



**Programa de las
Naciones Unidas
para el Medio Ambiente**

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COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL
Sexagésima cuarta Reunión
Montreal, 25 – 29 de julio de 2011

**INFORME SOBRE LA MARCHA DE LAS ACTIVIDADES DE LA ONUDI
AL 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 2010**

El presente documento contiene:

- Las observaciones y recomendaciones de la Secretaría del Fondo
- El informe financiero y sobre la marcha de las actividades de la ONUDI para 2010 (enero a diciembre de 2010)

OBSERVACIONES DE LA SECRETARÍA DEL FONDO

Introducción

1. En este documento se presentan los comentarios y recomendaciones de la Secretaría del Fondo respecto al informe sobre la marcha de las actividades de la ONUDI hasta el 31 de diciembre de 2010. Se adjunta el informe sobre la marcha de las actividades. Los datos han sido incluidos en la base de datos del informe refundido sobre la marcha de las actividades que está disponible previa solicitud.

Instantánea de las cuestiones

- Se han aprobado 177.7 millones de \$EUA para acuerdos plurianuales (APA) que ejecutará la ONUDI y al 31 de diciembre de 2010 quedaba un saldo de 31,5 millones de \$EUA.
- Se aprobaron 47,6 millones de \$EUA que ejecutaría la ONUDI en 2010, mientras que los gastos administrativos ascendieron a 5,55 millones de \$EUA (11,6 por ciento de los fondos aprobados).
- Se están ejecutando 77 APA; se ha desembolsado menos del 10 por ciento de los fondos para dos APA (aprobados hace más de un año).
- Falta información sobre el inicio de proyectos para los planes de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC y los proyectos sobre HCFC aprobados en la 62ª reunión.
- Dos proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional requieren la firma del documento de proyecto/acuerdo.
- Hay siete proyectos clasificados con demoras en la ejecución que son objeto de procedimientos para la cancelación de proyectos.
- Ha habido demoras en la terminación de tres proyectos distintos de eliminación de los CFC, uno de los cuales prevé la conversión a HCFC.
- Se ha registrado una demora media de 16 meses en la preparación de planes de gestión para la eliminación de HCFC.
- Existe cierta demora en algunos planes sectoriales sobre HCFC.
- Hay demoras en la preparación de proyectos para la eliminación del metilbromuro y las SAO, proyectos sobre enfriadores, conversión de inhaladores de dosis medidas y disolventes.
- Se han presentado informes incompletos.

Estado de la ejecución

2. Durante el período sobre el que se informa (enero a diciembre de 2010), la ONUDI eliminó 1.958 toneladas PAO y desembolsó unos 23 millones de \$EUA. El Comité Ejecutivo aprobó 42 proyectos de inversión en 2010 que ejecutaría la ONUDI, valorados en cerca de 39,6 millones de \$EUA, que facilitarían la eliminación de 2.032 toneladas PAO.

3. En 2010, la ONUDI completó 21 proyectos de inversión. En forma acumulativa, a finales de 2010 se había completado el 84 por ciento (547 proyectos) de los 652 proyectos de inversión aprobados para su ejecución. La ONUDI eliminó el 88 por ciento (70,287 toneladas PAO, que incluían 17.222 toneladas PAO de la producción) de las SAO que se han de eliminar de su cartera de proyectos aprobados (79.432 toneladas PAO, que incluyen 17.602 toneladas PAO de la producción) y para finales de 2010, había desembolsado el 84 por ciento (452,5 millones de \$EUA) de los recursos aprobados para este fin (538,8 millones de \$EUA) por el Comité Ejecutivo, con exclusión de los gastos de apoyo al organismo.

4. La ONUDI completó también siete proyectos de asistencia técnica. Renovó cuatro proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional en marcha y completó 22 actividades de preparación de proyectos durante 2010. Actualmente se están ejecutando 77 acuerdos plurianuales basados en los resultados, para los cuales se han aprobado ya 177,7 millones de \$EUA hasta finales de 2010. Además, en 2011 se añadieron siete APA a la cartera de la ONUDI.

5. El valor total de todos los proyectos aprobados en 2010 para la ONUDI fue de 47,6 millones de \$EUA más gastos administrativos, para un total de 5,55 millones de \$EUA (3,58 millones de \$EUA en gastos del organismo y 1,97 millones de \$EUA en gastos de las dependencias básicas). El Comité Ejecutivo podría considerar la posibilidad de pedir a la Secretaría que tenga en cuenta el cambio en la cartera de la ONUDI al preparar su informe sobre el régimen de gastos administrativos correspondiente al trienio 2012-2014, que se presentará a la 65ª reunión de conformidad con el párrafo c) de la decisión 62/25.

Progresos logrados en 2010 a nivel de países

6. En el anexo I figura una evaluación, por países, de las actividades de la ONUDI en 2010. La ONUDI había proyectado desembolsos en 69 países o regiones, y había logrado una tasa de desembolso de más del 85 por ciento proyectado en 46 países.

7. Considerando las fechas de terminación proyectadas en el informe sobre la marcha de las actividades para 2009 y los resultados presentados en el informe sobre la marcha de las actividades para 2010, la ONUDI completó el 33 por ciento de los proyectos que había previsto completar en 2010 y alcanzó un 26 por ciento de las reducciones programadas. Cabe señalar que estos porcentajes podrían haber sido mayores, si la ONUDI hubiese presentado las fechas de terminación revisadas que proyectaba conforme a la decisión 53/38.

Acuerdos plurianuales basados en el desempeño

8. La ONUDI incluyó información en su informe sobre la marcha de las actividades sobre los 77 APA que se están ejecutando. Las principales fuentes de información sobre la marcha de esas actividades son los programas de trabajo anuales y los informes correspondientes al respecto. Estos informes anuales proporcionan información sobre los desembolsos y sobre el estado de la firma de los acuerdos de donación.

Desembolsos para los APA

9. La ONUDI está ejecutando 124 tramos anuales de 77 APA con un saldo que queda por desembolsar. Esos APA se indican en el cuadro 1.

Cuadro 1

ACUERDOS PLURIANUALES

| Acuerdo | Fondos aprobados más ajustes (\$EUA) | Fondos desembolsados(\$EUA) | Saldo (\$EUA) | Fondos comprometidos (\$EUA) | Desembolso estimado en 2011 (\$EUA) | Diferencia por desembolsar después de 2010 (\$EUA) | Fecha de terminación | Fecha de terminación proyectada |
|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Albania - Eliminación de SAO | 534.489 | 468.434 | 66.055 | 13.610 | 30.000 | 36.055 | | Abr-11 |
| Argelia - Eliminación de SAO | 921.500 | 708.329 | 213.171 | 89.236 | 65.000 | 148.171 | | May-11 |
| Argelia – Plan de gestión para la eliminación en refrigerantes | 1.412.104 | 1.412.104 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Nov-07 | |
| Argentina (la) – Eliminación de CFC | 6.860.850 | 4.234.432 | 2.626.418 | 190.096 | 187.000 | 2.439.418 | | Dic-11 |
| Benín – Eliminación de CFC | 175.000 | 87.014 | 87.986 | 75.476 | 60.000 | 27.986 | | May-11 |
| Bosnia y Herzegovina – Eliminación de SAO | 862.161 | 482.961 | 379.200 | 26.020 | 125.000 | 254.200 | | Dic-11 |
| <i>Burkina Faso – Eliminación de HCFC</i> | <i>150.000</i> | <i>53</i> | <i>149.947</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>25.000</i> | <i>124.947</i> | | <i>Dic-20</i> |
| Burundi – Eliminación de CFC | 129.000 | 66.676 | 62.324 | 42 | 20.000 | 42.324 | | Dic-11 |
| Camerún (el) – Eliminación de SAO | 800.000 | 720.603 | 79.397 | 3.397 | 53.800 | 25.597 | | Jul-11 |
| <i>Chad(el) – Eliminación de HCFC</i> | <i>135.000</i> | <i>53</i> | <i>134.947</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>20.000</i> | <i>114.947</i> | | <i>Dic-20</i> |
| Chile – Eliminación de metilbromuro | 1.100.000 | 53 | 1.099.947 | 0 | 150.000 | 949.947 | | Dic-13 |
| China – Eliminación de metilbromuro | 8.986.599 | 8.566.599 | 420.000 | 420.000 | 100.000 | 320.000 | | Dic-15 |

| Acuerdo | Fondos aprobados más ajustes (\$EUA) | Fondos desembolsados(\$EUA) | Saldo (\$EUA) | Fondos comprometidos (\$EUA) | Desembolso estimado en 2011 (\$EUA) | Diferencia por desembolsar después de 2010 (\$EUA) | Fecha de terminación | Fecha de terminación proyectada |
|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| China – Eliminación de la producción de metilbromuro | 6.000.000 | 3.600.809 | 2.399.191 | 2.360.163 | 410.000 | 1.989.191 | | Dic-15 |
| China – Eliminación en la refrigeración doméstica | 5.543.998 | 5.543.998 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Dic-09 | |
| China – Eliminación en los servicios de refrigeración | 3.434.957 | 2.535.358 | 899.599 | 862.750 | 136.700 | 762.899 | | Dic-11 |
| China – Eliminación en el tabaco | 11.000.000 | 11.000.000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Dic-07 | |
| Congo (el) – Eliminación de SAO | 95.000 | 52.540 | 42.460 | 0 | 30.001 | 12.459 | | Abr-11 |
| Cote d'Ivoire – Eliminación de CFC | 283.000 | 220.198 | 62.802 | 221 | 3.000 | 59.802 | | Jun-11 |
| Croacia – Eliminación de CFC | 287.054 | 278.696 | 8.358 | 8.358 | 5.000 | 3.358 | Dic-08 | |
| <i>Croacia – Eliminación de HCFC</i> | <i>451.150</i> | <i>2.215</i> | <i>448.935</i> | <i>37.633</i> | <i>35.000</i> | <i>413.935</i> | | <i>Dic-16</i> |
| República Popular Democrática de Corea (la) – Eliminación de CFC | 536.000 | 380.204 | 155.796 | 154.838 | 150.000 | 5.796 | Dic-10 | |
| República Popular Democrática de Corea (la) – Eliminación de tetracloruro de carbono (CTC) | 5.684.541 | 5.679.057 | 5.484 | 3.359 | 3.001 | 2.483 | Dic-10 | |
| República Popular Democrática de Corea (la) – Eliminación de la producción de SAO | 2.566.800 | 2.566.800 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Dic-06 | |
| República Popular Democrática de Corea (la) – Eliminación en la refrigeración doméstica | 1.365.011 | 1.364.978 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 33 | Dic-09 | |
| <i>Ecuador(el) – Eliminación de CFC</i> | <i>280.000</i> | <i>7.816</i> | <i>272.184</i> | <i>203.793</i> | <i>235.000</i> | <i>37.184</i> | | <i>Jul-11</i> |
| Egipto – Eliminación de CFC | 3.098.957 | 2.392.280 | 706.677 | 467.078 | 150.000 | 556.677 | | Abr-11 |
| Eritrea – Eliminación de SAO | 100.000 | 14.133 | 85.867 | 0 | 80.000 | 5.867 | | Jul-11 |
| <i>Gabón (el) – Eliminación de HCFC</i> | <i>130.000</i> | <i>53</i> | <i>129.947</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>20.000</i> | <i>109.947</i> | | <i>Dic-20</i> |
| Guatemala – Eliminación de metilbromuro | 1.300.000 | 4.704 | 1.295.296 | 1.383 | 180.000 | 1.115.296 | | Dic-13 |
| Guinea – Eliminación de CFC | 200.000 | 135.956 | 64.044 | 45 | 50.500 | 13.544 | | Jun-11 |
| Honduras – Eliminación de CFC | 338.500 | 240.670 | 97.830 | 96.640 | 94.500 | 3.330 | Dic-10 | |
| Honduras – Eliminación de metilbromuro | 1.806.301 | 1.714.527 | 91.774 | 12.144 | 86.000 | 5.774 | | Dic-13 |
| India(la) – Eliminación de CFC – Fabricación de equipo de refrigeración | 673.165 | 673.165 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Mar-07 | |
| India (la) – Eliminación de CTC | 3.899.046 | 3.454.783 | 444.263 | 220.310 | 70.000 | 374.263 | | Jul-11 |
| Indonesia – Eliminación de SAO-disolventes | 1.464.063 | 1.464.063 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | Oct-08 | |
| Iraq (el) – Eliminación de SAO | 4.353.530 | 1.078.134 | 3.275.396 | 2.268.615 | 500.000 | 2.775.396 | | Dic-11 |
| Irán (República Islámica del) – Eliminación de CFC | 3.308.263 | 3.308.263 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Abr-08 | |
| Kenya – Eliminación de metilbromuro | 510.659 | 501.181 | 9.478 | 9.354 | 9.000 | 478 | Dic-09 | |
| Kuwait – Eliminación de SAO | 220.000 | 191.894 | 28.106 | 0 | 28.000 | 106 | Nov-10 | |
| Líbano (el) – Eliminación de metilbromuro | 1.269.350 | 1.245.118 | 24.232 | 830 | 800 | 23.432 | Dic-09 | |
| Jamahiriyá Árabe Libia (la) – Eliminación de CFC | 2.497.926 | 2.101.454 | 396.472 | 208.812 | 170.000 | 226.472 | | Dic-11 |
| Jamahiriyá Árabe Libia (la) – Metilbromuro | 743.000 | 672.698 | 70.302 | 69.977 | 69.000 | 1.302 | Dic-10 | |
| <i>Madagascar – Eliminación de HCFC</i> | <i>140.000</i> | <i>53</i> | <i>139.947</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>20.000</i> | <i>119.947</i> | | <i>Dic-20</i> |
| Madagascar – Eliminación de SAO | 124.987 | 122.513 | 2.474 | 0 | 0 | 2.474 | Dic-09 | |
| <i>Malawi – Eliminación de HCFC</i> | <i>60.000</i> | <i>53</i> | <i>59.947</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>15.000</i> | <i>44.947</i> | | <i>Dic-20</i> |
| México – Eliminación de CFC | 8.094.500 | 7.716.486 | 378.014 | 113.690 | 100.000 | 278.014 | | Jul-11 |
| México – Eliminación de la producción de CFC | 31.849.437 | 31.804.171 | 45.266 | 45.266 | 45.000 | 266 | Dic-09 | |
| México – Eliminación de metilbromuro | 4.000.000 | 2.271.790 | 1.728.210 | 598.791 | 305.000 | 1.423.210 | | Dic-13 |
| Montenegro – Eliminación de SAO | 270.295 | 229.253 | 41.042 | 3.251 | 30.000 | 11.042 | | Jun-11 |
| Marruecos – Eliminación de metilbromuro – Tomate | 3.912.713 | 3.806.187 | 106.526 | 2.221 | 50.000 | 56.526 | | Abr-11 |
| Marruecos – Eliminación de metilbromuro-judías verdes y melones | 1.127.594 | 363.588 | 764.006 | 602.784 | 350.000 | 414.006 | | Dic-13 |
| Níger (el) – Eliminación de CFC | 184.000 | 69.187 | 114.813 | 109.925 | 100.000 | 14.813 | | Abr-11 |
| Nigeria – Eliminación de CFC | 937.384 | 937.384 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Mar-08 | |
| <i>Nigeria – Eliminación de HCFC</i> | <i>550.000</i> | <i>53</i> | <i>549.947</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>100.000</i> | <i>449.947</i> | | <i>Dic-15</i> |

