I

PROYECTOS EN CURSO CON CUESTIONES PENDIENTES EN EL INFORME SOBRE LA MARCHA DE LAS ACTIVIDADES DEL PNUD

| País/código de proyecto | Título de proyecto | (%) Régimen de desembolso | Situación/Cuestiones | Recomendación |
|---|---|----------------------------------|--|--|
| Armenia ARM/PHA/77/INV/18 | Plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (etapa II, primer tramo) | 2 | Bajo régimen de desembolso; el proceso de adquisición se encuentra en la fase de contratación y se prevé que ello incremente dicho régimen. | Solicitar un informe de situación a la 83ª reunión al respecto del nivel de desembolso de los fondos. |
| Chile CHI/PHA/73/INV/184 | Plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (etapa I, tercer tramo) | 3 | Se decidió que la fecha de terminación del proyecto fuera diciembre de 2017. | Solicitar la cancelación del proyecto y reembolsar a la 82ª reunión los saldos remanentes. |
| Cuba CUB/REF/58/PRP/42 | Preparación de las actividades de inversión para la eliminación de los HCFC (sector fabril) | 0 | La empresa indicó que no adoptaría tecnologías de bajo potencial de calentamiento atmosférico. | Solicitar la cancelación del proyecto y reembolsar a la 82ª reunión los saldos remanentes. |
| República Democrática del Congo (la) DRC/PHA/79/PRP/42 | Preparación de un Plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (etapa II) | 0 | Bajo régimen de desembolso y lento progreso en la preparación de proyectos; a día de hoy, y en coordinación con el PNUMA, se propone que la etapa II se presente a la 83ª reunión. | Solicitar un informe de situación a la 83ª reunión al respecto del nivel de desembolso de los fondos, tomando nota de que se propone presentar a la 83ª reunión la solicitud de financiación para la etapa II. |
| Haití HAI/PHA/76/INV/22 | Plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (etapa I, segundo tramo) | 0 | Bajo régimen de desembolso por demoras en la finalización del acuerdo. | Solicitar: a) un informe de situación a la 83ª reunión al respecto del nivel de desembolso de los fondos y la culminación del acuerdo; y b) que el PAC del PNUMA facilite asistencia para acelerar la ejecución de las actividades del proyecto. |
| India IND/SEV/76/INS/467 | Ampliación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase X: 4/2016-3/2018) | 0 | Bajo régimen de desembolso de los fondos aprobados por demoras en firmar el documento del proyecto. | Solicitar un informe de situación a la 83ª reunión al respecto del nivel de desembolso de los fondos y firmar el documento del proyecto. |
| Irán (República Islámica del) IRA/PHA/77/INV/226 | Plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (etapa II, primer tramo) (sector de espumas) | 0 | Bajo régimen de desembolso por la situación política y económica en la transferencia de tecnología y en la de fondos. | Solicitar un informe de situación a la 83ª reunión al respecto del nivel de desembolso de los fondos. |
| Nigeria NIR/PHA/75/INV/143 | Plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (etapa I, quinto tramo) (sector de espumas y de servicio y mantenimiento de equipos de | 0 | Bajo régimen de desembolso y lento progreso en la ejecución; en la 80ª reunión se aprobó prorrogar el proyecto hasta diciembre de 2018. | Solicitar un informe de situación a la 83ª reunión al respecto del nivel de desembolso de los fondos, tomando nota de que el proyecto se terminaría en diciembre de |

| País/código de proyecto | Título de proyecto | (% Régimen de desembolso | Situación/Cuestiones | Recomendación |
|--|--|--------------------------|---|--|
| | refrigeración) | | | 2018 |
| San Kitts y Nevis STK/PHA/64/TAS/16 | Plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (etapa I, primer tramo) | 0 | Bajo régimen de desembolso y lento progreso para aprobar las actividades; la oficina del ozono aprobó la especificación del equipo. | Solicitar: a) un informe de situación a la 83ª reunión al respecto del nivel de desembolso de los fondos aprobados, tomando nota de que se ha iniciado el proceso de adquisición de los equipos; y b) que el PAC del PNUMA facilite asistencia para acelerar la ejecución de las actividades del proyecto. |

Anexo II

**ANÁLISIS DEL INFORME SOBRE LA MARCHA DE LAS ACTIVIDADES DEL PNUD
AL 31 DE DECEMBER DE 2017**

1. El presente anexo consta de las dos partes que sigue:

Parte I: Proyectos aprobados en virtud de las contribuciones reglamentarias al Fondo Multilateral.

Parte II: Proyectos aprobados en el marco de las contribuciones adicionales voluntarias para actividades conexas a los HFC.

**PARTE I: PROYECTOS APROBADOS EN VIRTUD DE LAS CONTRIBUCIONES
REGLAMENTARIAS AL FONDO MULTILATERAL**

2. El 31 de diciembre de 2017 el Comité Ejecutivo aprobó la solicitud de financiación por un monto de 888,01 millones de \$EUA, formado de 782,35 millones de \$EUA para proyectos con inversión y de otros sin inversión, y de 105,66 millones de \$EUA para gastos de apoyo al organismo, como se recoge en el Cuadro 1. En 2017 se aprobaron 28 nuevos proyectos y actividades. Se prevé que este volumen de financiación derive en la eliminación de 67 526 toneladas PAO en el consumo de SAO.

Cuadro 1: Financiación aprobada por sector para el PNUD a 31 de diciembre de 2017

| Sector | Financiación (\$EUA) |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Sector | |
| Aerosoles | 26 054 838 |
| Destrucción | 3 607 085 |
| Lucha contra incendios | 50 000 |
| Espumas | 173 568 025 |
| Halones | 4 996 975 |
| Fumigantes | 20 081 243 |
| Plan de eliminación | 292 035 855 |
| Agente de proceso | 1 286 923 |
| Producción | 1 056 000 |
| Refrigeración | 137 487 947 |
| Varios | 58 007 316 |
| Disolventes | 63 699 998 |
| Esterilizantes | 417 628 |
| Total parcial | 782 349 834 |
| Gastos de apoyo al organismo | 105 664 706 |
| Total | 888 014 540 |

3. En el Cuadro 2 se recoge un resumen de la situación en la que se encuentran los proyectos, por categoría.

Cuadro 2: Situación de la ejecución de proyectos por categoría

| Tipo | Número de proyectos* | | | Financiación (\$EUA)** | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|-------------|------------------------|--------------|------------|----------------|
| | Aprobado | Terminado | % terminado | Aprobado | Desembolsado | Saldo | % desembolsado |
| Programa de país | 22 | 22 | 100 | 1 628 797 | 1 628 797 | 0 | 100 |
| Demonstración | 43 | 35 | 81 | 22 205 198 | 19 544 729 | 2 660 470 | 88 |
| Fortalecimiento institucional | 228 | 203 | 89 | 48 234 446 | 42 415 092 | 5 819 355 | 88 |
| Inversión | 1 243 | 1 169 | 94 | 644 723 109 | 582 576 205 | 62 146 903 | 90 |

| Tipo | Número de proyectos* | | | Financiación (\$EUA)** | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | Aprobado | Terminado | % terminado | Aprobado | Desembolsado | Saldo | % desembolsado |
| Preparación de proyectos | 520 | 505 | 97 | 21 891 173 | 21 171 761 | 719 413 | 97 |
| Asistencia técnica | 293 | 269 | 92 | 42 076 621 | 35 363 830 | 6 712 791 | 84 |
| Capacitación | 28 | 28 | 100 | 1 590 489 | 1 590 489 | 0 | 100 |
| Total | 2 377 | 2 231 | 94 | 782 349 834 | 704 290 902 | 78 058 931 | 90 |

*Excluyendo proyectos cerrados y transferidos.

**Excluyendo gastos de apoyo al organismo.

4. El Cuadro 3 presenta una reseña de la situación en la que se encuentra la ejecución de proyectos por año⁵. Todos los proyectos y actividades aprobados entre 1991 y 2008 han quedado ya terminados.