| Acuerdo | Fondos aprobados más ajustes (\$EUA) | Fondos desembolsados(\$EUA) | Saldo (\$EUA) | Fondos comprometidos (\$EUA) | Desembolso estimado en 2011 (\$EUA) | Diferencia por desembolsar después de 2010 (\$EUA) | Fecha de terminación | Fecha de terminación proyectada |
|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Nigeria – Eliminación de disolventes | 1.575.200 | 1.538.135 | 37.065 | 16.518 | 13.000 | 24.065 | | Abr-11 |
| Omán – Eliminación de CFC | 470.000 | 325.282 | 144.718 | 21.816 | 43.000 | 101.718 | | Jul-11 |
| Pakistán (el) – Eliminación de CTC | 2.745.665 | 2.739.905 | 5.760 | 1.910 | 3.900 | 1.860 | Dic-09 | |
| <i>Pakistán (el)- Eliminación de HCFC</i> | <i>4.908.849</i> | <i>159</i> | <i>4.908.690</i> | <i>9.056</i> | <i>500.000</i> | <i>4.408.690</i> | | <i>Dic-15</i> |
| Pakistán (el) – Plan de gestión para la eliminación en refrigerantes | 1.134.942 | 1.134.942 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Sep-08 | |
| Qatar – Eliminación de CFC | 312.500 | 127.338 | 185.162 | 0 | 40.000 | 145.162 | | Jul-11 |
| Rumania – Eliminación de CFC | 509.019 | 453.674 | 55.345 | 51.724 | 50.000 | 5.345 | Dic-10 | |
| Rumania – Eliminación de la producción de SAO | 6.300.000 | 6.088.860 | 211.140 | 112.425 | 103.000 | 108.140 | Dic-10 | |
| Sao Tomé y Príncipe – Eliminación de CFC | 115.000 | 87.157 | 27.843 | 242 | 25.200 | 2.643 | | Mar-11 |
| Arabia Saudita (la) – Eliminación de SAO | 1.430.000 | 767.899 | 662.101 | 93.287 | 60.000 | 602.101 | | Jul-11 |
| Serbia – Eliminación de CFC | 2.723.222 | 1.392.561 | 1.330.661 | 45.904 | 250.000 | 1.080.661 | | Dic-11 |
| <i>Serbia – Eliminación de HCFC</i> | <i>360.130</i> | <i>53</i> | <i>360.077</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>100.000</i> | <i>260.077</i> | | <i>Dic-20</i> |
| Sudán (el) – Eliminación de SAO | 1.139.392 | 839.862 | 299.530 | 163.583 | 150.000 | 149.530 | | Dic-11 |
| República Árabe Siria(la) – Eliminación de CFC | 754.050 | 443.775 | 310.275 | 16.219 | 195.000 | 115.275 | | Jun-11 |
| República Árabe Siria (la) – Eliminación de metilbromuro | 1,084.139 | 889.819 | 194.320 | 97.962 | 100.000 | 94.320 | | Jul-11 |
| La Ex República Yugoslava de Macedonia – Eliminación de CFC | 278.809 | 267.767 | 11.042 | 0 | 5.000 | 6.042 | | Jul-11 |
| La Ex República Yugoslava de Macedonia – Eliminación de HCFC | 15.000 | 5.007 | 9.993 | 0 | 1.000 | 8.993 | | Dic-20 |
| <i>Togo (el) – Eliminación de HCFC</i> | <i>200.000</i> | <i>53</i> | <i>199.947</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>60.000</i> | <i>139.947</i> | | <i>Dic-20</i> |
| Turquía – Eliminación de metilbromuro | 3.408.844 | 3.312.357 | 96.487 | 20.376 | 19.000 | 77.487 | Nov-09 | |
| <i>Turkmenistán – Eliminación de HCFC</i> | <i>309.050</i> | <i>53</i> | <i>308,997</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>30.000</i> | <i>278.997</i> | | <i>Dic-20</i> |
| Venezuela (República Bolivariana de) – Eliminación de CFC | 6.112.189 | 5.238.735 | 873.454 | 508.769 | 520.000 | 353.454 | | Jul-11 |
| Yemen (el) – Eliminación de SAO | 1.370.500 | 397,034 | 973.466 | 836.202 | 45.000 | 928.466 | | Jul-11 |
| Zimbabwe – Metilbromuro | 3.724.970 | 3.724.970 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Dic-08 | |
| Total | 177.739.354 | 146.269.171 | 31.470.183 | 11.276.101 | 6.779.402 | 24.690.781 | | |

Nota: Las entradas en negrita son para proyectos aprobados hace más de un año con un desembolso inferior al 10 por ciento. Las entradas en bastardilla son para proyectos aprobados hace menos de un año con desembolsos inferiores al 10 por ciento.

10. De los 177.739.354 \$EUA en fondos aprobados para los tramos anuales de los APA, la ONUDI ha desembolsado 146.269.171 \$EUA (82 por ciento), lo que deja un saldo de 31.470.183 \$EUA. De este saldo, se prevé que en 2011 se desembolsen 6.779.402 \$EUA (22 por ciento).

APA, con exclusión de los planes de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC

11. La ONUDI ha completado 25 APA en diciembre de 2010. Se propone completar 28 APA en relación con la eliminación de los CFC o las SAO en 2011. También proyecta completar dos APA sobre el metilbromuro en 2011, cinco en 2013 y uno en 2015. Se prevé que en 2015 se complete el acuerdo plurianual relativo a la producción de metilbromuro en China, mientras que para 2011 se ha previsto completar el proyecto sobre servicios de refrigeración en China, el proyecto de eliminación de CTC en la India y el proyecto de eliminación de disolventes en Nigeria. Dos APA aprobados hace más de un año presentan niveles de desembolso por debajo del 10 por ciento de los fondos aprobados (véanse los datos en negritas en el cuadro 1). Se trata de los planes de eliminación de metilbromuro en Chile y Guatemala. Hace menos de un año fue aprobado un APA para el Ecuador (ECU/PHA/61/INV/47, 49 y 51) que presenta niveles de desembolso por debajo del 10 por ciento de los fondos aprobados (véanse los datos en bastardilla en el cuadro 1).

12. La ONUDI señaló que, en vista de que los acuerdos con los agricultores en relación con el APA sobre el metilbromuro en Chile (CHI/FUM/60/INV/171) se llevarán a cabo durante 2011, es poco

probable que se puedan colocar los pedidos y entregar todos los equipos principales a tiempo y, por consiguiente, durante 2011 solo se desembolsará una parte de los gastos reales y que en 2010 solo se desembolsaron recursos limitados. La ONUDI indicó que el bajo nivel de desembolso del APA sobre el metilbromuro en Guatemala (GUA/FUM/59/INV/38) obedece a que ha demorado más tiempo que el previsto la concertación de acuerdos con los agricultores, pero que se acordó con ellos un plan de acción.

13. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera pedir también un informe adicional para la 65ª reunión sobre el estado del desembolso en relación con los APA sobre el metilbromuro en Chile (CHI/FUM/60/INV/171) y Guatemala (GUA/FUM/59/INV/38) y el plan de eliminación de CFC en el Ecuador (ECU/PHA/61/INV/47, 49 y 51).

14. Todavía no se ha informado de la firma del documento de proyecto/acuerdo relativo al plan de gestión para la eliminación definitiva en Burundi (BDI/PHA/62/INV/27) y el proyecto sobre el metilbromuro en el Iraq (IRQ/FUM/62/INV/13). El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera pedir la presentación de informes sobre la situación a la 65ª reunión sobre el estado de la firma del documento de proyecto/acuerdo relativo a esos proyectos.

APA para los planes de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC

15. La ONUDI está llevando a cabo doce actividades relacionadas con el plan de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC en doce países. Todos estos proyectos fueron aprobados hace menos de un año, con excepción del de la Ex República Yugoslava de Macedonia. Se han desembolsado fondos en dos países (Croacia y la Ex República Yugoslava de Macedonia).

16. Uno de los mejores indicadores del progreso inicial de un plan de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC aprobado es cuando se ha firmado el documento de proyecto, si se ha establecido un plan de acción o cuando empiezan a llevarse a cabo las actividades. La Secretaría pidió información actualizada sobre el estado de las etapas iniciales de todos los planes de gestión para la eliminación de HCFC, incluso de los aprobados en noviembre de 2010, debido a que el próximo informe sobre la marcha de las actividades no se presentará hasta mayo de 2012. La ONUDI no indicó si se había obtenido la firma del proyecto de documento/acuerdo en relación con los siguientes planes de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC/proyectos sobre HCFC: Burkina Faso (BKF/PHA/62/INV/30), Chad (el) (CHD/PHA/62/INV/22), Egipto (EGY/FOA/62/INV/104, 109 y 110), Gabón (el) (GAB/PHA/62/INV/27), Madagascar (MAG/PHA/62/INV/22), Malawi (MLW/PHA/62/INV/32), Marruecos (MOR/FOA/62/INV/67), Arabia Saudita (la) (SAU/FOA/62/INV/11 y SAU/FOA/62/INV/13), Serbia (YUG/PHA/62/INV/38), Sudán (el) (SUD/FOA/62/INV/28), República Árabe Siria (la) (SYR/REF/62/INV/103), Turquía (TUR/FOA/62/INV/97), Turkmenistán (TKM/PHA/62/INV/08) y el Togo (TOG/PHA/62/INV/22).

17. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera pedir la presentación de un informe sobre la marcha de las actividades a la 65ª reunión sobre los planes de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC y los proyectos sobre HCFC enumerados en el párrafo anterior, que fueron aprobados en la 62ª reunión, para cerciorarse de que se ha firmado el documento de proyecto/memorando de entendimiento/acuerdo de donación, si se ha establecido un plan de acción o si se ha llevado a cabo alguna actividad.

Proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional, planes de gestión de refrigerantes, proyectos sobre el metilbromuro y proyectos de demostración sobre HCFC

18. Los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional, los planes de gestión de refrigerantes, los proyectos de asistencia técnica sobre el metilbromuro y de demostración sobre HCFC no están bajo supervisión en los informes sobre demoras en la ejecución y, por consiguiente, no están sujetos a los procedimientos de cancelación de proyectos. La Secretaría examina la información proporcionada por los organismos utilizando la base de datos de los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades para determinar si es menester presentar nuevos informes sobre la marcha de las actividades.

Fortalecimiento institucional

19. La ONUDI está ejecutando proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional, mediante los cuales se han establecido dependencias nacionales del ozono en los siguientes 11 países: Armenia, Bosnia y Herzegovina, Egipto, Jamahiriya Árabe Libia (la), México, Montenegro, Omán, Qatar, Serbia, la República Árabe Siria y Turquía. La ONUDI ha informado sobre la firma de acuerdos, se han presentado informes y se han llevado a cabo actividades de fortalecimiento institucional en todos esos países, con excepción de Qatar. La ONUDI informó también de que el subcontrato relativo al fortalecimiento institucional, aprobado en la 59ª reunión para Qatar (QAT/SEV/59/INS/15) no había sido firmado debido a que cambiaron los funcionarios de la dependencia nacional del ozono. La Secretaría del Fondo preguntó si se había firmado el documento de proyecto/acuerdo para el fortalecimiento institucional en Armenia (ARM/SEV/62/INS/08). La ONUDI señaló que el próximo año presentará un informe sobre la marcha de las actividades emprendidas en 2011.

20. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera considerar la posibilidad de pedir que se presenten informes adicionales sobre la marcha de las actividades a la 65ª reunión en relación con los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional en Armenia (ARM/SEV/62/INS/08) y Qatar (QAT/SEV/59/INS/15) para supervisar la firma del documento de proyecto.

Proyectos de demostración y asistencia técnica sobre el metilbromuro

21. La ONUDI está llevando a cabo 8 actividades distintas relacionadas con el metilbromuro, entre ellas un proyecto de demostración y dos de asistencia técnica. Los proyectos de asistencia técnica están avanzando. En relación con el "proyecto de demostración regional de alternativas al uso del metilbromuro para el tratamiento de dátiles de gran contenido de humedad (Argelia y Túnez)" (AFR/FUM/54/DEM/40), la ONUDI señaló que el proyecto se ha demorado debido a dificultades en la selección de los expertos nacionales.

22. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera considerar la posibilidad de pedir que se presente un informe adicional sobre la marcha de las actividades a la 65ª reunión sobre el proyecto de demostración relacionado con el metilbromuro en Argelia y Túnez (AFR/FUM/54/DEM/40) para supervisar la terminación de la selección de expertos nacionales para el proyecto.

Proyectos de demostración sobre HCFC

23. La ONUDI está ejecutando dos proyectos de demostración sobre HCFC en China (CPR/REF/61/DEM/502 y CPR/REF/61/DEM/503), que fueron aprobados en julio de 2010. La ONUDI anunció que se encontraban en la etapa de negociación final los acuerdos de trabajo para la ejecución y el contrato entre la Oficina de Cooperación Económica con el Exterior (FECO) y la empresa. Entre tanto se estaban finalizando los planes de adquisición y ejecución para poder adoptar medidas inmediatas tan pronto se llegue a acuerdo sobre los contratos. La fecha prevista de terminación de estos proyectos, en enero de 2013, representa una demora de cuatro meses en su ejecución.

Otros proyectos particulares

24. En esta sección se abordan distintos proyectos que presentan demoras en la ejecución y están sujetos a los procedimientos de cancelación de proyectos; proyectos de inversión para la eliminación de los CFC; y actividades de preparación de planes de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC, metilbromuro y SAO. También se examinan proyectos sobre enfriadores, conversión de los inhaladores de dosis medidas y del sector de los disolventes. Se tratan cuestiones administrativas como la presentación de informes incompletos.

Demoras en la ejecución

25. Después de haber tenido en cuenta los proyectos eliminados de la lista a raíz de las decisiones del Comité Ejecutivo, quedan siete proyectos que muestran demoras en la ejecución. Dos de estos proyectos fueron clasificados también entre los que presentaban demoras en la ejecución en 2009. En 2010, la ONUDI tenía más proyectos clasificados con demoras en la ejecución que en 2009, en que solo cinco fueron clasificados de esa manera. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera considerar la posibilidad de tomar nota de que la ONUDI informará a la 65ª reunión sobre unos siete proyectos con demoras en la ejecución, entre ellos dos clasificados de esa manera en 2009.

Proyectos de inversión para la eliminación de los CFC

26. La ONUDI está ejecutando 16 proyectos de inversión, entre ellos cinco en el sector de la refrigeración y once en el sector de las espumas. La mayoría de los proyectos fueron aprobados recientemente y están avanzando.

27. En relación con la "conversión de CFC-11 a la tecnología a base de HCFC-141b y de CFC-12 a la tecnología a base de HFC-134a en el último grupo de manufacturas de refrigeradores comerciales (proyecto de eliminación definitiva en el sector de la refrigeración)" en Argelia (ALG/REF/44/INV/62) que fue aprobado en diciembre de 2004, la ONUDI informó de que se proyectaba impartir capacitación sobre la creación de prototipos en los locales de los proveedores en Italia a fin de ensayar los prototipos creados en laboratorios equipados. Sin embargo, hubo obstáculos para asegurar el visado de todos los pasantes. La dependencia nacional del ozono está tratando de seleccionar una planta en Argelia, en la que se pueda impartir esa capacitación. La Secretaría preguntó a la ONUDI si el proyecto se había completado, como se había previsto, en abril de 2011. La ONUDI informó de que en mayo de 2011 todavía no se había completado el proyecto, en gran medida, debido al cambio del personal de la dependencia nacional del ozono, pero que se había previsto enviar una misión en junio de 2011, momento en que se abordaría la cuestión de la selección de la planta donde se llevarían a cabo los ensayos. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera considerar la posibilidad de pedir que se presente a la 65ª reunión un informe adicional sobre la marcha de la selección de una planta para poner a prueba el proyecto de eliminación definitiva en el sector de la refrigeración en Argelia (ALG/REF/44/INV/62).

28. Respecto de la "conversión del CFC-11 en cloruro de metileno en la producción de espuma extruida flexible en Al Hadi Co." en el Iraq (IRQ/FOA/57/INV/06), no se han desembolsado fondos. La ONUDI señaló que la licitación se ha convocado en dos ocasiones, sin éxito alguno. El mandato se anexará y se reabrirá la convocatoria de licitación. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera considerar la posibilidad de pedir un informe adicional que se presentará a la 65ª reunión para supervisar el estado de la licitación relativa al proyecto de espumas en Al Hadi en el Iraq.

29. Respecto del proyecto sobre las espumas en Croacia para la conversión de CFC-11 a n-pentano (CRO/FOA/59/INV/34), la ONUDI hizo saber que no se habían logrado progresos porque la compañía había suspendido la producción durante un período provisional debido a dificultades financieras causadas por la crisis financiera mundial. La ONUDI anunció que a juzgar por la información más reciente recibida de la dependencia nacional del ozono, la empresa proyectaba reubicar sus instalaciones y las actividades de conversión podrían comenzar solamente después que la empresa haya comenzado la producción y haya demostrado sostenibilidad financiera. La empresa proyecta reanudar sus actividades en junio de 2011. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera considerar la posibilidad de pedir que se presente un informe a la 65ª reunión sobre los adelantos logrados en la reanudación de actividades en la empresa en relación con el proyecto de eliminación de CFC en las espumas en Croacia (CRO/FOA/59/INV/34).

Preparación de proyectos de plan de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC

30. La ONUDI está llevando a cabo 32 proyectos para la preparación de planes de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC en 28 países, como se indica en los anexos II y III. Este año, todos los países han proyectado terminar en 2011 sus actividades de preparación de proyectos de plan de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC. Todos los proyectos de planes del sector son o serán parte del plan de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC de los respectivos países. La demora media en la preparación de los planes de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC es de 16 meses. Después de la 64ª reunión, 18 países presentarán sus planes de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC.

31. La ONUDI informó de diversas razones para las demoras en los proyectos que no se presentaron a la 64ª reunión: falta de políticas y directrices para la eliminación de los HCFC, estudio de los HCFC sin terminar, interés en completar las actividades relacionadas con los CFC, interés en proyectos de inversión en los HCFC, cambio de gobierno y cambios dentro del gobierno, selección de las instituciones locales, inestabilidad política o situaciones de seguridad, y un gran número de empresas de pequeña escala que hay que analizar.

Preparación de proyectos sobre el metilbromuro

32. La ONUDI está llevando a cabo cuatro actividades de preparación de proyectos en el sector del metilbromuro. Las actividades de preparación de proyectos en Argelia (ALG/FUM/34/PRP/50) y Túnez (TUN/FUM/33/PRP/41) seguirán abiertas hasta que se encuentre una alternativa apropiada al metilbromuro para su aplicación en dátiles de alto contenido de humedad.

33. Solo se han desembolsado 2.435 \$EUA de los 35.000 \$EUA aprobados para las actividades de preparación con el objeto de elaborar un proyecto sobre el metilbromuro en Etiopía (ETH/FUM/54/PRP/18). La ONUDI señaló que Etiopía ratificó las Enmiendas en 2010. La ONUDI se puso en contacto con la dependencia nacional del ozono para iniciar los procedimientos de contratación de expertos nacionales para el estudio nacional y la preparación del proyecto.

34. La "preparación del proyecto para la eliminación de los usos controlados del metilbromuro en el sector agrícola después de la cosecha" en Kenya (KEN/FUM/60/PRP/50) fue aprobada en abril de 2010. La ONUDI notificó que ya está en marcha la contratación de los expertos nacionales que realizarán el estudio.

35. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera considerar la posibilidad de pedir que se presente un informe adicional sobre la marcha de las actividades a la 65ª reunión sobre la preparación de proyectos relacionados con el metilbromuro, si no se presentan proyectos para su aprobación durante la 65ª reunión.

Preparación de proyectos para la eliminación de SAO

36. La ONUDI está preparando seis proyectos de demostración sobre eliminación de SAO (Argelia, China, Líbano (el), México, Nigeria y Turquía). Los proyectos de Argelia y México están avanzando.

37. La ONUDI anunció que debido a las prioridades de China, a saber, finalizar a tiempo el plan de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC, se han registrado demoras en las actividades de preparación para el proyecto de eliminación de las SAO en China (CPR/DES/59/PRP/494). Se espera poder presentar el proyecto de demostración a la 65ª reunión. Se llevó a cabo un estudio en diversas ciudades y provincias sobre las SAO acopiadas, las instalaciones y los procesos de acopio y destrucción disponibles, etc. Expertos locales están evaluando el estudio, tras lo cual se preparará el plan financiero.

38. Las actividades de preparación de proyectos relacionadas con la preparación del proyecto de demostración sobre eliminación de las SAO en Nigeria (NIR/DES/60/PRP/126) han sufrido una demora

de siete meses. La ONUDI anunció que la demora obedecía a que el país había priorizado la finalización y presentación del plan de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC a fin de cumplir las medidas de control que se aplicarán. Ahora bien, el proyecto avanza y se espera presentar el proyecto de demostración a la 65ª reunión.

39. La preparación del proyecto de eliminación de SAO en el Líbano (LEB/DES/61/PRP/72) ha sufrido una demora de seis meses. La ONUDI anunció que se había contratado a un experto nacional encargado del seguimiento de la preparación del proyecto e iniciar la reunión de los datos. La demora obedeció a cambios en el Gobierno del Líbano en los últimos meses que provocaron una demora en las aprobaciones necesarias para que el proyecto avance.

40. La preparación del proyecto de demostración sobre la eliminación de SAO en Turquía (TUR/DES/57/PRP/92) ha sufrido una demora de 14 meses. La ONUDI anunció que la demora obedecía a la necesidad de determinar las fuentes de financiación para la financiación conjunta del proyecto, como se pide en la decisión 58/19, a las consultas en marcha con la dependencia nacional del ozono sobre un enfoque general y a la participación en los mercados voluntarios sobre emisiones de carbono.

41. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera considerar la posibilidad de pedir que se presenten informes adicionales sobre la marcha de las actividades a la 65ª reunión sobre las actividades de preparación de proyectos de eliminación de SAO, en caso de que no se presenten proyectos para su aprobación a la 65ª reunión.

Proyectos sobre enfriadores

42. La ONUDI está ejecutando proyectos sobre enfriadores en Cote d'Ivoire y la República Árabe Siria, así como en las dos regiones siguientes:

- Europa oriental (Croacia, la Ex República Yugoslava de Macedonia, Montenegro, Rumania y Serbia); y
- África (Camerún (el), Egipto, Namibia, Nigeria y Sudán (el)).

43. La ONUDI informó de que en Europa oriental (EUR/REF/47/DEM/06), un beneficiario en Serbia fue a la quiebra después de haberse entregado el enfriador. La dependencia nacional del ozono y la ONUDI están tratando de reasignar el enfriador a otro beneficiario.

44. En el "proyecto estratégico de demostración para la conversión acelerada de los enfriadores a base de CFC" en cinco países africanos (Camerún (el), Egipto, Namibia, Nigeria y Sudán (el)) (AFR/REF/48/DEM/37), la ONUDI señaló que el Banco Nacional de Egipto había suscrito un contrato, mientras que el Banco de la Industria de Nigeria seguía negociando. En el Camerún, Namibia y Sudán (el), se anunciará una licitación para los bancos locales en el primer trimestre de 2011. Las reuniones de trabajo nacionales previstas en febrero de 2011 no se celebraron debido a la situación política en la región. La principal razón para las demoras en todos los países, entre ellos Egipto, han sido las negociaciones con las autoridades locales y los bancos para determinar un sistema adecuado de cofinanciación, como se pide en los acuerdos bilaterales. Se ha obtenido cofinanciación para Egipto mediante un acuerdo suscrito entre la ONUDI y el Banco Nacional de Egipto. El acuerdo de financiación conjunta abarca aproximadamente 60 enfriadores. En la actualidad, la ONUDI está celebrando negociaciones con el Banco Nacional de Nigeria, con la esperanza de lograr un acuerdo de financiación análogo al logrado en Egipto.

45. La ONUDI anunció que, en relación con el proyecto de la República Árabe Siria (SYR/REF/47/DEM/93), durante la 62ª reunión, la Secretaría acordó sustituir 2 enfriadores en el hospital en lugar de reconvertir los tres enfriadores. La ONUDI señaló que en 2011 se iniciaría la licitación.

46. Con respecto a la eliminación de las SAO en los 50 enfriadores de centrífuga que existen en Côte d'Ivoire (IVC/REF/57/INV/32), la ONUDI informó que todas las discrepancias en los datos presentados en el informe estaban verificados. Se está preparando el concepto sobre la manera de ejecutar el proyecto.

47. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera considerar la posibilidad de pedir la presentación de informes adicionales sobre la marcha de las actividades a la 65ª reunión sobre los proyectos de enfriadores en la región de Europa y Asia central con respecto a la reasignación del enfriador entregado en Serbia a otro beneficiario; en la región de África con respecto a la determinación de la cofinanciación en cada uno de los países participantes; en la República Árabe Siria sobre el estado de la licitación; y en Côte d'Ivoire sobre el estado del concepto para ejecutar el proyecto.

Proyecto de conversión de los inhaladores de dosis medidas

48. La ONUDI está ejecutando proyectos de conversión de inhaladores de dosis medidas en China, Egipto y México. Se espera que en 2011 se completen tanto los proyectos de conversión de inhaladores de dosis medidas de México (MEX/ARS/53/INV/135) como los de Egipto (EGY/ARS/50/INV/92), después de completada la transferencia de tecnología y de realizadas las pruebas. Sin embargo, la ONUDI anuncia una demora de 23 meses en el proyecto sobre inhaladores de dosis medidas de China (CPR/ARS/56/INV/473). Hasta la fecha, la ONUDI ha celebrado reuniones de trabajo y organizado la presentación de propuestas de exención para usos críticos y se espera que se lleven a cabo otras actividades de sensibilización. También ha desembolsado 6,7 millones de \$EUA de los 13,5 millones de \$EUA aprobados para el proyecto. La ONUDI anunció que la demora obedecía en parte a la necesidad de que los interesados directos se pusiesen de acuerdo sobre el plan de ejecución. No obstante, guardaba más relación con el hecho de que el proyecto obligaría a introducir una nueva tecnología para la sustitución de los CFC que no está contemplada en el ámbito de las patentes actuales de algunos fabricantes. El proyecto modificará las instalaciones de producción existentes en 16 empresas, 10 recibirán financiación para la preparación de expedientes técnicos para el registro de inhaladores de dosis medidas que no utilizan CFC y seis cancelarán sus inscripciones. Como se indica en el Informe refundido sobre la marcha de las actividades (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/9), la mayoría de los proyectos de conversión de los inhaladores de dosis medidas están en marcha y avanzan hacia la producción comercial con las tecnologías existentes. La ONUDI informó de que varios fabricantes de inhaladores de dosis medidas en China han dado inicio a las actividades de investigación y desarrollo de formulaciones de salbutamol para inhaladores de dosis medidas que no utilizan CFC. Sin embargo, esos esfuerzos se ven limitados por muchos factores, como la larga duración de los ensayos clínicos y el elevado costo del equipo de producción industrial, de manera que estos proyectos de investigación y desarrollo se encuentran todavía en la etapa preclínica. La Secretaría preguntó cómo influiría esa demora de dos años en la necesidad de presentar propuestas de exención para usos esenciales. La ONUDI informó de que el Gobierno de China había establecido un procedimiento de registro acelerado para facilitar las conversiones de los inhaladores de dosis medidas. Es más, se espera que para 2012 las propuestas de exención para usos esenciales sean menos que los previstos. Dada la demora de dos años y la importancia del proyecto respecto de las posibles propuestas de exención para usos esenciales, el Comité Ejecutivo pudiera considerar la posibilidad de pedir a la ONUDI que presente un informe sobre la marcha de las actividades a la 65ª reunión en relación con el proyecto sobre inhaladores de dosis medidas en China (CPR/ARS/56/INV/473), en el que señale las empresas que tienen proyectos de conversión y están adoptando tecnologías existentes y las que están elaborando sus propias formulaciones.

Proyectos en el sector de los disolventes

49. La ONUDI está ejecutando dos proyectos sobre disolventes en la Argentina y Kenya. El proyecto de eliminación de disolventes en Argentina (ARG/SOL/41/INV/137) fue aprobado en diciembre de 2003. La ONUDI informó de que en 2010 se había logrado que no se utilizara CTC en aplicaciones de laboratorio. Sin embargo, en el estudio más reciente realizado se señalaba que se sigue utilizando el ácido

tricloroacético (ATC) como disolvente en las empresas en pequeña escala. Se decidió seguir eliminando el ATC en 2011.