Cuadro 3: Situación de la ejecución de proyectos por año

| Año | Número de proyectos* | | | Financiación (\$EUA)** | | | |
|------|----------------------|-----------|-------------|------------------------|--------------|------------|----------------|
| | Aprobado | Terminado | % terminado | Aprobado | Desembolsado | Saldo | % desembolsado |
| 1991 | 15 | 15 | 100 | 1 149 032 | 1 149 032 | 0 | 100 |
| 1992 | 67 | 67 | 100 | 8 619 002 | 8 619 002 | 0 | 100 |
| 1993 | 57 | 57 | 100 | 13 204 712 | 13 204 712 | 0 | 100 |
| 1994 | 148 | 148 | 100 | 49 481 580 | 49 481 581 | -1 | 100 |
| 1995 | 117 | 117 | 100 | 29 599 445 | 29 599 446 | -1 | 100 |
| 1996 | 83 | 83 | 100 | 27 838 805 | 27 838 805 | 0 | 100 |
| 1997 | 188 | 188 | 100 | 44 056 257 | 44 056 257 | 0 | 100 |
| 1998 | 172 | 172 | 100 | 31 305 010 | 31 305 010 | 0 | 100 |
| 1999 | 204 | 204 | 100 | 35 896 883 | 35 896 884 | -1 | 100 |
| 2000 | 149 | 149 | 100 | 31 268 362 | 31 268 361 | 1 | 100 |
| 2001 | 179 | 179 | 100 | 35 292 272 | 35 292 271 | 1 | 100 |
| 2002 | 117 | 117 | 100 | 44 316 424 | 44 316 422 | 2 | 100 |
| 2003 | 64 | 64 | 100 | 36 336 530 | 36 336 530 | 0 | 100 |
| 2004 | 69 | 69 | 100 | 24 802 715 | 24 802 714 | 1 | 100 |
| 2005 | 53 | 53 | 100 | 29 125 258 | 29 124 834 | 425 | 100 |
| 2006 | 62 | 62 | 100 | 15 753 458 | 15 753 461 | -3 | 100 |
| 2007 | 54 | 54 | 100 | 12 142 488 | 12 142 486 | 2 | 100 |
| 2008 | 84 | 84 | 100 | 22 873 866 | 22 873 865 | 0 | 100 |
| 2009 | 93 | 91 | 98 | 13 283 556 | 13 188 578 | 94 978 | 99 |
| 2010 | 43 | 42 | 98 | 19 735 825 | 19 597 909 | 137 915 | 99 |
| 2011 | 63 | 59 | 94 | 57 454 510 | 56 404 467 | 1 050 043 | 98 |
| 2012 | 29 | 25 | 86 | 33 933 810 | 32 282 762 | 1 651 048 | 95 |
| 2013 | 43 | 34 | 79 | 34 573 667 | 31 538 959 | 3 034 708 | 91 |
| 2014 | 67 | 52 | 78 | 22 987 400 | 20 215 699 | 2 771 701 | 88 |
| 2015 | 75 | 39 | 52 | 33 705 450 | 20 955 060 | 12 750 390 | 62 |
| 2016 | 54 | 4 | 7 | 42 878 670 | 16 899 307 | 25 979 363 | 39 |

⁵ Los datos se presentan por el año en el que el Comité Ejecutivo aprobó cada uno de los proyectos. Considera por igual todas las aprobaciones (proyectos con inversión y proyectos sin inversión) (es decir, un proyecto con inversión o la financiación de un tramo de un APA por valor de 1 millón de \$EUA se considera un proyecto, de la misma forma que un proyecto de preparación de programa de país por valor de 30 000 \$EUA). Los indicadores clave del resumen anual son: el porcentaje de proyectos terminados, el volumen de PAO eliminado, y el porcentaje de los fondos desembolsado. Son tres los tipos de desembolso, a saber: durante la ejecución, tras la ejecución y para proyectos a financiar retroactivamente.

| Año | Número de proyectos* | | | Financiación (\$EUA)** | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | Aprobado | Terminado | % terminado | Aprobado | Desembolsado | Saldo | % desembolsado |
| 2017 | 28 | 3 | 11 | 30 734 847 | 146 488 | 30 588 359 | 0 |
| Total | 2 377 | 2 231 | 94 | 782 349 834 | 704 290 902 | 78 058 931 | 90 |

* Excluyendo proyectos cerrados y transferidos.

**Excluyendo gastos de apoyo al organismo.

5. El Cuadro 4 presenta la ejecución de proyectos por país para 2017.

Cuadro 4. Resumen de ejecución de proyectos por parte del PNUD para 2017

| País | Volumen eliminado en 2017 | Porcentaje de eliminación planificada que se alcanzó en 2017 | Desembolso estimado de fondos en 2017 (\$EUA) | Fondos desembolsados en 2017 (\$EUA) | Porcentaje de fondos desembolsados respecto de lo estimado en 2017 | Porcentaje de proyectos planificados que se terminaron en 2017 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Angola | 1,6 | | 35 896 | 123 112 | 343 | 100 |
| Argentina | 0,0 | | 176 343 | 136 116 | 77 | 50 |
| Armenia | 0,0 | | 60 810 | 2 590 | 4 | 67 |
| Bangladesh | 0,6 | 100 | 146 850 | 94 780 | 65 | 33 |
| Barbados | 0,0 | | 20 000 | 3 198 | 16 | 100 |
| Belice | 0,2 | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Bhután | 0,0 | 0 | 23 430 | 21 895 | 93 | 0 |
| Brasil | 34,5 | 23 | 4 353 639 | 3 272 502 | 75 | 25 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 0,0 | | 9 840 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Camboya | 0,6 | 100 | 40 000 | 50 000 | 125 | 50 |
| Chile | 2,6 | 13 | 750 643 | 809 216 | 108 | 40 |
| China | 82,2 | 53 | 7 228 303 | 13 986 970 | 194 | 50 |
| Colombia | 0,0 | 0 | 1 387 429 | 1 101 004 | 79 | 0 |
| República Democrática del Congo (la) | 1,8 | 100 | 8 665 | 21 651 | 250 | 100 |
| Costa Rica | 1,4 | 100 | 330 780 | 646 322 | 195 | 67 |
| Cuba | 0,0 | | 313 826 | 221 030 | 70 | 29 |
| República Dominicana (la) | 0,0 | | 241 797 | 405 468 | 168 | 75 |
| Egipto | 23,0 | 57 | 1 293 623 | 932 133 | 72 | 40 |
| El Salvador | 0,0 | 0 | 57 408 | 72 207 | 126 | 50 |
| Fiji | 0,0 | 0 | 27 350 | 7 036 | 26 | 50 |
| Georgia | 0,0 | 0 | 51 473 | 69 426 | 135 | 67 |
| Ghana | 7,7 | 100 | 172 205 | 247 208 | 144 | 33 |
| Guyana | 0,0 | 0 | 59 720 | 23 730 | 40 | 0 |
| Haití | 0,0 | 0 | 38 848 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| India | 75,0 | 35 | 5 536 497 | 2 380 888 | 43 | 41 |
| Indonesia | 18,9 | 68 | 1 430 078 | 552 597 | 39 | 56 |
| Irán (la República Islámica del) | 0,0 | 0 | 735 507 | 472 600 | 64 | 14 |
| Jamaica | 3,8 | | 64 527 | 53 261 | 83 | 0 |
| Kuwait | 0,0 | | 125 200 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| Kirguistán | 0,0 | 0 | 65 983 | 94 299 | 143 | 50 |
| Líbano | 12,4 | 0 | 935 684 | 1 598 644 | 171 | 33 |
| Malaysia | 16,5 | 16 | 2 174 854 | 1 323 868 | 61 | 38 |

| País | Volumen eliminado en 2017 | Porcentaje de eliminación planificada que se alcanzó en 2017 | Desembolso estimado de fondos en 2017 (\$EUA) | Fondos desembolsados en 2017 (\$EUA) | Porcentaje de fondos desembolsados respecto de lo estimado en 2017 | Porcentaje de proyectos planificados que se terminaron en 2017 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Maldivas | 0,0 | | 126 505 | 21 448 | 17 | 50 |
| Malí | 0,0 | 0 | 42 243 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| México | 24,8 | 35 | 1 092 219 | 294 138 | 27 | 0 |
| Republica de Moldova (la) | 0,0 | 0 | 46 632 | 1 | 0 | 80 |
| Nepal | 0,0 | 0 | 27 040 | 10 000 | 37 | 0 |
| Nigeria | 8,0 | 14 | 495 827 | 408 503 | 82 | 14 |
| Paquistán | 0,0 | | 300 869 | 104 731 | 35 | 33 |
| Panamá | 0,0 | 0 | 232 693 | 163 130 | 70 | 25 |
| Paraguay | 0,0 | 0 | 66 931 | 66 786 | 100 | 50 |
| Perú | 2,2 | 100 | 75 899 | 131 663 | 173 | 100 |
| San Kitts y Nevis | 0,0 | 0 | 16 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sri Lanka | 1,4 | 56 | 131 232 | 116 937 | 89 | 40 |
| Timor-Leste | 0,0 | | 16 000 | 0 | 0 | 50 |
| Trinidad y Tobago | 4,2 | | 230 665 | 261 196 | 113 | 67 |
| Uruguay | 1,9 | 0 | 199 281 | 197 617 | 99 | 40 |
| Venezuela (República Bolivariana de) | 0,0 | 0 | 298 439 | 209 561 | 70 | 33 |
| Mundial | 0,0 | | 0 | 0 | | 100 |
| Suma Total | 325,3 | 31 | 31 295 683 | 30 709 461 | 98 | 42 |