50. Respecto de la "asistencia técnica para la eliminación total de CTC y de ATC en el sector de los disolventes" en Kenya (KEN/SOL/57/TAS/47), que fue aprobada en abril de 2009, la ONUDI señaló que se había proyectado originalmente impartir capacitación a los consultores y expertos nacionales durante el primer semestre de 2010, pero fue reprogramada para el año 2011. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera considerar la posibilidad de pedir que se presente un informe adicional sobre la marcha de las actividades a la 65ª reunión sobre la capacitación de los consultores nacionales para el proyecto sobre CTC y ATC en Kenya.

Presentación de información incompleta

51. Como se señaló anteriormente, la ONUDI no proporcionó respuestas sobre los planes de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC y los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional. Además, la Secretaría pidió información sobre las actividades programadas para dos proyectos de demostración sobre HCFC y dos planes de gestión para la eliminación definitiva. La ONUDI señaló que presentaría información acerca de las actividades realizadas en 2011 en el informe sobre la marcha de las actividades que presentará en mayo de 2012. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera considerar la posibilidad de pedir que se presente un informe adicional sobre la marcha de las actividades a la 65ª reunión en el que se responda a las preguntas de la Secretaría sobre los proyectos de demostración relacionados con los HCFC en China (CPR/REF/61/DEM/502 y CPR/REF/61/DEM/503) en cuanto al acuerdo sobre los contratos de trabajo y los contratos convenidos; el plan de gestión para la eliminación definitiva en Benín (BEN/PHA/59/INV/23) con respecto a la entrega del equipo; y el plan de gestión para la eliminación definitiva en el Ecuador (ECU/PHA/61/INV/47, 49, y 51) con respecto a la capacitación de operadores y a la "puesta en funcionamiento" del sistema de recuperación y reciclado.

RECOMENDACIONES

52. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera considerar:

- a) Tomar nota del informe de la ONUDI sobre la marcha de las actividades que figura en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/13;
- b) Pedir a la Secretaría del Fondo que tenga en cuenta el cambio de la cartera de la ONUDI en su informe sobre el régimen de gastos administrativos correspondiente al trienio 2012-2014 que se ha de presentar a la 65ª reunión de conformidad con el párrafo c) de la decisión 62/25;
- c) Pedir que se presenten informes adicionales sobre la situación a la 65ª reunión:
 - i) Debido a las bajas tasas de desembolso de los fondos aprobados en los acuerdos plurianuales para:
 - a) El proyecto del metilbromuro en Chile (CHI/FUM/60/INV/171);
 - b) El proyecto del metilbromuro en Guatemala (GUA/FUM/59/INV/38);
 - c) El plan de eliminación de los CFC en el Ecuador (ECU/PHA/61/INV/47, 49 y 51);
 - ii) A fin de cerciorarse de que el documento de proyecto/acuerdo de donación haya sido firmado para:

- a) El plan de gestión para la eliminación definitiva en Burundi (BDI/PHA/62/INV/27); y
- b) El proyecto del metilbromuro en el Iraq (IRQ/FUM/62/INV/13);
- iii) A fin de cerciorarse de que el documento de proyecto/memorando de entendimiento/acuerdo de donación haya sido firmado, si se ha establecido un plan de acción o si se ha llevado a cabo alguna actividad para los planes de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC o los proyectos relacionados con HCFC siguientes:
 - a) Burkina Faso (BKF/PHA/62/INV/30);
 - b) Chad (el) (CHD/PHA/62/INV/22);
 - c) Egipto (EGY/FOA/62/INV/104, 109 y 110);
 - d) Gabón (el) (GAB/PHA/62/INV/27);
 - e) Madagascar (MAG/PHA/62/INV/22);
 - f) Malawi (MLW/PHA/62/INV/32);
 - g) Marruecos (MOR/FOA/62/INV/67);
 - h) Arabia Saudita (la) (SAU/FOA/62/INV/11 y SAU/FOA/62/INV/13);
 - i) Serbia (YUG/PHA/62/INV/38);
 - j) Sudán (el) (SUD/FOA/62/INV/28);
 - k) República Árabe Siria (la) (SYR/REF/62/INV/103);
 - l) Turquía (TUR/FOA/62/INV/97);
 - m) Turkmenistán (TKM/PHA/62/INV/08); y
 - n) Togo (el) (TOG/PHA/62/INV/22);
- iv) Para supervisar la firma del documento de proyecto de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional en Armenia (ARM/SEV/62/INS/08) y Qatar (QAT/SEV/59/INS/15);
- v) Para supervisar la terminación de la selección de expertos nacionales para el proyecto de demostración del metilbromuro en Argelia y Túnez (AFR/FUM/54/DEM/40);
- vi) Para supervisar la selección de una planta para el ensayo del proyecto de eliminación definitiva en el sector de la refrigeración en Argelia (ALG/REF/44/INV/62);
- vii) Para supervisar la situación de la licitación relativa al proyecto sobre espumas en Al Hadi en el Iraq (IRQ/FOA/57/INV/06);

- viii) Para supervisar la reanudación de las actividades en la empresa con miras al proyecto de eliminación de CFC en el sector de espumas en Croacia (CRO/FOA/59/INV/34);
- ix) Para supervisar la preparación de proyectos que no se presenten a la 65ª reunión, en relación con:
 - a) Las actividades sobre el metilbromuro en Argelia (ALG/FUM/34/PRP/50), Etiopía (ETH/FUM/54/PRP/18), Kenya (KEN/FUM/60/PRP/50) y Túnez (TUN/FUM/33/PRP/41); y
 - b) Los proyectos de demostración sobre eliminación de SAO en China (CPR/DES/59/PRP/494), el Líbano (LEB/DES/61/PRP/72), Nigeria (NIR/DES/60/PRP/126), y Turquía (TUR/DES/57/PRP/92);
- x) Para supervisar los proyectos sobre enfriadores en Europa y la región de Asia central respecto de la reasignación del enfriador suministrado en Serbia a otro beneficiario (EUR/REF/47/DEM/06); en la región de África respecto de la determinación de la financiación conjunta en cada uno de los países participantes (AFR/REF/48/DEM/37); en la República Árabe Siria acerca del estado de la licitación (SYR/REF/47/DEM/93); y en Côte d'Ivoire acerca de los adelantos en el concepto para ejecutar el proyecto (IVC/REF/57/INV/32);
- xi) Para supervisar el estado de la conversión de las cadenas de producción existentes en relación con el proyecto sobre inhaladores de dosis medidas en China (CPR/ARS/56/INV/473), que incluye información sobre las empresas que tienen proyectos de inversión y están adoptando tecnologías en uso y las que están creando sus propias formulaciones;
- xii) Para supervisar la terminación del componente del proyecto de capacitación correspondiente al proyecto de CTC y ATC en Kenya (KEN/SOL/57/TAS/47);
- xiii) Para responder a las preguntas de la Secretaría en relación con:
 - a) Los proyectos de demostración de HCFC en China (CPR/REF/61/DEM/502 y CPR/REF/61/DEM/503) en lo que respecta a la ratificación de los convenios de trabajo y los contratos convenidos;
 - b) El plan de gestión para la eliminación definitiva en Benín (BEN/PHA/59/INV/23) respecto de la entrega de equipo;
 - c) El plan de gestión para la eliminación definitiva en el Ecuador (ECU/PHA/61/INV/47, 49 y 51) con respecto a la capacitación de operadores y a la puesta en funcionamiento del sistema de recuperación y reciclado; y
- d) Tomar nota de que la ONUDI informará a la 65ª reunión sobre unos siete proyectos que presentan demoras en su ejecución, incluidos dos proyectos que fueron clasificados como tales en 2009.

Annex I

UNIDO PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION BY COUNTRY

| Country | Phased Out in 2010 | Percentage of Planned Phase-out Achieved in 2010 | Estimated Funds Disbursed in 2010 (US\$) | Funds Disbursed in 2010 (US\$) | Percentage of Funds Disbursed over Estimation in 2010 | Percentage of Planned Projects Completed in 2010 |
|---|--------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Albania | 4.4 | 100% | 67,800 | 75,113 | 111% | 0% |
| Algeria | 80.0 | 50% | 611,801 | 657,311 | 107% | 43% |
| Argentina | 1.0 | 0% | 627,000 | 620,949 | 99% | 17% |
| Armenia | 0.0 | | 60,000 | 84,487 | 141% | |
| Bahrain | 0.0 | | 25,000 | 19,892 | 80% | 0% |
| Barbados | 0.0 | | | 0 | | |
| Benin | 0.0 | 0% | 46,000 | 12,267 | 27% | 0% |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 4.1 | 0% | 55,002 | 86,804 | 158% | 0% |
| Botswana | 0.0 | | | 0 | | |
| Brazil | 0.0 | | 4,500 | 7,805 | 173% | |
| Burkina Faso | 0.0 | | | 53 | | |
| Burundi | 0.0 | | 50,001 | 61,485 | 123% | 100% |
| Cambodia | 0.3 | 100% | 35,000 | 40,000 | 114% | 100% |
| Cameroon | 24.0 | 100% | 135,000 | 104,356 | 77% | 0% |
| Chad | 0.0 | | | 53 | | |
| Chile | 0.0 | | 13,000 | 31,200 | 240% | 100% |
| China | 646.0 | 39% | 6,813,391 | 7,150,858 | 105% | 17% |
| Colombia | 0.0 | | 5 | 8,425 | 168500% | |
| Congo (the) | 1.8 | | 895 | 8,130 | 908% | 100% |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 0.0 | 0% | 176,000 | 180,992 | 103% | 0% |
| Croatia | 0.0 | | 81,202 | 74,319 | 92% | 50% |
| Cuba | 0.0 | | 17,000 | 13,761 | 81% | |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the) | 77.8 | 100% | 115,003 | 111,604 | 97% | 67% |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo (the) | 0.0 | | 1 | 0 | 0% | |
| Dominican Republic (the) | 0.0 | | 100,000 | 121,686 | 122% | 100% |
| Ecuador | 0.0 | | 75,000 | 64,256 | 86% | 0% |
| Egypt | 14.0 | 0% | 2,270,000 | 2,831,346 | 125% | 33% |
| El Salvador | 0.0 | | | 0 | | |
| Eritrea | 0.0 | | 10,000 | 14,133 | 141% | 0% |
| Ethiopia | 0.0 | | 1 | 2,375 | 237500% | |
| Gabon | 0.0 | | | 53 | | |
| Gambia (the) | 0.0 | | | 0 | | |
| Georgia | 7.2 | 100% | 45,001 | 65,828 | 146% | 100% |
| Global | 0.0 | | | 0 | | 100% |
| Guatemala | 0.0 | | 372,809 | 88,340 | 24% | 0% |
| Guinea | 2.9 | 100% | 8,389 | 130,752 | 1559% | 0% |
| Guyana | 0.0 | | | 0 | | |
| Honduras | 39.7 | 100% | 293,125 | 368,285 | 126% | 50% |
| India | 0.0 | 0% | 320,001 | 284,818 | 89% | 0% |
| Indonesia | 0.0 | | | 6,352 | | |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 96.4 | | 1,212,001 | 1,203,476 | 99% | 0% |
| Iraq | 0.0 | | 622,000 | 1,298,193 | 209% | 33% |
| Jamaica | 0.0 | | | 0 | | |
| Jordan | 0.0 | | 40,000 | 90,593 | 226% | 50% |
| Kenya | 32.0 | 0% | 80,000 | 47,545 | 59% | 0% |
| Kuwait | 15.0 | 100% | 40,001 | 29,412 | 74% | 50% |
| Kyrgyzstan | 0.0 | | 3,000 | 53 | 2% | |
| Lebanon | 0.0 | | 25,000 | 27,730 | 111% | |

| Country | Phased Out in 2010 | Percentage of Planned Phase-out Achieved in 2010 | Estimated Funds Disbursed in 2010 (US\$) | Funds Disbursed in 2010 (US\$) | Percentage of Funds Disbursed over Estimation in 2010 | Percentage of Planned Projects Completed in 2010 |
|---|--------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (the) | 15.0 | 0% | 405,002 | 243,368 | 60% | 0% |
| Madagascar | 0.0 | | 1 | 79 | 7900% | |
| Malawi | 0.0 | | | 53 | | |
| Malaysia | 0.0 | | | 0 | | |
| Mali | 0.0 | | | 0 | | |
| Mexico | 77.0 | | 2,346,200 | 2,329,528 | 99% | 17% |
| Montenegro | 2.2 | 100% | 70,500 | 58,705 | 83% | 50% |
| Morocco | 86.4 | 100% | 325,000 | 461,983 | 142% | 33% |
| Mozambique | 0.0 | | | 53 | | |
| Myanmar | 0.0 | | 25,000 | 8,532 | 34% | 0% |
| Nicaragua | 0.0 | | 8,558 | 27,796 | 325% | 0% |
| Niger (the) | 4.8 | 100% | 105,000 | 88,108 | 84% | 33% |
| Nigeria | 45.9 | 100% | 57,765 | 64,870 | 112% | 67% |
| Oman | 6.9 | 31% | 260,000 | 168,967 | 65% | 50% |
| Pakistan | 0.0 | | 200,510 | 281,346 | 140% | 75% |
| Panama | 0.0 | | | 0 | | |
| Peru | 0.0 | | | 0 | | |
| Philippines (the) | 0.0 | | 25,000 | 41,399 | 166% | 100% |
| Qatar | 0.0 | 0% | 103,000 | 52,669 | 51% | 0% |
| Region: AFR | 0.0 | | 270,000 | 83,045 | 31% | |
| Region: EUR | 0.0 | | 120,000 | 13,097 | 11% | |
| Region: LAC | 0.0 | | | 0 | | |
| Republic of Moldova (the) | 0.0 | | | 0 | | |
| Romania | 59.4 | 100% | 298,133 | 394,706 | 132% | 100% |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 0.0 | 0% | 15,000 | 11,890 | 79% | 0% |
| Saudi Arabia | 0.0 | 0% | 260,000 | 206,375 | 79% | 0% |
| Senegal | 0.0 | | 43,000 | 48,199 | 112% | 0% |
| Serbia | 0.0 | | 377,377 | 232,740 | 62% | 0% |
| Seychelles | 0.0 | | | 0 | | |
| Somalia | 0.0 | | | 82 | | |
| South Africa | 0.0 | | 55,000 | 95,151 | 173% | 0% |
| Sudan (the) | 59.7 | 100% | 144,318 | 131,781 | 91% | 40% |
| Swaziland | 0.0 | | | 0 | | |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 491.4 | 100% | 687,000 | 451,951 | 66% | 67% |
| Thailand | 0.0 | | | 0 | | |
| The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 5.0 | 100% | 70,700 | 107,892 | 153% | 75% |
| Togo | 0.0 | | | 53 | | |
| Tunisia | 0.0 | | 40,002 | 19,714 | 49% | 0% |
| Turkey | 58.0 | | 392,000 | 423,650 | 108% | 0% |
| Turkmenistan | 0.0 | | 68,790 | 70,492 | 102% | 100% |
| Uganda | 0.0 | | | 0 | | |
| United Republic of Tanzania (the) | 0.0 | | | 0 | | |
| Uruguay | 0.0 | | 1 | 3,814 | 381400% | |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 0.0 | 0% | 691,352 | 634,975 | 92% | 0% |
| Viet Nam | 0.0 | | | 0 | | |
| Yemen | 0.0 | 0% | 525,000 | 93,478 | 18% | 0% |
| Zambia | 0.0 | | 88,800 | 77,447 | 87% | |
| Zimbabwe | 0.0 | | 58,001 | 54,349 | 94% | |
| Total | 1,958.3 | 26% | 22,585,939 | 23,007,427 | 102% | 33% |

Annex II

STATUS OF DELAYS IN HPMP PREPARATION AND REASONS FOR DELAYS

| Project Number | Project Title | Secretariat's Status | Reason For Delay |
|-----------------------|---|--|--|
| ALG/PHA/58/PRP/70 | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (additional funding) | Survey completed | Absence of policies and guidelines; Focus on CFC activities completion |
| ARG/PHA/55/PRP/158 | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | HPMP draft available; survey completed. | HCFC survey not completed |
| BAH/PHA/55/PRP/20 | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | Survey completed | HCFC survey not completed |
| BHE/PHA/55/PRP/23 | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | HPMP being prepared; Survey underway. | Selection of local institution |
| DRK/PHA/55/PRP/51 | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | HPMP being prepared; Survey underway. | Lack of an adequate communication with the NOU. |
| ECU/PHA/59/PRP/45 | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | Survey underway; Stakeholders workshop organized. | Identification of local institutions |
| EGY/PHA/55/PRP/96 | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | HPMP draft available; Survey completed; Stakeholders workshop organized. | HCFC survey not completed |
| IND/PHA/56/PRP/427 | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (transportation refrigeration and air-conditioning sectors) | Survey completed | HCFC survey not completed; large number of small scale companies to be surveyed. |
| IRQ/PHA/55/PRP/04 | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | Survey underway | Political instability and/or security situations |
| IRQ/PHA/59/PRP/11 | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (additional funding) | Survey underway | Political instability and/or security situations |
| KUW/PHA/55/PRP/13 | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | Survey completed | Absence of policies and guidelines; Recruitment of experts; HCFC survey not completed Technological issues relating to alternatives to HCFCs. |
| LIB/PHA/55/PRP/29 | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | Survey completed | Security situations |
| MOR/PHA/55/PRP/59 | Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (refrigeration manufacturing sector) | HPMP being prepared; Survey completed. | Absence of policies and guidelines |
| MYA/PHA/57/PRP/09 | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | HPMP being prepared; Survey completed. | Not provided. |
| NER/PHA/55/PRP/22 | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | HPMP being prepared; Survey completed. | Absence of policies and guidelines; Government and changes within government |
| NIC/PHA/55/PRP/21 | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | HPMP finalized; Survey completed. | Absence of policies and guidelines Government did not agree with the submission |
| QAT/PHA/55/PRP/11 | Preparation of HCFC phase-out management plan | HPMP being prepared; Survey underway. | Data collection |

| Project Number | Project Title | Secretariat's Status | Reason For Delay |
|-----------------------|--|---|--|
| SAU/PHA/55/PRP/05 | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | Survey completed | Absence of policies and guidelines; Recruitment of experts; HCFC survey not completed Technological issues relating to alternatives to HCFCs. |
| SEN/PHA/55/PRP/26 | Preparation of HCFC phase-out management plan | HPMP being prepared; Survey completed. | Data review |
| SOA/PHA/55/PRP/01 | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | Survey underway; Stakeholders workshop organized. | International approval procedures |
| SOM/PHA/60/PRP/07 | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | Survey underway | No travels of international experts possible; Difficult communication. |
| SUD/PHA/59/PRP/26 | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (additional funding) | Survey completed | Focus on the HCFC investment projects |
| SYR/PHA/55/PRP/97 | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | Survey underway | Political instability and/or security situations |
| TUN/PHA/55/PRP/48 | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | Survey underway | Political instability and/or security situations |
| TUR/PHA/55/PRP/91 | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | Survey completed; Stakeholders workshop organized. | Difficulties in initiating activities. |
| YEM/PHA/55/PRP/29 | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | Survey underway | Political instability and/or security situations; Completion of CFC activities. |

Annex III

**SUBMISSION OF HCFC SECTOR PLANS AS PART OF THE RESPECTIVE
COUNTRY'S HPMP**

| Project Number | Project Title | Is or will the project be part of the country's HPMP |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| ALG/REF/59/PRP/72 | Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (refrigeration and air-to-air air-conditioning sector) | Yes |
| BAH/REF/60/PRP/23 | Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (air conditioning sector) | Yes |
| ECU/FOA/60/PRP/46 | Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (foam manufacturing sector) | Yes |
| IRA/REF/58/PRP/196 | Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (room air-conditioning and compressors) | Yes |
| MOR/REF/60/PRP/65 | Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (refrigeration and air conditioning sectors) | Yes |
| PAK/REF/59/PRP/74 | Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing sectors) | Yes |
| QAT/FOA/60/PRP/16 | Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (foam sector) | Yes |
| SAU/REF/60/PRP/08 | Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (refrigeration sector) | Yes |
| SOA/FOA/59/PRP/02 | Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (polyurethane foam sector) | Yes |
| SUD/REF/59/PRP/25 | Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing sectors) | Yes |
| SYR/FOA/61/PRP/102 | Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (foam sector) | Yes |
| TUN/FOA/58/PRP/50 | Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (polyurethane foam sector) | Yes |
| TUR/FOA/58/PRP/94 | Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (polyurethane foam sector) | Yes |
| TUR/REF/58/PRP/95 | Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (refrigeration manufacturing sector) | Yes |
| URU/REF/60/PRP/55 | Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (refrigeration manufacturing sector) | Yes |



UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

UNIDO Progress and Financial Report 2010

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I. Project Approvals and Disbursements

Annual summary data

- 1) Table 1 “Annual Summary” in the Excel file includes the most relevant annual data, such as number of approvals, corresponding ODP (wherever applicable), approved funding, adjustment and disbursement characteristics. The cumulative funds for the period 1993-2010 approved for UNIDO activities under the Multilateral Fund amount to US\$ 538,770,403, excluding agency support cost and the core unit funding. This amount, however, includes the adjustments made until end 2010. The details are contained in the attached database printout (Annex II in the Excel file). In this printout, the data are sorted by regions and within each region the completed, financially completed, ongoing and closed (cancelled) projects are listed.
- 2) As of 31 December 2010, UNIDO’s cumulative disbursement for all projects (completed and ongoing) amounts to US\$ 452,511,530 excluding agency support cost and core unit funding. This corresponds to a delivery rate of 84.0 per cent. Out of this amount, US\$ 411,321,091 relate to cumulative disbursement for investment projects (Table 2, “Summary Data by Project Type” in the Excel file). This represents 85 per cent of the total value of investment project approvals including adjustments as of December 2010.

Interest

- 3) The interest earned for the period 1993 – 2010 amounts to US\$ 35,888,087 and is shown by years in the Table 1 “Annual Summary” in the Excel file. The interest earned in 2010 amounts to US\$ 203,162.

Summary data by type

- 4) The cumulative activities of UNIDO approved by the Multilateral Fund are listed in Annex II in the Excel file. The following table summarizes their breakdown by types.

| Type | US\$* | Share of portfolio in per cent | Number of projects |
|--|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| CPG (Country Programme Preparation) | 815,000 | 0.2 | 11 |
| DEM (Demonstration projects) | 16,586,514 | 3.1 | 28 |
| INS (Institutional strengthening) | 6,573,912 | 1.2 | 47 |
| INV (Investment projects) | 482,299,205 | 89.4 | 652 |
| PRP (Project preparation) | 20,020,395 | 3.7 | 428 |
| TAS (Technical Assistance) | 12,241,319 | 2.3 | 96 |
| TRA (Training) | 1,249,459 | 0.2 | 23 |
| Total (excluding agency support cost) | 539,785,804 | 100 | 1,285 |

* These figures are without adjustments, which are in total US\$ 1,015,401.

- 5) Table 2 “Summary of Data by Project Type” in the Excel file, shows approvals, adjustments and disbursements by type of project/activity. In 2010 UNIDO’s overall disbursement rate (excluding agency support cost) was 84%. Disbursements by activity type and as percentage of activity allocations are summarized as follows:

| Type | US\$ | Disbursement rate in per cent |
|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| CPG (Country Programme Preparation) | 722,669 | 100 |
| DEM (Demonstration projects) | 9,127,300 | 57 |
| INS (Institutional strengthening) | 5,012,420 | 76 |
| INV (Investment projects) | 411,321,091 | 85 |
| PRP (Project preparation) | 14,048,120 | 79 |
| TAS (Technical Assistance) | 11,083,395 | 95 |
| TRA (Training) | 1,196,535 | 100 |
| Total (excluding agency support cost) | 452,511,530 | 84 |

Multi-Year Agreements

- 6) In the reporting year, 14 new multi-year performance based projects were approved. Thus, the total number of ongoing multi-year performance based agreements amounts to sixty. The 14 new performance based, multi-year projects approved for UNIDO’s implementation in 2010 are as follows:
- HCFC Phase-out Management Plan for Burkina Faso (Stage I)
 - HCFC Phase-out Management Plan for Chad (Stage I)
 - National phase-out of methyl bromide for Chile
 - HCFC Phase-out Management Plan for Croatia (Complete Phase-out)
 - National CFC Phase out plan of Ecuador
 - HCFC Phase-out Management Plan for Gabon (Stage I)
 - HCFC Phase-out Management Plan for Macedonia (Stage I)
 - HCFC Phase-out Management Plan for Madagascar (Stage I)
 - HCFC Phase-out Management Plan for Malawi (Stage I)
 - HCFC Phase-out Management Plan for Nigeria (Stage I)
 - HCFC Phase-out Management Plan for Pakistan (Stage I)
 - HCFC Phase-out Management Plan for Serbia (Stage I)
 - HCFC Phase-out Management Plan for Togo (Stage I)
 - HCFC Phase-out Management Plan for Turkmenistan (Stage I)
- 7) As shown in Appendix I and II as well as Annexes II and III in the Excel file, UNIDO is implementing seventy-four performance-based, multi-year agreements. Twelve of these agreements are HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (Burkina Faso, Chad, Croatia, Gabon, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Nigeria, Pakistan, Serbia, Togo and Turkmenistan), eight are national phase-out plans (NPPs) in Albania, Algeria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Ecuador, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Yemen, twelve are related to the methyl bromide sector (Chile, China, Guatemala, Honduras, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, 2 in Morocco, Syria, Turkey

and Zimbabwe), four agreements in the solvent sector (DPRK, India, Nigeria & Pakistan), thirty three agreements are for CFC phase-out, in LVCs and non-LVCs, in Algeria (RMP), Argentina, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon (CFC+TCA), China (2), Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, DPR Korea, Egypt, Eritrea, Guinea, Honduras, India, Iran, Kuwait, Libya, Macedonia, Madagascar, Mexico, Montenegro, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Syria and Venezuela. UNIDO has been implementing four production sector phase-out agreements in China, DPR Korea, Mexico and Romania; and last but not least the phase-out of CFCs in the use of tobacco-fluffing industry in China.

- 8) The total funds committed by the ExCom for these agreements amount to US\$ 189,379,714. From this amount, US\$ 174,553,125 has already been released (including approvals at the 63rd ExCom Meeting in April 2011), out of which, US\$ 143,802,413 was disbursed (as of 31 December 2010).
- 9) The total ODS to be phased out through ongoing multi-year agreements amounts to 24,809 ODP tonnes of consumption; plus 17,778 ODP tonnes of production. The allowed ODS consumption for the reporting year was 4,131 ODP tonnes. Verified Article 7 consumption data for 2010 are not yet available in most of the countries. Based on preliminary data received from some of the countries, and based on the assumption that all countries were in compliance with their agreement at the end of 2010, the actual consumption level for all MYAs implemented by UNIDO was approximately 4,100 ODP tonnes. Should the other countries phase-out more than their targets specified in their respective agreements, the actual 2010 consumption level would be even lower than 4,100 ODP tonnes.
- 10) The majority of the multi-year performance based agreements under UNIDO's implementation are progressing well, 20 agreements have been successfully completed; the overall disbursement rate has steadily increased during the recent years (from 65% in 2006 to 72% in 2007, 79% in 2008, 81% in 2009 and 85% in 2010). In addition, twenty-eight tranches were submitted and approved by the ExCom in 2010.
- 11) Detailed information on the multi-year projects implemented by UNIDO is to be taken from Annex III in the Excel file.