PARTE II: PROYECTOS APROBADOS EN EL MARCO DE LAS CONTRIBUCIONES ADICIONALES VOLUNTARIAS PARA ACTIVIDADES CONEXAS A LOS HFC

6. En 2017 el Comité Ejecutivo aprobó 16 proyectos conexos a los HFC en virtud de las contribuciones adicionales voluntarias por un volumen de 4 729 610 \$EUA (excluyendo los gastos de apoyo al organismo). En el Cuadro 5 se recoge un resumen de estos proyectos.

Cuadro 5. Proyectos conexos a los HFC aprobados en 2017

| Tipo | Número de proyectos | | | Financiación (\$EUA)* | | | |
|--|---------------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Aprobados | Terminados | % terminado | Aprobada | Desembolsada | Saldo | % desembolsado |
| Inversión | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 131 610 | 0 | 3 131 610 | 0 |
| Preparación de proyectos | 5 | 0 | 0 | 150 000 | 0 | 150 000 | 0 |
| Asistencia técnica – Apoyo a las actividades | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1 448 000 | 0 | 1 448 000 | 0 |
| Total | 16 | 0 | 0 | 4 729 610 | 0 | 4 729 610 | 0 |

* Excluyendo los gastos de apoyo al organismo.



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

**Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund
for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol**

UNDP Annual Progress and Financial Report Narrative: 1991-2017

82nd Meeting, 3 – 7 December 2018, Montreal, Canada

I. INTRODUCTION

The following narrative is based on a database of 2,393 projects funded by the Multilateral Fund, which contains basic information on their status of implementation as of 31 December 2017. However, some updates of activities which took place during 2018 are also included for information purposes. The database results in 11 summary tables which can be found at the end of this report, and which are referred to throughout this narrative.

As can be seen in the following sections, UNDP has disbursed US\$ 704,286,959 of the US\$ 787,207,936 worth of projects that were approved under the Multilateral Fund since its inception in 1991. These programmes were supposed to eliminate 67,466 ODP T/year, of which 66,751 (99%) were phased out as of 31 December 2017. This demonstrates UNDP's important role in the success of MLF's assistance towards the elimination of Ozone Depleting Substances.

As of the end of 2017, UNDP was active in 47 countries, of which 24 are low volume consuming (LVCs). The vast majority of ongoing projects are implemented using the National Implementation modality, providing countries with larger country ownership.

A large portion of the current ongoing programmes consist of HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs). For these, UNDP is the lead agency in 29 countries. In addition, UNDP also acts as the cooperating agency for 18 countries. There is a surge of workload for UNDP to meet the needs of so many HPMPs that are currently under implementation. This significant workload comes at a time that preparation of Stage II HPMPs is under way. Most countries, for which UNDP is the lead agency, have submitted their requests for Stage II HPMP full proposals in 2015/2016 and only one country (Democratic Republic of Congo) is expected to submit its request after 2017. Despite this challenging situation, UNDP, with its network of country offices, remains fully committed to meet the increased workload and ensure that countries receive the assistance needed to be in compliance with all requirements of the Montreal Protocol.

UNDP has also been at the forefront of technical assessments and demonstration projects for potentially cost-effective alternatives to HCFCs that minimize environmental impacts, particularly for those specific applications where such alternatives are not presently available and applicable. Pursuant to ExCom decision 72/40, UNDP has prepared additional projects to demonstrate climate-friendly and energy-efficient alternative technologies to HCFCs, and feasibility studies on district cooling. UNDP has received approval for eight demonstration projects in seven countries. In addition, UNDP is also exploring demonstration projects for cost-effective alternatives to HFCs that minimize environmental impacts. Pursuant to ExCom decision 78/3(g), UNDP is preparing investment/demonstration projects to phase down HFCs and has received approval for three HFC technology demonstration projects in Bangladesh, Dominican Republic, and Mexico and has received preparatory funding for four other countries.

II. PROJECT APPROVALS AND DISBURSEMENTS

A. Annual Summary Data (See table 1)

Table 1: “Annual Summary” shows the important summary data on the number of project approvals, corresponding budgets, ODP, and disbursement figures. The table highlights that, cumulatively, as of 31 December 2017, UNDP had a total of 2488 approved projects under the Multilateral Fund, of which 95 had been canceled or transferred. Of the remaining projects, 2,227, or 93% have been completed. They are set to eliminate 67,466 ODP T/year, of which 66,751 ODP T (99%) have already been eliminated.

As of 31 December 2017, UNDP had received cumulative net project approvals of US\$ 787,207,936 (excluding support costs). Of these, UNDP, as of end-2017, had disbursed US\$ 704,286,959 excluding all obligations. This translates to 89% of approved funding. Furthermore, an additional US\$ 557,166 of obligations were outstanding as of end-December 2017, representing orders placed but final payments not yet made

B. Interest and Adjustments

Interest income earned on MLF resources in 2017 is US\$ 1,034,258. Once the financial statements are submitted to the MLF Treasurer by the agreed deadline of 30 September, the difference between the provisional and final 2017 interest income can be adjusted against UNDP project approvals in 2018.

C. Summary Data By Type and Chemical [CPG, DEM, INS, INV, PRP, TAS, TRA] (See table 2)

Table 2: Summary Data by Project Type presents an overview of the approvals by the type of project. It demonstrates that of the total amounts approved, 82% of the budgets were dedicated to investment projects, 5.2% to technical assistance projects, 6% to institutional strengthening and 3.5% to project preparation activities. The remaining 3% was dedicated to country programmes and demonstration/training activities.

III. GLOBAL AND REGIONAL PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

A. Global Projects: There is one on-going global programmes under implementation by UNDP:

GLO/SEV/80/TAS/343, the Core unit support (2018) programme approved at the 80th meeting of the Executive Committee, that covers the administrative costs of UNDP’s Montreal Protocol Unit; and continuation of Core Unit support at a level that allows UNDP to provide the oversight, reporting and assistance needed to sustain the large programmer is critical.

B. Regional Projects: There are no ongoing regional projects at this time.

IV. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

A. Results in 2017

Decision 41/93 of the Executive Committee approved the following indicators to allow for the evaluation of performance of implementing agencies, with the weightings indicated in the table below. Annex V of the report of the 77th meeting of the Executive Committee contained UNDP's 2017 targets. One can see from the table below that UNDP fully met 5 out of 9 of its targets and that its score amounts to 90%.

| Category of performance indicator | Item | Weight | UNDP's target for 2017 | Result achieved in 2017 | Score |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------|---|---|-------------|
| 1. Approval | Number of tranches approved vs. those planned* | 10 | 23 | 16 → 70% (see annex 2, 1) | 6.9 |
| 2. Approval | Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)** | 10 | 15 | 11 → 73% (see annex 2, 2) | 7.3 |
| 3. Implementation | Funds disbursed | 15 | \$27,839,943 | \$30,454,624 → 100% (see annex 2, 3) | 15.0 |
| 4. Implementation | ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans | 25 | 186.04 | 155.4 → 84% (see annex 2, 4) | 20.9 |
| 5. Implementation | Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation) | 20 | 62 | 63 → 100% (see annex 2, 5) | 20.0 |
| 6. Administrative | The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion | 10 | 70% of those due (out of 51, so target is 36) | 36 finrevs out of 100% (see annex 2, 7) | 10.0 |
| 7. Administrative | Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed | 5 | 70% of those due (out of 8, so target is 6) | 100% achieved (7 individual PCRs submitted out of 7 planned and 1 MYA PCR submitted out of 1 planned -- see annex 2, 8) | 5.0 |
| 8. Administrative | Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed | 5 | On-time | 100% achieved (see annex 2, 9) | 5.0 |
| TOTAL | | 100 | | | 90.1 |

*The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another cooperating or lead agency, if agreed by that agency.

** Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding.

Note on performance indicator on MYA tranches: As per our 2017 Business Plan, UNDP submitted the Nigeria Stage II HPMP tranche to the 80th meeting but was requested by the MLF Secretariat to withdraw the project. As we submitted this tranche in 2017 as we had planned, this should be included in the assessment against our performance target.

B. Cumulative completed investment projects (Table 4)

As Table 4: Cumulative completed investment projects shows, a total of 1,165 investment projects have been completed, with a corresponding elimination of 61,335 ODP T. Of the US\$ 516,960,307 in their approved budgets in the sectors of Foam, Refrigeration, Phase-out Plan, Aerosol, Solvents, Fumigants, Halon, Process Agents, and Sterilants, 100% has already been disbursed. It took an average of 13 months from approval to first disbursement and 33 months from approval to completion. The overall cost-effectiveness of the projects to the Fund was \$7.56 /kg. A breakdown of this group of projects is given by region, sector, implementation modality, etc.

C. **Cumulative completed non-investment projects (Table 5)**

As Table 5 shows, UNDP has completed 557 non-investment projects excluding project preparation assistance. Of the US\$ 95,254,269 in their approved budgets, 99% has been disbursed. It took an average of 13 months from approval to first disbursement and 40 months from approval to completion. A breakdown of this group of projects is given by region, type, sector, implementation modality, etc.

D. **Cumulative ongoing investment projects (Table 6)**

As can be seen in Table 6, UNDP has 79 ongoing investment projects in the sectors of Phase-out Plans, Foam Aerosol, and Fumigants with corresponding budgets of US\$ 124,449,861. Of this amount, 49% has already been disbursed. It takes an average of 10 months from approval to first disbursement and an average of 45 months from approval to the estimated project completion. The overall cost-effectiveness of the projects to the Fund was \$65.37 /kg. A breakdown of this group of projects is given by region, sector, implementation modality, etc.

E. **Cumulative ongoing non-investment projects (Table 7)**

Table 7 shows that UNDP has 67 ongoing non-investment projects excluding project preparation assistance. Of the US\$ 21,474,517 in approved budgets, 26% has been disbursed. It takes an average of 9 months from approval to first disbursement and 36 months from approval to the estimated project completion. A breakdown of this group of projects is given by region, type, sector, implementation modality, etc.

V. STATUS OF AGREEMENTS AND PROJECT PREPARATION BY COUNTRY

A. **Agreements To Be Signed/Executed/Finalized**

Since UNDP has a standard legal agreement in place in each developing country that covers UNDP activities in that country, no additional legal agreement is required. There were no specific issues related to this in 2014.

B. **Project Preparation By Country, Approved Amount And Amount Disbursed (Table 8)**

Table 8: Project Preparation by Country, Approved Amount and Amount Disbursed, indicates active project preparation accounts. Of the ongoing 20 PRP projects listed with US\$ 1,012,143 in associated approvals, 47% has been disbursed.

VI. DESCRIPTION OF KEY ONGOING ACTIVITIES

This section contains a narrative description of the following key ongoing activities:

- A. Technology demonstration projects for HCFCs
- B. Technology demonstration projects for HFCs
- C. ODS destruction demonstration projects
- D. Country Highlights

A. **Technology demonstration projects for HCFCs**

UNDP has been at the forefront of developing and implementing demonstration projects in various regions and sectors to assess relatively new technological developments for which little or no experience or data exists on technical performance and costs since 1996. The major objectives of such types of demonstrations

were to find alternative solutions and cost-saving methods to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in order to carry out HCFC-investment activities in the future years, bearing in mind the impact on the climate. The results of the demonstrations of emerging technologies in various industrial processes under local conditions in the following countries are described below:

A1. Demonstrations related to Stage I HPMPs

Brazil and Mexico

Pilot projects for the assessment of alternative technologies in PU Foam Applications were approved in Brazil and Mexico to develop, optimize and assess the use of methyl formate and methylal as blowing agents in PU applications. As a result of the demonstration projects, methyl formate was selected as an alternative technology in Egypt, Mexico, Nigeria, Brazil, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Cameroon, and some other countries. System houses in both Mexico and Brazil have adopted methylal technology in their HPMPs as a result of the successful pilot project.

China

Foam Sector

The Executive Committee approved a demonstration project to convert HCFC-22/HCFC-142b technology to CO₂ with methyl formate co-blowing technology in the manufacture of extruded polystyrene foam at Feininger (Nanjing) Energy Saving Technology Co. Ltd. It can be concluded that the CO₂ and methyl formate formulation tested can be applied to XPS manufacturing given that thermal conductivity, compression strength and limited oxygen index are acceptable. It was also determined that using methyl formate as the co-blowing agent of CO₂ had no significant influence on the processing process of XPS board.

Refrigeration and Air Conditioning

- Demonstration project for conversion from HCFC-22 to HFC-32 in the manufacture of commercial air-source chillers/heat pumps at Tsinghua Tong Fang Artificial Environment Co. Ltd.: The project is the first in China to adopt HFC-32 in place of HCFC-22 in the production of small-sized commercial air-source chillers/heat pumps. The demonstration project has directly led to the use of HFC-32 as a major alternative to HCFC-22 in the industrial and commercial refrigeration sector plan of stage I of the HPMP for China. Further conversion activities to HFC-32 technology have been approved for the HPMP in Indonesia, Algeria and Thailand.
- Demonstration project for conversion from HCFC-22 technology to ammonia/CO₂ technology in the manufacture of two-stage refrigeration systems for cold storage and freezing applications at Yantai Moon Group Co. Ltd: The capacity of the production line has been converted to use substitute refrigerants and is capable of manufacture the converted products. The project has passed the national acceptance verification. The converted products have been put into use by users in Yantai, Weihai and Dalian. The market has expressed interest. The technology route is innovative, the resulting product has significant advantages in terms of environment friendliness and energy efficiency, and the safety performance is greatly improved.

Solvents

The Executive Committee approved a demonstration project for conversion from HCFC-141b based technology to iso-paraffin and siloxane (KC-6) technology for cleaning in the manufacture of medical devices at Zhejiang Kindly Medical Devices Co. Ltd. The project carried out an assessment of more than 15 solvents widely used in the medical devices sector globally. The project tested the use of KC-6 as an alternative to HCFC-141b. With necessary equipment modifications for needle assembly lines and silicification tooling

cleaning line KC-3 presents itself as a viable alternative to HCFC-141b for cleaning in the manufacture of medical devices.

Colombia

The Executive Committee approved the assessment project for supercritical CO₂ technology in the manufacture of sprayed polyurethane rigid foams in Colombia. The project was designed to evaluate in developing countries the performance of super-critical CO₂, a relatively new technology currently used in Japan for polyurethane (PU) spray rigid foam. Results from this project showed that supercritical CO₂ technology is a non-flammable, zero ODP and low GWP technology and it shouldn't create any additional industrial hygiene and safety hazards for the use as a replacement for HCFC-141b technology.

Egypt

Low cost options for the use of Hydrocarbons (HC) as foaming agents in the manufacture of PU Foam were considered as part of a demonstration project in Egypt. The objective of this project was to develop, optimize, and disseminate low-cost systems for the use of hydrocarbons in the manufacture of PU rigid insulation and integral skin foams. Both options that are emerging from the project—pre-blended cyclopentane systems and direct HC injection—have been selected for ODS phase-out projects in Brazil and Egypt. The findings of the demonstration project show that further mixing head optimization would be beneficial and might enhance the foam densities and reduce operational costs. This optimization was finalized at a system house in Egypt with the complementary report with additional findings submitted in 2015.