Sector phase out by country

- 12) This section indicates sectors by countries for which total phase-out has been funded. Most of the activities are multi-year performance based projects, however there are some individual projects phasing out one or more substances in a particular sector. These activities are listed in the table below:

| # | Country | Project Title | ODS | Multi-year (yes/no) | Phase-out in sector |
|---|---------|--------------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Albania | National Phase-out Plan (NPP)* | All | Yes | Total |
| 2 | Algeria | National phase-out plan | CFC/TCA | Yes | Total |

| # | Country | Project Title | ODS | Multi-year (yes/no) | Phase-out in sector |
|----|----------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 3 | Algeria | Technical assistance to phase-out MBr in pulses disinfections | MBr | No | Total |
| 4 | Argentina | CFC phase-out plan | CFC | Yes | Total |
| 5 | Argentina | Solvent sector phase-out plan | CFC-113, CTC, TCA | No | Total |
| 6 | Argentina | Phase-out of HCFC-22 in the room and unitary air-conditioning equipment manufacturing sector of Argentina* | HCFC-22 | No | Total |
| 7 | Bahrain | Training for low consumption of CTC/TCA | CTC/TCA | No | Total |
| 8 | Benin | TPMP | CFC | Yes | Total |
| 9 | Bosnia & Herzegovina | NPP | All | Yes | Total |
| 10 | Bosnia & Herzegovina | Phase-out of Halon consumption | Halons | No | Total |
| 11 | Brazil | Phase-out of MB used in tobacco, flowers, ornamentals, strawberries and other uses* | MBr | No | Total |
| 12 | Burundi | TPMP | CFC | Yes | Total |
| 13 | Burundi | Training for low consumption of TCA | TCA | No | Total |
| 14 | Cambodia | Technical assistance for the phase-out of CTC and TCA in the solvent sector | CTC, TCA | No | Total |
| 15 | Cambodia | Training for low consumption of MBr | MBr | No | Total |
| 16 | Cameroon | TPMP for the phase-out CFCs and TCA | CFC, TCA | Yes | Total |
| 17 | Cameroon | MBr production phase-out plan* | MBr | Yes | Total |
| 18 | Chile | National phase-out of methyl bromide - terminal project | MBr | Yes | Total |
| 19 | China | Domestic refrigeration* | CFC | Yes | Total |
| 20 | China | MBr production phase-out plan | MBr | Yes | Total |
| 21 | China | MDI phase-out | CFC | No | Total |
| 22 | China | National methyl bromide phase-out plan* | MBr | Yes | Total |
| 23 | China | Refrigeration servicing sector CFC phase-out plan* | CFC | Yes | Total |
| 24 | China | Tobacco-fluffing | CFC | Yes | Total |

| # | Country | Project Title | ODS | Multi-year (yes/no) | Phase-out in sector |
|----|--------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 25 | Colombia | Technical assistance in the methyl bromide sector | MBr | No | Total |
| 26 | Congo | TPMP | CFC | Yes | Total |
| 27 | Cote d'Ivoire | Commodities and storage fumigation | MBr | No | Total |
| 28 | Cote d'Ivoire | Terminal aerosol project | CFC-12 | No | Total |
| 29 | Cote d'Ivoire | TPMP | CFC | Yes | Total |
| 30 | Croatia | HCFC Phase-out Management Plan* | HCFC | Yes | Total |
| 31 | Croatia | TPMP | CFC | Yes | Total |
| 32 | Croatia | Training for low consumption of CTC | CTC | No | Total |
| 33 | Cuba | Soil fumigation, substrates, storage and structures | MBr | No | Total |
| 34 | Dominican Republic | Soil fumigation (cut flower, melon and tobacco sectors) | MBr | No | Total |
| 35 | DPR Korea | Domestic refrigeration | CFC | Yes | Total |
| 36 | DPR Korea | Production sector | CFC, CTC, TCA | Yes | Total |
| 37 | DPR Korea | Terminal CTC phase-out including process agents supplementary plan | CTC | Yes | Total |
| 38 | Ecuador | National CFC Phase-Out Plan | CFC-12 | Yes | Total |
| 39 | Egypt | CFC phase-out in the MDI sector | CFCs | No | Total |
| 40 | Egypt | National CFC phase-out plan | CFCs | Yes | Total |
| 41 | Egypt | National phase-out of methyl bromide | MBr | No | Total |
| 42 | Egypt | Terminal solvent sector phase-out | CFC-113, CTC, TCA | No | Total |
| 43 | El Salvador | Training for low consumption of MBr | MBr | No | Total |
| 44 | Eritrea | TPMP | CFC | Yes | Total |
| 45 | Ethiopia | Training for low consumption of CTC/TCA | CTC/TCA | No | Total |
| 46 | Georgia | Halon banking management | Halon | No | Total |
| 47 | Georgia | Phase-out of methyl bromide for soil fumigation | MBr | No | Total |
| 48 | Guatemala | Fumigants phase-out plan | MBr | Yes | Total |

| # | Country | Project Title | ODS | Multi-year (yes/no) | Phase-out in sector |
|----|------------|---|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 49 | Guinea | TPMP | CFC | Yes | Total |
| 50 | Honduras | Phase-out plan in the soil fumigation | MBr | Yes | Total |
| 51 | Honduras | TPMP | CFC | Yes | Total |
| 52 | India | CTC Phase-out | CTC | Yes | Total |
| 53 | India | Refrigeration manufacturing | CFC | Yes | Total |
| 54 | Indonesia | Terminal solvent sector phase-out plan* | CFC-113, CTC, TCA | No | Total |
| 55 | Iran | CFC phase-out* | CFC | Yes | Total |
| 56 | Iran | Phase-out of CFC consumption in the manufacture of aerosol MDIs | CFC | No | Total |
| 57 | Iran | Phase-out of MBr in soil fumigation in olive seedlings, fruit trees, nurseries and others | MBr | No | Total |
| 58 | Iran | Terminal solvent sector umbrella project | CTC, TCA | No | Total |
| 59 | Iraq | National ODS Phase Out Plan | CFC, Halon, CTC, TCA | Yes | Total |
| 60 | Iraq | Technical assistance for the Methyl Bormide phase-out | MBr | No | |
| 61 | Kenya | Technical assistance for the phase-out of CTC and TCA in the solvent sector | CTC, TCA | No | Total |
| 62 | Kenya | Technology transfer leading to MBr phase-out in soil fumigation | MBr | No | Total |
| 63 | Korea DPR | CFC phase-out | CFC | No | Total |
| 64 | Kuwait | TPMP | CFC | Yes | Total |
| 65 | Kyrgyzstan | Halon phase-out programme | Halon | No | Total |
| 66 | Lebanon | Soil fumigation (strawberries) | MBr | Yes | Total |
| 67 | Libya | NPP | All | Yes | Total |
| 68 | Libya | Phase-out of halons in the fire fighting sector | Halon | No | Total |
| 69 | Libya | Phase-out of MBr in horticulture: tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers and others* | MBr | Yes | Total |

| # | Country | Project Title | ODS | Multi-year (yes/no) | Phase-out in sector |
|----|------------|---|---------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 70 | Macedonia | Fumigation | MBr | No | Total |
| 71 | Macedonia | TPMP | CFC | Yes | Total |
| 72 | Madagascar | TPMP | CFC | Yes | Total |
| 73 | Madagascar | Training for low consumption of MBr | MBr | No | Total |
| 74 | Mexico | CFC phase-out plan* | CFC | Yes | Total |
| 75 | Mexico | CFC production | CFC | Yes | Total |
| 76 | Mexico | National methyl bromide phase-out plan* | MBr | Yes | Partial |
| 77 | Mexico | Phase-out of CFC consumption in the manufacture of aerosol MDIs | CFC | No | Total |
| 78 | Mexico | Umbrella project for terminal phase-out of CTC | CTC | No | Total |
| 79 | Moldova | Training for low consumption of MBr | MBr | No | Total |
| 80 | Montenegro | Terminal phase-out plan for CFCs | CFC/CTC | Yes | Total |
| 81 | Morocco | Methyl bromide in cucurbits and green beans* | MBr | Yes | Partial |
| 82 | Morocco | Phase-out of methyl bromide used in the strawberry sector* | MBr | No | Total |
| 83 | Morocco | Phase-out of methyl bromide used in the tomato sector | MBr | Yes | Total |
| 84 | Morocco | Training for low consumption of CTC/TCA | CTC/TCA | No | Total |
| 85 | Mozambique | Technical assistance for the elimination of controlled uses of Methyl Bromide (soil fumigation) | MBr | No | |
| 86 | Nicaragua | Training for low consumption of MBr | MBr | No | Total |
| 87 | Niger | TPMP | CFC | Yes | Total |
| 88 | Nigeria | CFC phase-out plan* | CFC | Yes | Total |
| 89 | Nigeria | Terminal solvent sector phase-out plan | CTC/TCA | Yes | Total |
| 90 | Oman | TPMP | CFC | Yes | Total |
| 91 | Oman | Training for low consumption of CTC | CTC | No | Total |
| 92 | Pakistan | CTC phase-out plan | CTC | Yes | Total |
| 93 | Pakistan | RMP | CFC | Yes | Total |
| 94 | Pakistan | Training for low consumption of | MBr | No | Total |

| # | Country | Project Title | ODS | Multi-year (yes/no) | Phase-out in sector |
|-----|-----------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | MBr | | | |
| 95 | Qatar | TPMP | CFC | Yes | Total |
| 96 | Romania | Halon management programme | Halon | No | Total |
| 97 | Romania | National CFC phase-out plan | CFC | Yes | Total |
| 98 | Romania | Production sector phase-out plan | CFC/CTC/TCA/MBr | Yes | Total |
| 99 | Romania | Solvent sector phase-out plan | CTC | No | Total |
| 100 | Romania | Methyl bromide phase-out* | MBr | No | Total |
| 101 | Romania | Terminal phase-out plan of CTC process agents uses | CTC | No | Total |
| 102 | Sao Tome and Principe | TPMP | CFC | Yes | Total |
| 103 | Saudi Arabia | National Phase-out plan | CFC/CTC/TCA/Halon | No | Total |
| 104 | Senegal | TPMP* | CFC | Yes | Total |
| 105 | Serbia | CFC phase-out plan* | CFC | Yes | Total |
| 106 | Serbia | Solvent sector phase-out plan * | CTC | No | Total |
| 107 | Sudan | National CFC/CTC phase-out plan | CFC/CTC | Yes | Total |
| 108 | Syria | National CFC phase-out plan | CFC | Yes | Total |
| 109 | Syria | Phase-out of methyl bromide in the grain storage fumigation | MBr | Yes | Total |
| 110 | Syria | Phase-out of methyl bromide in the soil fumigation | MBr | No | Total |
| 111 | Tunisia | Training for low consumption of CTC/TCA | CTC/TCA | No | Total |
| 112 | Turkey | Phase-out of methyl bromide used in protected tomato, cucumber and carnation crops | MBr | Yes | Total |
| 113 | Turkey | Solvent sector phase-out plan | CFC-113, CTC, TCA | No | Total |
| 114 | Turkey | Umbrella project for the phase-out of HCFC-141b in the manufacturing of PU insulated sandwich panels and phase-out HCFC-142b and HCFC-22 in the manufacture of XPS boardstock | HCFC-141b, HCFC-142b, HCFC-22 | No | Total |
| 115 | Turkmenistan | Technical assistance for the elimination of methyl bromide in post harvest sector | MBr | No | Total |
| 116 | Uganda | Fumigation | MBr | No | Total |

| # | Country | Project Title | ODS | Multi-year (yes/no) | Phase-out in sector |
|-----|-----------|--|----------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 117 | Uruguay | Fumigation | MBr | No | Total |
| 118 | Venezuela | ODS phase-out plan | CFC | Yes | Total |
| 119 | Venezuela | Training for low consumption of MBr, TCA | MBr, TCA | No | Total |
| 120 | Yemen | National phase-out plan | CFC/TCA | Yes | Total |
| 121 | Yemen | Training for low consumption of TCA | TCA | No | Total |
| 122 | Zambia | Technical assistance for the phase-out of methyl bromide | MBr | No | Total |
| 123 | Zambia | Training for low consumption of CTC/TCA | CTC/TCA | No | Total |
| 124 | Zimbabwe | Phase-out of MBr in tobacco seedlings | MBr | Yes | Total |
| 125 | Zimbabwe | Phase-out of MBr used in grain fumigation | MBr | Yes | Total |

* In cooperation with bilateral and/or implementing agencies

- 13) Information on funded ODP phase-out by region/country for ongoing projects is given in Table 3 “ODP Phase-out by Region, Country and Sector – Ongoing Projects” in the Excel file.
- 14) As per Table 3a “ODP Phase-out by Region, Country and Sector – Completed Projects” in the Excel file, until end of the reporting period, UNIDO eliminated 64,619 ODP tonnes (excluding partial phase-out of ongoing projects). ODP phase by sector is summarized in the below table.

| Completed projects | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Sector | ODP tonnes |
| Aerosols | 3,575.3 |
| Foams | 12,686.3 |
| Fumigants | 3,496.9 |
| Halons | 2,002.8 |
| Other (Tobacco) | 1,170.0 |
| Process agents | 907.7 |
| Phase-out | 6,001.4 |
| Production | 17,041 |
| Refrigeration | 15,700.8 |
| Several | 39.3 |
| Solvents | 2,093.9 |
| Total | 64,715 |

- 15) Partial ODP phase out is reported in Table 3b “Partial ODP Phase-out by Sector, Region, Country” and in Annex III in the Excel file. The partial phase-out achieved in 2010 is shown in the following table on a sectoral basis.

| Partial phase-out in 2010* | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Sector | ODP tonnes |
| Aerosols | 97 |
| Fumigants | 127.4 |
| Process agents | 135.7 |
| Projects with PHA code | 41.0 |
| Refrigeration | 605.0 |
| Solvents | 46.9 |
| Total | 1,033 |

II. Project Completion since last Report

ODP phased out since last report - investment projects

- 16) As per Table 4 in the Excel file, the cumulative ODP phase out through investment projects completed in the reporting period (1 January – 31 December 2010) amounts to 1,452 ODP tonnes (including production sector). In addition, 1,033 ODP tonnes were partially phased-out from ongoing projects. The details are shown in Table 3b, Table 4 in the Excel file. Table 4 in the Excel file lists all investment, demonstration, recovery and recycling, technical assistance and institutional strengthening projects completed in 2010.
- 17) In 2010 three projects were cancelled under UNIDO’s implementation, halon phase-out plan in Kuwait, phase-out of import and net consumption of halons in Libya and CTC production/consumption project for process agent uses in Romania at the 61st ExCOM Meeting.

Non-investment project completions since last report

- 18) Since the last report, 8 non-investment projects, with an approved funding of US\$ 844,139 were completed; one in Africa, one in Asia and the Pacific, one in Latin America and the Caribbean, and five in Europe.

III. Global and Regional Project Highlights

Global Projects

- 19) In 2010 one global project was approved for UNIDO, which is the core unit funding for 2011 in the amount of US\$ 1,970,766.

Regional Projects

- 20) During the reporting period no new regional projects were approved. Implementation of the regional chiller programmes in Africa and Europe are ongoing and are progressing well. A detailed status report on these projects was submitted to the 56th, 59th and 62nd ExCom's consideration.

IV. Performance Indicators

Business Plan Performance Goals as decided by the Executive Committee

- 21) The ExCom at its 41st Meeting approved new performance indicators in its Decision 41/93. These performance indicators were first applied in UNIDO's 2004 Business Plan. The ExCom at its 47th Meeting, by Decision 47/51, revised the weightings for quantitative performance indicators. The new weightings have been applied since the evaluation of the 2005-year performance. The targets and achievements for the year 2010 performance indicators approved during the 61st meeting of the ExCom are indicated below.

A1. Approvals

Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved

- 22) In 2010, 25 annual programmes of existing and new multi-year projects were approved, which represents 100 % achievement of the target set by the ExCom.

Number of individual activities (INV, RMPs, halon banks, TAS) approved vs. those planned

- 23) During 2010, 26 individual projects were approved against the target of 36. The approvals include 7 institutional strengthening, 14 investment, 3 demonstration and 2 technical assistance projects. Furthermore, 5 projects have been duly submitted to the Multilateral Fund in the course of 2010 and positive assessment was finalized before submission to ExCom. However, specific decisions of the ExCom in 2010 requested the projects to be re-submitted and their consideration was postponed due to issues outside the UNIDO's responsibility, including absence of specific guidelines.

Considering all the above projects, UNIDO's achievement against the target is of 86%.

The following list includes the above-mentioned projects that have been postponed due to specific ExCom decisions:

- 1) Mexico aerosol (Silimex). The ExCom agreed on duration of operating costs for aerosol at the 62nd ExCom and requested UNIDO to re-submit the project to the 63rd meeting taking into consideration the agreed guidelines. The project was

approved in principle in 2010 (62nd ExCom) except for the operating costs as indicated;

- 2) China – DEMO project in XPS sector. Despite the technical and financial data were agreed, it was decided to include this DEMO project under the full HPMP for China;
- 3) Indonesia – HCFC-141b in foam sector (4 companies). All technical aspects were clarified and agreed while negotiation on full HPMP is still ongoing;
- 4) Iran – HCFC-141b in foam sector. All technical aspects were clarified and agreed while negotiation on full HPMP is still ongoing;
- 5) Mobilizing co-financing for Multilateral Fund funded projects based on the "Monetization" of their climate benefits. The ExCom requested UNIDO to re-submit the project concept to the 63rd ExCom, when the project as approved.

A2. Implementation

Milestone activities completed (e.g. policy measures, regulatory assistance)/ODS levels achieved for approved MY annual tranches vs. those planned

- 24) Milestone activities have been completed for altogether 39 MY performance-based agreements against the target of 13, thus, achieving 300 % performance. This includes the completion of milestones for the MY Agreements for
 - NPPs, TPMPs for: Albania, Argentina, Benin, Burundi, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Cameroon, China, Egypt, Guinea, Honduras, Iraq, Cote d'Ivoire, Kuwait, Libya, Macedonia, Mexico, Montenegro, Niger, Oman, PR Congo, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sao Tome and Principe, Sudan, Syria, Venezuela, Yemen, Serbia.
 - MeBr phase-out: Chile, China, Honduras, Libya, Mexico, Morocco (2), Syria
 - Production sector: China, Romania

ODS phased-out for individual projects vs. those planned in progress reports

- 25) 321.2 ODP tonnes were phased-out in 2010 from individual projects. This represents achievement of 103 % against the target of 311.8 ODP tonnes, set by the ExCom for the following projects.

| Project No. | Target | Achievement |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| BHE/HAL/42/TAS/18 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| SYR/FUM/49/TAS/95 | 27 | 27 |
| MEX/PAG/52/INV/133 | 87.3 | 87.3 |
| IRA/ARS/52/INV/183 | 96.4 | 96.4 |
| MEX/ARS/53/INV/135 | 97 | 77 |
| ARG/SOL/41/INV/137 | | 1 |
| EGY/FUM/56/INV/98 | | 14 |
| GEO/FUM/47/INV/20 | | 7.2 |
| KAM/SOL/57/TAS/21 | | 0.3 |
| OMA/HAL/46/TAS/12 | | 6.85 |
| Total | 311.8 | 321.2 |

Project completion for investment and non-investment projects vs. those planned in progress reports

- 26) 14 investment and non-investment projects were completed in 2010 against the target of 14, which represents 100% achievement of the target.

Policy/regulatory assistance completed vs. that planned

- 27) No target was set, not applicable.

A3. Administrative

Speed of financial completion vs. that required per progress report completion dates

- 28) The target set by the ExCom was 12 months and in 2010 UNIDO managed to financially complete its projects within 10.7 months in average (for projects, which were completed 12 months ago between January and December 2009).

Timely submission of PCRs vs. those agreed

- 29) All PCRs were submitted on time as agreed with the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer.

Timely submission of progress reports

- 30) UNIDO submitted its Progress Report 2010 before deadline, on 28 April 2010. This follows UNIDO's practice, whereby progress reports never reached the Secretariat later than the established deadline.

31) The performance indicators with the weightings are summarized in the following table:

Performance indicators: Targets and achievements in 2010

| Performance indicator | Weighting | Targets UNIDO BP 2010 | Achievements as per P&F Report 2010 | P&F vs. BP (remarks wherever applicable) |
|--|------------------|------------------------------|--|---|
| Approvals | | | | |
| No. of annual programmes of MY agreements approved vs. those planned | 15 | 25 | 25 | 100 % |
| No. of individual activities (INV, RMPs, halon banks, TAS) approved vs. those planned | 10 | 36 | 26 | 72 % |
| Implementation | | | | |
| Milestone activities completed (e.g. policy measures, regulatory assistance)/ODS levels achieved for approved MY annual tranches vs. those planned | 20 | 13 | 39 | 300 % |
| ODS phased-out for individual projects vs. those planned in progress reports | 15 | 311.8 ODP tonnes | 321.2 ODP tonnes | 103 % |
| Project completion for inv and non-inv projects vs. those planned in progress reports | 10 | 14 | 14 | 100% |
| Policy/regulatory assistance completed vs. that planned | 10 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Administrative | | | | |
| Speed of financial completion vs. that required per progress report completion dates | 10 | 12 months | 10.7 months | On time |
| Timely submission of PCRs vs. those agreed | 5 | On time | 100% on time | 100 % on time |
| Timely submission of progress reports & responses | 5 | On time | Before deadline (28 Apr 2011) | Before deadline |

In addition to the above, UNIDO's approvals in 2010 amounted to US\$ 48,632,498; and US\$ 18,538,224 was disbursed for projects under UNIDO's implementation.

32) Based on the new performance indicator regime, the specific performance indicators for non-investment projects have been eliminated.

Cumulative completed investment projects

- 33) Since 1993, UNIDO's cumulative number of completed investment projects has grown to 546. Out of a total of US\$ 366,280,675 of approved MF financing for completed projects, 100 per cent of these funds were disbursed. The average number of months from approval to first disbursement was 8.9 months. The average number of months from approval to completion was 32.6 months. The cost effectiveness of completed projects is US\$ 5.90/kg. Table 5 "Cumulative completed investment projects by region, sector and implementation characteristics" in the Excel file illustrates more details, presenting information both on a regional and on a sectoral basis. The vast majority of completed investment projects have been implemented with disbursements of funds during implementation; only ten retroactively funded projects were implemented by UNIDO.

Cumulative completed non-investment projects

- 34) Since 1993, UNIDO's cumulative number of completed non-investment projects, including the preparation of RMPs, is 183. Out of a total of US\$ 25,828,612 of approved MF financing, 98 per cent of funds have been disbursed. Except for thirty six institutional strengthening projects, all UNIDO completed non-investment projects were objective-sensitive. Disbursement took place during implementation for all completed projects. Table 6 "Cumulative completed non-investment projects by region, sector and implementation characteristics" in the Excel file provides details according to geographic region and sectors.

Cumulative ongoing investment projects

- 35) By the end of 2010, UNIDO's cumulative portfolio of ongoing investment, demonstration and recovery and recycling projects contained 106 projects. Of the US\$ 113,986,112 approved budget, 37 per cent has been disbursed. It took an average of 8.2 months from approval to first disbursement. The Africa region had 39 ongoing projects, Asia and the Pacific 30 ongoing projects, Europe 18 ongoing projects and Latin America and the Caribbean 19 ongoing projects. Table 7 "Cumulative ongoing investment projects by region, sector and implementation characteristics" in the Excel file illustrates the implementation characteristics among regions and sectors for UNIDO's ongoing investment projects. The ongoing projects are objective sensitive and the disbursement of funds takes place during implementation. There are no retroactive projects.

Cumulative ongoing non-investment projects

- 36) At the end of 2010, UNIDO's cumulative portfolio of ongoing non-investment projects, including preparation of RMPs, consisted of 22 projects. Out of a total of US\$ 10,494,887 approved funding, 18 per cent has been disbursed. Table 8 "Cumulative ongoing non-investment projects by region, sector and implementation characteristics" in the Excel file illustrates details, presenting the projects according to regions, sectors and types.

V. Status of Agreements and Project Preparation by Country

Agreements to be signed/executed/finalized and ready for disbursing

- 37) As soon as a project is approved by the Executive Committee and after having notified the respective authorities, UNIDO secures officially from the recipient country's Ozone and project authorities, validity/confirmation of basic project data, such as actual ODS consumption; validity of counterpart commitment, etc., since by this time, a substantial period of time might have elapsed from the time of formulation of the project, and the projects, in most cases, are adjusted as a result of the negotiations during the approval process. After this, wherever it is required by the Country, UNIDO prepares and signs with the Ozone Authorities the agreement of cooperation. UNIDO prepares detailed Terms of Reference (TOR) for services to be rendered under the project. The TOR and the list of potential suppliers are approved by the counterpart. The bidding and subcontracting takes place based on the mutually agreed TOR. The first payment is due upon entry into force of the first contract. The above-illustrated preparatory work explains, for multi-year programmes, investment, demonstration and recovery and recycling projects, the time elapsing between project approval and first disbursement.

Project preparation by country, approved amount and amounts disbursed

- 38) As of the end of 2010, UNIDO had active project preparation funding amounting to US\$ 6,728,750 out of which US\$ 3,302,492 has been disbursed. It is to be noted that over US\$ 1 million was approved at the 60th and 61st meetings of the ExCom, thus disbursement for these projects could not much occur before the end of 2010. Many of the HPMP preparation activities were sub-contracted, and for this reason, release of substantial funding will only happen after the contractors' submission of the final reports.
- 39) The list and details of active project preparation accounts are shown in Table 9 "Active project preparation accounts" in the Excel file.

Activities related to the phase-out of HCFCs

- 40) The list of all HPMP preparation projects under UNIDO's implementation are found in the below table. This below table presents a list of 41 ongoing HPMP project preparation activities. A summary on the status of all HCFC related projects is in Appendix II.

Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans

| # | Country | Project Title | Approved Funding (US\$) |
|---|----------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1 | Albania | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan incl. additional funding approved in 2009 | 85,000 |
| 2 | Algeria | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan incl. additional funding approved in 2009 | 150,000 |
| 3 | Argentina | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | 78,000 |
| 4 | Bahrain | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | 45,000 |
| 5 | Bosnia & Herzegovina | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | 150,000 |

| # | Country | Project Title | Approved Funding (US\$) |
|----|----------------|---|-------------------------|
| 6 | Cameroon | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan incl. additional funding approved in 2009 | 150,000 |
| 7 | China | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (XPS foam sector) | 84,000 |
| 8 | China | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (Room air-conditioning sector) | 500,000 |
| 9 | Croatia | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | 150,000 |
| 10 | DPR Korea | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | 50,000 |
| 11 | Ecuador | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | 75,000 |
| 12 | Egypt | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | 195,000 |
| 13 | Guatemala | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | 75,000 |
| 14 | Honduras | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | 115,000 |
| 15 | India | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (transportation refrigeration and air-conditioning sectors) | 70,000 |
| 16 | Iraq | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan incl. additional funding approved in 2009 | 95,000 |
| 17 | Jordan | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | 150,000 |
| 18 | Kuwait | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | 70,000 |
| 19 | Libya | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | 85,000 |
| 20 | Macedonia, FYR | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | 85,000 |
| 21 | Mexico | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | 104,250 |
| 22 | Morocco | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | 150,000 |
| 23 | Myanmar | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | 42,500 |
| 24 | Nicaragua | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | 85,000 |
| 25 | Niger | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | 85,000 |
| 26 | Nigeria | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (additional funding) | 20,000 |
| 27 | Oman | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | 100,000 |
| 28 | Pakistan | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan incl. additional funding approved in 2009 | 135,000 |
| 29 | Qatar | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | 55,000 |
| 30 | Saudi Arabia | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | 130,000 |
| 31 | Senegal | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | 85,000 |
| 32 | Serbia | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | 150,000 |
| 33 | Somalia | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | 85,000 |
| 34 | South Africa | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | 195,000 |
| 35 | Sudan | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan incl. additional funding approved in 2009 | 150,000 |
| 36 | Syria | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | 136,250 |
| 37 | Tunisia | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | 150,000 |
| 38 | Turkey | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | 195,000 |

| # | Country | Project Title | Approved Funding (US\$) |
|----------|----------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 39 | Turkmenistan | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | 85,000 |
| 40 | Venezuela | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | 173,750 |
| 41 | Yemen | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | 70,000 |

Additional HPMP were approved in 2010 with UNEP as lead agency and UNIDO as cooperation agency for the following countries: Croatia, Macedonia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Serbia and Turkmenistan.

- 41) UNIDO is also preparing investment and demonstration projects for the phase-out of HCFCs in the manufacturing sectors. Until end 2010, 21 such activities were approved for UNIDO. The list is in the below table.

Preparation of HCFC Phase-out activities

| | Country | Project Title | Approved Funding (US\$) |
|----|--------------|--|-------------------------|
| 1 | Bahrain | Preparation for HCFC phase out investment activities (air conditioning sector) | 30,000 |
| 2 | China | Preparation for technology demonstration project for hydrocarbon blowing agent in the extruded polystyrene (XPS) foam sector | 30,000 |
| 3 | Ecuador | Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (foam manufacturing sector) | 60,000 |
| 4 | Egypt | Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (appliance foam sector) | 100,000 |
| 5 | Guatemala | Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (foam sector) | 60,000 |
| 6 | Indonesia | Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (solvent sector) | 10,000 |
| 7 | Kenya | Project preparation for the elimination of controlled uses of methyl bromide in post-harvest sector | 40,000 |
| 8 | Lebanon | Preparation for pilot demonstration project on ODS waste management and disposal | 85,000 |
| 9 | Morocco | Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (foam sector) | 60,000 |
| 10 | Morocco | Preparation for HCFC phase out investment activities (refrigeration and air conditioning sector) | 40,000 |
| 11 | Nigeria | Preparation for pilot demonstration project on ODS waste management and disposal | 60,000 |
| 12 | Nigeria | Preparation for a demonstration project to validate the transcritical CO2 refrigeration technology for application to ice-block makers at Austin Laz | 30,000 |
| 13 | Qatar | Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (foam sector) | 80,000 |
| 14 | Saudi Arabia | Preparation for HCFC phase out investment activities (refrigeration sector) (4 companies) | 80,000 |
| 15 | Saudi Arabia | Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (foam sector) (4 companies) | 80,000 |
| 16 | Serbia | Preparation for HCFC phase out investment activities (refrigeration and air conditioning manufacturing sector) | 60,000 |

| | Country | Project Title | Approved Funding (US\$) |
|----|-----------|--|-------------------------|
| 17 | Somalia | Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan | 85,000 |
| 18 | Syria | Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (foam sector) | 40,000 |
| 19 | Uruguay | Preparation for HCFC phase out investment activities (refrigeration manufacturing sector) | 50,000 |
| 20 | Venezuela | Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (foam sector) | 100,000 |
| 21 | Venezuela | Preparation for HCFC phase out investment activities (refrigeration and air conditioning sector) | 100,000 |

Preparation of ODS destruction demonstration projects

- 42) During 2010, preparatory funds were approved for the preparation of two pilot demonstration projects on ODS waste management and disposal in Lebanon and Nigeria for a total value of USD 145,000. In addition, UNIDO is in an advance stage of preparation of ODS destruction demonstration projects for the following countries: Mexico, Turkey, Algeria and China. The Mexico ODS destruction will be resubmitted to the 63rd ExCom Mtg, while the other demonstration projects are expected to be submitted to the 65th ExCom Mtg..