Nigeria

The hydrocarbon production demonstration project, being implemented at Pamaque Ltd as part of the HPMP in Nigeria (Stage 1), has been completed in its pilot phase in 2015, and the pilot plant commissioned on 19 November 2015. The establishment of the distillation and bottling unit has proved to be functional and safe. The commercial production is linked to private sector's further involvement and investment and work and consultations are still ongoing in this regard. Replication abroad is also being considered. A side event on the project was organized by UNDP and the Government of Nigeria at the 27th MOP in Dubai (1-5 November 2015) and a final report of this pilot demonstration project was submitted as an Annex to the request for the 5th tranche of the first stage of the HPMP, approved at the 75th ExCom Meeting.

Turkey

A pilot project validating the use of HFO-1234ze as Blowing Agent in the Manufacture of Extruded Polystyrene (XPS) Foam Boardstock in Turkey was designed to assess the use of HFO-1234ze in a developing country context. All planned production trials have been completed in 2011 and early 2012 and a final assessment was submitted to the 67th ExCom. The current findings show that there is a need for further trials as this will help obtain better assessment of the feasibility of the technology for developing countries. Unfortunately, funding for these additional activities was not approved so that no final conclusions about the technical feasibility of this technology could be arrived at.

A2. Demonstrations related to Stage II HPMPs

Pursuant to ExCom decision 72/40, UNDP is preparing additional projects to demonstrate climate-friendly and energy-efficient alternative technologies to HCFCs, and feasibility studies on district cooling. UNDP has prepared and received approval for eight demonstration projects for the following seven countries. Please see brief updates on the status of these projects.

- **China:** demonstrating ammonia semi-hermetic frequency convertible screw refrigeration compression unit in the industrial and commercial refrigeration industry.

In order to produce the small discharge semi-hermetic frequency convertible screw refrigeration compression unit with ammonia as a viable replacement for HCFC-22 technology, the Executive Committee approved a demonstration project at its 76th meeting. Project demonstration activities ongoing in 2017. However, demonstration results will take longer than expected to be completed. As per ExCom Decision 80/26, project completion was extended to June 2018.

The demonstration project was eventually completed and passed national acceptance in May 2018. The small redesigned demonstration system with lower NH₃ charging amount and constructed to fit the small discharge semi-hermetic frequency convertible screw refrigeration compression unit has been built in two locations in China. The one at Xiamen Taiqu cold storage began operation in March 2017 and has been running safely for one and half year. The one at Chengdu Taiqu cold storage began operation in June 2017 and has been running safely for one year.

- **Colombia:** Demonstration of HC-290 (propane) as an alternative refrigerant in commercial air-conditioning manufacturing at Industrias Thermotar Ltda.

The demonstration project at Thermotar was completed successfully. The international expert did a long range of test to assure the safe use of the equipment. There have been some challenges with the supply of compressors for the company, but this is expected to be resolved in the future. The final report was developed by the international expert and it has been submitted formally to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat. The main conclusion is that R-290 can be used safely in the Commercial AC unit that are being manufactured by Thermotar. An extensive work on safety has been conducted where potential failure scenarios were simulated and tested with good results. Thermotar is confident that R-290 models can be used safely in the market. However, it is important to stress the need to properly train the installers and servicing technicians as they are key to the safe use and operation of the AC units.

- **Colombia:** Demonstration project to validate the use of hydrofluoro-olefins for discontinuous panels in Article 5 parties through the development of cost-effective formulations.

The formulations were developed and tested in the field. It was tested with two different types of HFOs, and the results underwent statistical analysis to determine if the changes were real. The project implementation was completed successfully and the final report was presented to the MLFS. The technical results are very promising, but the costs and availability of specialized chemicals continue to be of concern. It is important to note that the development of reduced HFO formulations is much more complicated than what is the case with HCFC 141b. It requires that System House acquire additional technical skills and this is likely to add to the costs of the Systems. Any modification in the foam system will require additional work from the System House. The more the HFO system is reduced (reducing HFO and adding Water) the more complicated is the System Development and the expertise required to do so.

- **Costa Rica:** Demonstration of the application of an ammonia/carbon dioxide refrigeration system in replacement of HCFC-22 for the medium-sized producer and retail store of Premezclas Industriales S.A.

The equipment has been installed in PINOVAs plant in Costa Rica. Training has been provided to the technicians at the company. The commissioning has been done satisfactorily. The final report has been prepared and was submitted to the MLFS. The project has achieved some interesting results in

terms of Energy Savings and functionality. The new system is very reliable and have resulted in substantial savings in Energy consumption compared to the past. One of the challenges has been the training of technicians, as there is very limited experience with NH₃-CO₂ in Latin America and the Caribbean. It is important to strengthen the capacity of the technicians in the country if this experience is to be replicated.

- **Dominican Republic:** feasibility study for district cooling in Punta Cana.

The study was conducted, which showed that district cooling is a viable approach for this location, avoiding emission of ODS (future need of approximately 1000 kg of HFC can be avoided) and GHG (8.500 ton CO₂/year reduction). A seminar to present the findings and results was organized and attracted the interest of many stakeholders. The feasibility study determined that a very interesting rate of return on the investment could be obtained with this project. With conservative assumptions, it was concluded that an investment in the range of 10 m US\$ could lead to annual energy savings in the range of 2 m US\$, and additional benefits could be achieved (postpone other investments). Additionally, it was determined that at least an 80 % reduction in CO₂ emissions could be achieved given that currently un-used Waste Energy could be used for new absorption chillers.

Egypt: demonstrating low-cost options for the conversion to non-ODS technologies in polyurethane foams at very small users.

Project documentation has not yet been cleared by the Government, and once this milestone is achieved and the project is registered, the implementation works will commence in full. Initial technology provider survey and contacts (with one mission) have been made by the project team to save time and speed up the project implementation. Potential models of equipment for smaller users have been checked for suitability under this project. UNDP will prepare accurate technical specifications to request only those options which fit the project's purpose.

- **Kuwait:** demonstrating HCFC-free low-global warming potential technology performance in air-conditioning applications.

Project documentation was signed with the Government in the beginning of 2017, and currently a joint work is being carried out to prepare technical specifications for procurement of the required demonstration equipment. International tender is to be announced in second quarter of 2017. Recipient buildings (4 sites) have been selected jointly with KISR – a National Refrigeration Institute. This Institute will be providing technical backstopping for the programme.

- **Maldives:** testing HCFC-free low-global warming potential alternatives in refrigeration in fisheries sector are being tested.

Demonstration project for HCFC-free low-global warming potential alternatives in refrigeration in fisheries sector was approved at the 76th ExCom. The consulting firm was engaged in 2017. Desk study was completed to find the available alternate refrigerant with low GWP. Due to concerns with flammability, the only refrigerant applicable came in selection in the first round of study was R448A (GWP 1387) and the report was submitted to 80th ExCom. The same was discussed in ExCom and UNDP was asked to continue more research on low GWP alternatives. As per ExCom Decision 80/26, another round of desk study was conducted by the consulting team on the available alternates in the market. In the condition of non-acceptance on A2L refrigerant by the industries, three refrigerants of R450A, R513A and R448A came into the final selection round. The consulting team

together with the MIFCO Engineering Team (main fisheries vessels owner) reviewed the options and selected R448A for a demo alternative in the vessel. The PCR of the project was submitted to the 81st ExCom.

B. HFC demonstration projects

Pursuant to ExCom decision 78/3(g), UNDP is preparing investment/demonstration projects to phase down HFCs. UNDP has received approval for one HFC technology demonstration project in Bangladesh and has received preparatory funding for four other countries listed below.

- **Bangladesh:** Conversion from HFC-134a to isobutane as refrigerant in manufacturing household refrigerator and of reciprocating compressor of HFC-134a to energy efficient compressor (isobutane) in Walton Hi-Tech Industries Limited;
- **China:** Project preparation for conversion from HFC-245fa to cyclopentane plus HFOs (C5+HFO) as a foam agent in a refrigerator manufacturer and Project preparation for a demonstration project to convert HFC-23 by-product to valuable organic halides by reaction with hydrogen and carbon dioxide for Liaocheng Fuer New Material Technology Ltd.;
- **Dominican Republic:** Project preparation for conversion from HFC-134a to HC-290 in the manufacture of commercial refrigerators at Farco;
- **Egypt:** Project preparation for conversion from HFC-134a to HFO-1234ze and other liquid HFOs in the manufacture of polyurethane foam and spray foam; and
- **Zimbabwe:** Project preparation for elimination of HFC-134a in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators at Capri.

C. ODS destruction demonstration projects

The UNDP Montreal Protocol & Chemicals Unit has been supporting countries to take steps to manage their stocks of ODS, which cannot be reused in a sound way. The potential for recovery, proper management and final disposal of such unwanted ODS and ODS containing appliances/equipment banked, have been proven as being possible in developed countries if the proper legislation and price incentives, as well as business opportunities, exist. However, the applicability of banks management schemes in developed countries needs to also be demonstrated in Article 5 countries. The Executive Committee has approved preparation activities for Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Georgia, Ghana and India, to address ODS waste management leading to ODS destruction. Five such projects (Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Georgia, and Ghana) have been submitted and approved by the Executive Committee in prior years.

The project in **Brazil** is advancing in both, strengthening of the collection center network (reclaim centers) and identification of possible locations for the destruction facility. Cylinders, equipment and tools were delivered to reclaim centers and the procurement process of lab equipment was prepared and launched. The incinerator was defined through Manifestation of Interest, as reported in 2017. At this moment, the reconversion plan for adaptation in the ODS burning operation is being defined.

The project in **Colombia** has also advanced further in 2017 and was completed in the beginning of 2018. A review of legal framework for the management of ODS waste was conducted and comments to proposed waste management regulations were made. Support was provided for the implementation of "Red Verde" for the collection of old refrigerators. One destruction test was conducted. The writing of the final report has been completed and was submitted to ExCom 81. It is important to note that additional tests would be needed for HFCs, as this will be a challenge for the future under the Kigali Amendment. Also important to note that the recollection scheme and dismantling of old refrigerators at a reasonable

cost an important factor for the sustainability of the operation. The future of the recollection and disposal scheme is being financed via an Extended Producer Responsibility programme.

The project in **Cuba** was completed in 2015. All the civil works and burning tests were completed, leading to the start of the destruction of ODS in Cuba, nevertheless the supply of material for destruction and the control of the feed current into the kiln are challenging which has been a key aspect highlighted in other projects of this kind. It is important to note the challenges related to the adaptation of an old Cement kiln (wet) as compared to a new one. One of the main successes in Cuba has been the recollection scheme of old refrigerators which was funded 100% by the Government of Cuba and a key part of a successful scheme. However, some external factors lead to destruction rates lower than what was originally anticipated.

The project in **Georgia** has been completed and enabled export and disposal of ODS waste in partnership with a parallel GEF-funded POPs pesticides destruction project. Overall, 1.5 tons of ODS waste was exported for sound disposal to EU. A final report was submitted to the ExCom in 2017. Lessons learned were reflected in the report.

From the **Ghana** demonstration project, a major lesson was that combining the ODS disposal programme with a rebate scheme encouraging the adoption of more energy-efficient equipment is a very effective approach – it requires, however strong ownership and backing of the Government, as was the case for Ghana. In addition to facilitating the collection process of equipment and refrigerants, the rebate scheme also helps create a working cooperation between ozone and energy efficiency institutions, which facilitates joint work in the long run in the country on these 2 dimensions, MP implementation and energy efficiency . Additionally, having solutions for recovered ODSs is essential when a country adopts a ban on second-hand equipment, which was what Ghana enforced during the project period. Another lesson was that a specific strategy and methodology should be devised during the design stage to deal with the foam part of the refrigerators, and not only focusing on ODSs to be collected as refrigerants. In Ghana it was possible to find an environmentally adequate solution through the cooperation with other ongoing projects in the country to make sure that the foam was disposed of and that gases in the foam would be appropriately managed. Finally, the cooperation with other disposal operation, particularly of hazardous chemicals covered by the Stockholm Convention (PCBs, pesticides...) can make the export operation more economically and practically viable (by reaching a critical mass of materials to be destroyed). Having a demonstration project also sets a motion in the country – now some operations by private companies in Ghana have been launched to dispose of final stocks of ODSs through financing of the voluntary carbon markets in the US, which is an encouraging trend in terms of post-project sustainability. The final report of the demonstration project was submitted and accepted by the ExCom in 2017.

D. Country Highlights (January – December 2017)

UNDP has been at the forefront of innovative solutions for countries to address their Montreal Protocol compliance obligations. UNDP's work has resulted in market transformation for the introduction of environment-friendly products and corresponding policy and technological advances and has bought to countries access to emerging technologies, reduced energy bills for consumers, fostered innovation, and created a more equitable market for greener products, allowing indigenous manufacturers to maintain competitiveness.

The next section showcases several prominent examples showing the impact of UNDP's support at the country level.

Bangladesh

ExCom Decision 80/42 (a) approved the first HFC phase-out investment project in support of the Kigali Amendment. This was approved for Walton Hitech Industries Limited, Bangladesh to convert the refrigerant used by this domestic refrigerator manufacturing facility from HFC-134a to isobutane (R-600a), and support conversion of its compressor manufacturing facility from HFC-134a-based compressors to isobutane-based (R600a) compressors. The conversion to isobutene technology in the refrigerator manufacturing sector will result in a phase-out of 197.3 metric tonnes of HFC-134a consumption and 282,139 CO₂ equivalent tons (as related to changes in refrigerant charge). Apart from the HFC phase out in manufacturing sector, Walton will phase out 33.33 metric tonnes of HFC-134a currently consumed in the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) servicing sector of Walton-owned service outlets, which will correspond to 47,662 CO₂-equivalent tonnes in emission reduction. The conversion of the compressor manufacturing facility from HFC-134a-based compressors to isobutane-based compressors, makes low GWP, in-house manufactured compressors available to the market.

In addition, a complementary KCEP project will be implemented by UNDP in partnership with Walton to increase the energy efficiency performance of domestic refrigerators during the process of conversion of its plant under the MLF funded project. The execution of this KCEP project will include a combination of interventions to facilitate technology transfer, training and capacity building, awareness, monitoring and management.

Chile

With funding from the CCAC and the MLF, UNDP and the Government of Chile supported the installation of the first two transcritical CO₂ supermarkets in Chile. This is a new technology in Chile and a lot of training and awareness raising has been done to make this happen. The new technologies will require a new skillset from the technicians and the whole supply chain also needs to have training on new technologies. The successful projects have not only introduced natural refrigerants in the supermarket sector, but it has also lead to improved energy efficiency in the new stores. Both things are very important. The most important part of the project is related to the sustainability of the intervention. Two supermarket chains have now committed to continue the installation of new supermarkets with transcritical CO₂, and it is expected that eight stores will be using this technology by the end of 2018.

China

Funding was approved at the 80th Meeting of the ExCom (Decision 80/42) for the preparation of a standalone project for conversion from HFC-245fa to C5+HFO as a foam agent in a domestic refrigerator manufacturer, Hisense Kelon Electrical Holdings Company Ltd., China. The Hisense Group was established in 1984, and is a major domestic refrigerator manufacturer in China. Hisense-Kelon has 5 manufacturing factories for domestic refrigerators, with annual production capacity of 12.6 million units. It is estimated that 1200 MT of HFC-245fa is consumed by Hisense-Kelon; and with this project, 200MT of HFC-245fa will be phased out. This proposed project is expected to facilitate adoption of non-HFCs technologies, as well as to assist exploration of efficient management mechanisms to phase down HFCs as a foaming agent. This project will provide valuable support to the government and industry to control HFCs and meet the future targets of the Kigali Amendment.

Kuwait

Kuwait RAC-technology demonstration project was approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund in order to showcase non-HCFC technological solutions and their operation in high-ambient temperature areas. The project has been under implementation since early 2017 preparing for the procurement of new RAC technologies with low GWP, such as R290 (propane). A market research study was completed to select participating organizations (buildings) and the supply routes of such equipment in

Kuwait. As a result, some of the potential suppliers were removed from consideration due to non-availability of required capacity equipment, and an international tender was announced to sub-contract suitable suppliers of the equipment. Due to high initial costs received for a number of participating buildings, it was decided to reduce the number of participants, and the new tender in 2018 is expected to bring in such demonstration equipment into the country to complete the project. Results of the project will be shared with other countries in the region, and a report will be provided to the Executive Committee as soon as the project has been fully completed.

Lebanon

Lebanon's HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP Stage-I) was designed to implement a combination of interventions such as technology transfer investments, policies and regulations, technical assistance, training, awareness and communications and management, coordination and monitoring in the Foam and Air Conditioning/Refrigeration sectors, and will last over six years from 2011 to 2017. HPMP Stage-I resulted in net sustainable reductions of 20.03 ODP tonnes in the national HCFC consumption by 2015, contributing to Lebanon's compliance with the 2013 and 2015 control targets for HCFCs. In addition, the project will result in a net CO₂-equivalent emission reductions of about 0.66 million tonnes annually from 2015.

The following rationale and strategic considerations were the base of this phase-out strategy for compliance with the 2013 and 2015 as well as beyond 2015 compliance targets: the manufacturing sectors have been prioritized, and the servicing sector will be addressed in 2018 and beyond. Successful implementation of the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (Stage-II) for Lebanon will result in the reduction of HCFC consumption levels to 18.39 ODP tons by the year 2025. In order to meet this objective, actions to ensure a minimum phase-out of 55 ODP tonnes (based on 2014 consumption levels) of HCFC consumption will need to be accomplished in a time span of about ten years. This phase-out will be addressed in this HPMP (Stage-II), through technology conversions in the enterprises manufacturing discontinuous sandwich panels, air-conditioning products and in enterprises engaged in servicing of RAC equipment.

ODS alternatives surveys in Latin America

UNDP successfully completed the seven ODS alternative surveys that were approved for the Latin American & Caribbean region. It is important for the countries to have updated information, especially on the HFC consumption, as this will be important for countries' future obligations under the Kigali Amendment. The projects allowed the countries to make a thorough analysis about the demands for refrigerants in the RAC sector, and to develop some consumption trends. It also allowed the countries to make an analysis about their licensing system to see if everything is being captured in it. All countries now feel that they are now in a much better position to understand the RAC sector in their countries.

Belarus, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan (GEF regional project)

This GEF-financed project aimed to support the accelerated HCFC phase-out in CEITs (Belarus, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan) and to strengthen these countries' preparedness for the complete phase-out of HCFCs. The project organized two regional Training of Trainers' session on natural refrigerants (hydrocarbons, ammonia and carbon dioxide) for servicing technicians to strengthen preparedness for system conversion to alternatives. These trainings were replicated in all four countries with elements of safety standards. The project produced 13 regional trainers who will be available in the Europe and Central Asia (ECA) region and follow up trainings have already reached to more than 250 servicing technicians in all four participating CEITs. Several pilot projects are demonstrated in participating countries (absorption chiller and low charge ammonia systems in Belarus; free cooling in Tajikistan; methylal systems in Ukraine; and ammonia chillers in Uzbekistan) and lessons learnt are being

disseminated in international meetings and conferences. The project also reviewed the status of ODS management in the participating countries and produced two key guidance documents on 1) ODS data collection methodology and 2) ODS waste management strategy with country specific road maps. As noted in the documents, the challenges in MLF-funded ECA countries is similar with lack of ODS disposal options on which the regional approach is suggested. In 2017, this project intensified translation activities to make key resources available in Russian language. In coordination with UN Environment ECA OzonAction, key UN Environment publications (and video series for RAC technicians) were translated into Russian. The project also translated the e-learning modules of realalternatives.eu, which covers the safety, efficiency, reliability and containment of low GWP alternative refrigerants – Carbon Dioxide, Ammonia, Hydrocarbon and low flammables (HFOs and R32). All these materials in Russian are being available and disseminated with the support of UN Environment ECA regional Ozone network.

South to South Cooperation

UNDP with support from FECO, China, organized two successful study tours for Indian and Indonesian industries (Foam and RAC sector respectively) to China, for delegates to have better understandings of the technology, performance, strategy etc. implemented in China to phase out HCFC in the Foam and RAC sectors. Each tour included both convening workshops and plant visits. Through these modes of knowledge exchange, the delegates gained deeper understanding of available and emerging technologies. This model promotes direct communication between host and visiting countries, between government authorities and enterprises alike; and very good feedback was received from all the participants, as they found the tour meaningful and informative.

VII. ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES (OPERATIONAL, POLICY, FINANCIAL, OTHER)

A. Meetings Attended by UNDP in 2017

| From | To | Location | Description |
|-------------|-----------|-----------------|--|
| 25-Jan-17 | 27-Jan-17 | Ghana | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 26-Jan-17 | 27-Jan-17 | Colombia | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 31-Jan-17 | 2-Feb-17 | USA | CCAC Workshop |
| 14-Feb-17 | 16-Feb-17 | Mexico | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 20-Feb-17 | 23-Feb-17 | Canada | IACM |
| 20-Feb-17 | 23-Feb-17 | Nigeria | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 21-Feb-17 | 24-Feb-17 | Peru | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 28-Feb-17 | 2-Mar-17 | Iran | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 4-Mar-17 | 15-Mar-17 | India | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 13-Mar-17 | 17-Mar-17 | Nigeria | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 20-Mar-17 | 24-Mar-17 | Cote d'Ivoire | Joint Network Meeting for National Ozone Officers for English-speaking and French-speaking Africa and Thematic Meeting on the Kigali Amendment |
| 2-Apr-17 | 4-Apr-17 | Mexico | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 4-Apr-17 | 8-Apr-17 | Canada | 78th ExCom Meeting |
| 4-Apr-17 | 14-Apr-17 | China | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 1-May-17 | 5-May-17 | Cuba | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 2-May-17 | 7-May-17 | Thailand | Network Meeting for South East Asia and Pacific |
| 6-May-17 | 13-May-17 | Malaysia, | Stage II HPMP Launch |

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|---------------|--|
| | | Indonesia | |
| 8-May-17 | 12-May-17 | Brazil | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 10-May-17 | 13-May-17 | Indonesia | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 10-May-17 | 12-May-17 | FYR Macedonia | Network Meeting for Europe/CIS Ozone Officers |
| 17-May-17 | 19-May-17 | Grenada | Network Meeting for English speaking LAC countries |
| 19-May-17 | 27-May-17 | India | Network Meeting for South Asia |
| 22-May-17 | 25-May-17 | Peru | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 26-Jun-17 | 29-Jun-17 | USA | Meeting with K-CEP |
| 1-Jul-17 | 14-Jul-17 | Thailand | OEWG, 58th ImpCom and 79th Excom Meeting |
| 16-Jul-17 | 18-Jul-17 | Indonesia | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 17-Jul-17 | 20-Jul-17 | Bangladesh | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 23-Jul-17 | 28-Jul-17 | Nigeria | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 24-Jul-17 | 26-Jul-17 | Peru | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 7-Aug-17 | 11-Aug-17 | Colombia | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 12-Aug-17 | 18-Aug-17 | China | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 14-Aug-17 | 17-Aug-17 | Maldives | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 17-Aug-17 | 18-Aug-17 | Sri Lanka | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 20-Aug-17 | 24-Aug-17 | Malaysia | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 22-Aug-17 | 25-Aug-17 | Uruguay | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 4-Sep-17 | 6-Sep-17 | Canada | IACM |
| 4-Sep-17 | 6-Sep-17 | Mexico | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 11-Sep-17 | 12-Sep-17 | China | 30th Anniversary of Montreal Protocol & 2017 International Ozone Day |
| 12-Sep-17 | 15-Sep-17 | Brazil | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 14-Sep-17 | 15-Sep-17 | Nepal | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 16-Sep-17 | 18-Sep-17 | India | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 24-Sep-17 | 27-Sep-17 | France | CCAC Work Group Meeting |
| 27-Sep-17 | 29-Sep-17 | Colombia | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 3-Oct-17 | 5-Oct-17 | Costa Rica | Joint Network meeting of the English and Spanish speaking networks for Latin America and the Caribbean |
| 14-Oct-17 | 17-Oct-17 | Bangladesh | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 16-Oct-17 | 18-Oct-17 | Kyrgyzstan | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 23-Oct-17 | 25-Oct-17 | China | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 23-Oct-17 | 26-Oct-17 | Brazil | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 2-Nov-17 | 4-Nov-17 | China | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 6-Nov-17 | 10-Nov-17 | Angola | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 6-Nov-17 | 8-Nov-17 | Chile | CCAC technology workshop for Commercial refrigeration |
| 10-Nov-17 | 10-Nov-17 | Mexico | Events marking the 30th anniversary of the Montreal Protocol |
| 12-Nov-17 | 24-Nov-17 | Montreal | 80th Executive Committee Meeting, 59th ImpCom and 29th MOP Meeting |
| 2-Dec-17 | 5-Dec-17 | Iran | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 7-Dec-17 | 8-Dec-17 | Cambodia | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 11-Dec-17 | 15-Dec-17 | Malaysia | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 17-Dec-17 | 23-Dec-17 | Indonesia | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |
| 18-Dec-17 | 22-Dec-17 | Ghana | Policy Support and Programme Oversight |

B. **Other Issues.**

There were no specific issues in 2017 that need to be addressed

ANNEX 1: Tables related to the Performance Indicators

1. Performance Indicator 1: MYAs

Multi-year agreements submitted in 2017 are listed in the following table.

| MLF Number |
|-----------------------|
| ANG/PHA/79/INV/19 |
| BAR/PHA/80/INV/27 |
| BRA/PHA/80/TAS/318 |
| BZE/PHA/79/INV/32 |
| COS/PHA/80/INV/57 |
| CPR/PHA/80/INV/586 |
| CPR/PHA/80/INV/587 |
| DRC/PHA/80/INV/45 |
| EGY/PHA/79/TAS/132 |
| LEB/PHA/79/INV/90 |
| MAU/PHA/80/INV/25 |
| PER/PHA/79/INV/52 |
| PER/PHA/80/INV/55 |
| TLS/PHA/80/INV/15 |
| TLS/PHA/80/INV/18 |
| Nigeria Stage II HPMP |

2. Performance Indicator 2: Individual Projects

The number of individual projects approved in 2017 are listed in the following table.

| MLF Number |
|--------------------|
| CHI/SEV/79/INS/194 |
| COL/SEV/79/INS/101 |
| COS/SEV/80/INS/56 |
| DRC/PHA/79/PRP/42 |
| ELS/PHA/79/TAS/36 |
| GLO/SEV/80/TAS/343 |
| IDS/SEV/80/INS/212 |
| MAL/SEV/80/INS/185 |
| PAN/SEV/80/INS/45 |
| TRI/SEV/79/INS/34 |
| URU/SEV/80/INS/70 |

3. Performance Indicator 3: Funds disbursed

| | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 2017 Disbursements | \$30,454,627 |
|--------------------|--------------|

4. Performance Indicator 4: 2015 ODS phase-out

| MLF Number | ODP to be Phased Out |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| BZE/PHA/79/INV/32 | 0.2 |
| LEB/PHA/79/INV/90 | 12.4 |
| ANG/PHA/79/INV/19 | 4.0 |
| BAR/PHA/80/INV/27 | |

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| | 0.4 |
| BRA/PHA/80/INV/319 | - |
| BRA/PHA/80/TAS/318 | 53.3 |
| COS/PHA/80/INV/57 | 1.7 |
| CPR/PHA/80/INV/586 | 59.8 |
| CPR/PHA/80/INV/587 | - |
| DRC/PHA/80/INV/45 | 0.3 |
| EGY/PHA/79/INV/135 | 11.0 |
| EGY/PHA/79/TAS/132 | |
| MAU/PHA/80/INV/25 | 0.9 |
| PER/PHA/79/INV/52 | 0.9 |
| PER/PHA/80/INV/55 | 2.7 |
| TLS/PHA/80/INV/15 | - |
| TLS/PHA/80/INV/18 | - |

* Tonnages come from 2017 Business Plan for entries highlighted in yellow.

5. Performance Indicator 5: Projects completed in 2017.

The following 63 projects were completed in 2017:

| MLF Number | Actual Date Completed |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| ANG/PHA/77/INV/18 | Dec-17 |
| ARG/SEV/71/INS/172 | Dec-17 |
| ARM/PHA/66/INV/09 | Aug-17 |
| BAR/PHA/69/INV/21 | Dec-17 |
| BGD/SEV/71/INS/41 | Mar-17 |
| BGD/SEV/75/TAS/46 | Dec-17 |
| BRA/PHA/73/INV/306 | Dec-17 |
| BRA/REF/47/DEM/275 | Jun-17 |
| BZE/PHA/79/INV/32 | Dec-17 |
| CHI/PHA/71/INV/179 | Dec-17 |
| CHI/SEV/74/INS/186 | Dec-17 |
| COS/PHA/74/INV/50 | Dec-17 |
| COS/PHA/75/TAS/54 | Dec-17 |
| COS/REF/76/DEM/55 | Dec-17 |
| COS/SEV/74/TAS/52 | Feb-17 |
| CPR/PHA/75/INV/569 | Dec-17 |
| CPR/SEV/73/INS/549 | Jan-17 |
| CUB/SEV/71/INS/52 | Dec-17 |
| CUB/SEV/75/TAS/55 | Sep-17 |
| DOM/PHA/74/INV/58 | Dec-17 |

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| DOM/REF/74/TAS/57 | Nov-17 |
| DOM/SEV/75/TAS/59 | Sep-17 |
| DRC/PHA/70/INV/37 | Dec-17 |
| ELS/SEV/74/TAS/33 | Sep-17 |
| FIJ/PHA/73/INV/27 | Jun-17 |
| GEO/PHA/75/TAS/38 | Dec-17 |
| GEO/SEV/74/INS/37 | Dec-17 |
| GHA/PHA/72/INV/39 | Nov-17 |
| GLO/SEV/77/TAS/339 | Dec-17 |
| IDS/PHA/71/INV/198 | Dec-17 |
| IDS/PHA/71/INV/199 | Dec-17 |
| IDS/SEV/75/INS/206 | Dec-17 |
| IND/PHA/71/INV/451 | Dec-17 |
| IND/PHA/71/TAS/448 | Dec-17 |
| IND/PHA/75/INV/463 | Nov-17 |
| IND/PHA/75/INV/464 | Dec-17 |
| IND/PRO/75/INV/447 | Nov-17 |
| IND/SEV/72/INS/457 | Jan-17 |
| IRA/PHA/63/INV/204 | Dec-17 |
| IRA/SEV/72/INS/213 | Jul-17 |
| KAM/PHA/70/INV/28 | Dec-17 |
| KYR/PHA/77/TAS/38 | Dec-17 |
| LEB/PHA/74/INV/84 | Dec-17 |
| LEB/PHA/79/INV/90 | Dec-17 |
| LEB/SEV/73/INS/82 | Dec-17 |
| MAL/SEV/75/INS/180 | Dec-17 |
| MDV/REF/38/TAS/05 | Dec-17 |
| MOL/PHA/73/TAS/30 | Nov-17 |
| MOL/PHA/74/INV/31 | May-17 |
| MOL/SEV/75/TAS/33 | Mar-17 |
| NIR/SEV/73/INS/141 | Jan-17 |
| PAK/ARS/56/INV/71 | Jun-17 |
| PAN/SEV/74/TAS/41 | Sep-17 |
| PAR/SEV/75/TAS/35 | Sep-17 |
| PER/PHA/75/INV/48 | Mar-17 |
| PER/PHA/79/INV/52 | Dec-17 |
| PER/SEV/75/TAS/50 | Sep-17 |
| SRL/PHA/71/TAS/45 | Dec-17 |
| SRL/SEV/72/INS/46 | Jan-17 |
| TRI/PHA/64/INV/26 | Dec-17 |
| TRI/SEV/73/INS/31 | Jan-17 |
| URU/SEV/75/INS/65 | Dec-17 |
| VEN/SEV/73/INS/128 | Dec-17 |

7. Performance Indicator 7: Final Revisions

Last year's database counted 51 projects, of which 36 should have been financially completed in

2017. This year's database counts 36 projects for which a final revision was issued in 2017, which meets our target.

8. Performance Indicator 8: PCRs

100% achieved (7 individual PCRs and 1 multi-year PCR submitted out of 8 PCRs scheduled for submission in 2017).

9. Performance Indicator 9

Progress Report produced on 27 August 2018 as required.