Climate impact of Montreal Protocol activities

- 43) In the selection of alternative technologies to replace ODS, energy efficiency, has been taken into account since the first investment projects, from early 1990s in UNIDO. In the recent years, the introduction of low Global Warming Potential and high energy efficiency alternatives has gained high attention to achieve additional climate benefits in the ODS phase-out process. UNIDO has been looking into the assessment of climate impacts of the MP activities in order to respond to the needs of Dec XIX/6 of the Meeting of the Parties.

To strengthen UNIDO's work a number of training activities (specified in section 47) have been carried out in 2010 to set up the proper mechanisms to reduce the adverse effect on the climate, i.e:

- ✓ Carbon training: analysis of the new trends and developments in the carbon markets as well as emissions trading, barriers to carbon mitigation and new ways of project finance.
- ✓ International Professional Development Event on Chemicals, Climate Change, Carbon Markets & Energy Management: to isolate common goals of the Montreal Protocol, Kyoto Protocol and Stockholm Convention and to determine UNIDO's possible integrated implementation approach, to the best of its ability.

As a result of the experience of UNIDO in this field, UNIDO together with the Government of Mexico organized a side event at the Cancun Climate Conference in 2010. The objective of the side event was to present a sample of projects that demonstrate synergies between the

Montreal and the Kyoto Protocol through illustrating co-benefits related to ozone depletion and climate impact.

Moreover, international experts are assisting UNIDO in drafting appropriate methodologies for accounting environmental impacts and emission reductions. According to our estimations, UNIDO has avoided the emission of 11,595 tCO₂ eq. in 2010. Currently, UNIDO is working on the application of the Multilateral Fund Climate Impact Indicator (MCII) and the GEF Tracking Tool for Climate Change Mitigation Projects to provide a more accurate estimation of the climate impact of MP projects in terms of CO₂ eq.

Furthermore, UNIDO has been working-out mechanisms to strengthen the synergies and cooperation within other branches in UNIDO dealing with climate change and energy efficiency.

Administrative Issues (Operational, Policy, Financial and Other Issues)

Meetings attended

44) UNIDO attended/participated in the following meetings in 2010:

| No. | Title of meeting | Place | Date |
|------------|---|----------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Interagency Coordination Meeting | Montreal, Canada | January |
| 2 | Fourth International Date Palm Conference | Abu Dhabi | March |
| 3 | Joint mission with UNEP in order to avoid the risk of non-compliance with the country's CFC phase-out obligations towards the Montreal Protocol | Jeddah, Saudi Arabia | March |
| 4 | High-level meetings to agree on the future involvement of the United Arab Emirates in the phase-out of HCFCs as the country was not eligible under the regime of CFC phase-out. | Dubai | March |
| 5 | Participation in ODS officers' network meeting for West Asia | Beirut, Lebanon | March |
| 6 | UNDP Workshop on Pilot Project for Validation of Methyl Formate as Alternative to HCFCs in Foam Sector | Curitiba, Brazil | March |
| 7 | 60th Meeting of the Executive Committee | Montreal, Canada | April |
| 8 | Meeting of the Southeast Asia and Pacific Network of Ozone Officers | Manila Philippines | April |
| 9 | Thematic workshop for French speaking West Africa (Assessment of Compliance status and HPMP preparations) | Dakar, Senegal | April |
| 10 | Joint meeting of the Regional Ozone networks for Europe and Central Asia and South Asia | Istanbul, Turkey | 25 April – 1 May |

| No. | Title of meeting | Place | Date |
|------------|---|----------------------|-------------|
| 11 | Interagency Coordination Meetings | China | May |
| 12 | Main Meeting of the Ozone Officers Network of English-Speaking Africa (Assessment of Compliance status and HPMP preparation) | Llongwe, Malawi | May |
| 13 | 30th Open-Ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer | Geneva, Switzerland | June |
| 14 | Seminar on Environmentally Sound Management of Banks of Ozone Depleting Substances | Geneva, Switzerland | June |
| 15 | The 44th meeting of the Implementation Committee under the Non-compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol | Geneva, Switzerland | June |
| 16 | Follow-up Meeting of Central America South America Mexico and the Spanish-speaking Caribbean Networks of Ozone Officers | San Jose, Costa Rica | June |
| 17 | UN Bonn Climate Change Talks | Bonn, Germany | June |
| 18 | Friotecnologia 2010, International Exhibition and Conference of Ventilation, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration | Caracas, Venezuela | June |
| 19 | 61st Meeting of the Executive Committee | Montreal, Canada | July |
| 20 | Thematic meeting on HPMP preparation & implementation for Russian speaking countries, ECA network (Regional Ozone Network in Europe & Central Asia) | Chisinau, Moldova | July |
| 21 | Inter-Agency Meeting together with GIZ, FECO, UNIDO and UNDP on the HCFC Phase-Out Management Plan for the XPS sector in China | Beijing, China | July |
| 22 | UNEP OzonAction Branch's 2010 Advisory Group Meeting of its Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) | Paris, France | September |
| 23 | High-level commemorate meeting for the 2010 International Ozone Day and workshop on HCFC phase-out | Beijing, China | September |
| 24 | Main Meeting of West Asian ODS Officers' Network meeting | Jeddah, Saudi Arabia | September |
| 25 | Celebration of the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer | Jeddah, Saudi Arabia | September |
| 26 | Joint meeting of West Asian ODS Officers and Climate Change Focal Points | Jeddah, Saudi Arabia | September |
| 27 | Participation in Ozone Day celebrations on 16 September 2010 | Istanbul | September |

| No. | Title of meeting | Place | Date |
|-----|---|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 28 | Participation in workshop entitled ATMOSphere 2010 with the theme: "How to bring Natural Refrigerants Faster to Market" | Brussels, Belgium | September |
| 29 | Inter-agency Coordination Meeting | Montreal, Canada | September |
| 30 | Joint ODS Officers Network Meeting for Africa | Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire | 27 September-1 October |
| 31 | International Conference "Road to Climate Friendly Chillers" organized by ASHRAE | Cairo, Egypt | 30 September-1 October |
| 32 | Meeting of the Ozone Action Networks from Central America, South America, Mexico and Caribbean Network | Mexico City, Mexico | October |
| 33 | 22nd Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol | Bangkok, Thailand | November |
| 34 | 45th Meeting of the Implementation Committee | Bangkok, Thailand | November |
| 35 | 62nd Meeting of the Executive Committee | Montreal, Canada | 29 November- 3 December |
| 36 | 2010 United Nations Climate Change Conference | Cancún, Mexico | 29 November- 10 December |
| | Trainings attended | | |
| No. | Title of meeting | Place | Date |
| 1 | UNIDO Staff Training on Latest Technology on Alternatives to HCFCs and ODS Destruction in Japan | Tokyo, Japan | May |
| 2 | International Professional Development Event on Chemicals, Climate Change, Carbon Markets & Energy Management | Vienna, Austria | October |
| 3 | Carbon Market Training Module I. | Vienna, Austria | November |

Implementing agency and other cooperation

- 45) Cooperation with UNDP and the World Bank: Several ongoing performance-based, multi-year agreements are being co-implemented with UNDP and the World Bank, while a number of HPMP preparatory activities in different countries and regions are being implemented together with UNDP and/or the World Bank. In 2010, the Stage I HPMP for Nigeria was approved with UNDP as lead agency and UNIDO as cooperating agency. Other

HPMPs with wide inter-agency involvement like the ones for China, Indonesia and Iran were submitted in 2010, however, deferred by the ExCom.

- 46) Cooperation with UNEP: In addition to the national phase out plans and TPMPs that were approved before 2010 and are co-implemented with UNEP, 7 new Stage I HPMPs were approved for joint implementation with UNEP for the following countries: Burkina Faso, Chad, Gabon, Madagascar, Malawi, Pakistan and Togo. Furthermore, several other HPMPs are being jointly prepared by UNEP and UNIDO. UNIDO is also regularly attending and contributing to regional workshops and other specialized meetings organized by UNEP.
- 47) Participation in inter-agency meetings: As in the past years, UNIDO participated in all major inter-agency coordination meetings organized by either the Multilateral Fund Secretariat or by any of the other implementing agencies.
- 48) Cooperation with Bilateral Agencies: During 2010, eight bilateral projects were approved for UNIDO's implementation.

All bilateral projects under UNIDO's implementation are listed in the below table.

| # | Bilateral Agency | Country | Project Title | Impact | Approved Funding (US\$) | Status |
|---|------------------|-----------------|---|--------|-------------------------|--------|
| 1 | Canada | Mexico | National methyl bromide phase-out plan | 20 | 170,000 | ONG |
| 2 | Canada | Mexico | National Methyl-Bromide Phase-Out Plan (2nd tranche) | 50 | 500,000 | ONG |
| 3 | France | Regional Africa | Strategic demonstration project for accelerated conversion of CFC chillers in 5 African Countries (Cameroon, Egypt, Namibia, Nigeria and Sudan) | 0 | 184,000 | ONG |
| 4 | France | Morocco | Elimination de l'utilisation de bromure de methyle dans la production de fleurs coupees et de bananes | 61 | 673,973 | COM |
| 5 | Germany | Egypt | Training of refrigeration technicians in the framework of the Refrigerant Management Plan of Egypt | 0 | 251,623 | COM |
| 6 | Italy | Cameroon | Total phase-out of methyl bromide used in stored commodities fumigation. | 14.5 | 259,713 | ONG |
| 7 | Italy | China | Sector plan CFC final phase-out: domestic refrigeration and domestic refrigeration compressors | 181 | 1,788,991 | FIN |

| # | Bilateral Agency | Country | Project Title | Impact | Approved Funding (US\$) | Status |
|----|------------------|-----------------|---|--------|-------------------------|--------|
| 8 | Italy | China | National phase-out of methyl bromide (phase II) | 534 | 4,000,000 | FIN |
| 9 | Italy | DR Congo | Umbrella project for terminal phase-out of ODS in the solvent sector (1st tranche) | 20.7 | 432,660 | ONG |
| 10 | Italy | Mexico | National methyl bromide phase-out plan (1st and 2nd tranches) | 70 | 994,018 | ONG |
| 11 | Italy | Morocco | Phase-out of methyl bromide used as a soil fumigant in the production of green beans and cucurbits (first tranche) | 15 | 310,000 | ONG |
| 12 | Italy | Romania | Phase out of methyl bromide in horticulture | 93.9 | 630,517 | FIN |
| 13 | Italy | Senegal | Terminal phase-out management plan for CFCs (first and second tranches) | 0 | 220,000 | ONG |
| 14 | Italy | Serbia | Terminal CTC phase-out project | 2.6 | 49,324 | ONG |
| 15 | Italy | Serbia | Replacement of CFC-11 with cyclopentane foam blowing agent and CFC-12 with HFC-134a refrigerant in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators and freezers at Obod Elektroindustrija | 94.9 | 1,683,135 | FIN |
| 16 | Italy | Argentina | Phase-out of HCFC-22 in the room and unitary air-conditioning equipment manufacturing sector of Argentina | 0 | 300,000 | ONG |
| 17 | Italy | Croatia | Phase-out of HCFC-141b from the manufacturing of polyurethane and integral skin foams at Poli-Mix | 1.8 | 210,000 | ONG |
| 18 | Japan | Regional Africa | Strategic demonstration project for accelerated conversion of CFC chillers in 5 African Countries (Cameroon, Egypt, Namibia, Nigeria and Sudan) | 0 | 700,000 | ONG |
| 19 | Japan | China | Phasing out ODS in the production of compressors at Changshu Refrigerating | 75 | 2,250,000 | FIN |

| # | Bilateral Agency | Country | Project Title | Impact | Approved Funding (US\$) | Status |
|----|------------------|--------------|---|--------|-------------------------|--------|
| | | | Equipment Works | | | |
| 20 | Japan | China | Refrigeration servicing sector CFC phase-out plan (first tranche) | 0 | 1,000,000 | COM |
| 21 | Japan | China | Refrigeration servicing sector CFC phase-out plan: second tranche | 511 | 3,000,000 | ONG |
| 22 | Japan | Global | Training on alternative technologies to HCFCs | 0 | 141,750 | ONG |
| 23 | Japan | Indonesia | Phase out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam for insulating purposes at Bina Teknik Co. | 22.8 | 117,889 | FIN |
| 24 | Japan | Indonesia | Phase out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam for insulating purposes at Aneka Citra Refrigeratama Co. | 18.2 | 142,506 | FIN |
| 25 | Japan | Nigeria | Preparation for a demonstration project to validate the trans-critical CO2 refrigeration technology for application to ice-block makers at Austin Laz | 0 | 30,000 | ONG |
| 26 | Japan | Philippines | Sector plan to phase out HCFC-141b in the foam sector | 0 | 317,350 | ONG |
| 27 | Japan | Saudi Arabia | Phase-out of HCFC-22 and HCFC-142b from the manufacture of extruded polystyrene panel at Al-Watania Plastics | 1.9 | 110,000 | ONG |
| 28 | Japan | Saudi Arabia | Phase-out of HCFC-22 and HCFC-142b from the manufacture of extruded polystyrene panel at Line #2 in Arabian Chemical Company | 5.2 | 110,000 | ONG |

| # | Bilateral Agency | Country | Project Title | Impact | Approved Funding (US\$) | Status |
|----|------------------|--------------|---|--------|-------------------------|--------|
| 29 | Spain | Brazil | Total phase-out of MB used in tobacco, flowers, ornamental plants, strawberries and other uses | 65.4 | 580,390 | COM |
| 30 | Spain | Regional LAC | Technical assistance to introduce chemical alternatives in countries which have rescheduled methyl bromide phase out plan (Argentina and Uruguay) | 0 | 147,400 | ONG |
| 31 | Spain | Libya | Phase-out of methyl bromide in horticulture: tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers and others (2nd tranche) | 40 | 500,000 | ONG |
| 32 | Spain | Mexico | Technical assistance to comply with 2005 phase-out of 20% of methyl bromide | 107.2 | 707,965 | COM |
| 33 | Spain | Mexico | National Methyl-Bromide Phase-Out Plan (2nd tranche) | 50 | 800,000 | ONG |

Other issues

49) The status of ongoing projects is described in Annex I of the Narrative. The success and timely implementation of these activities are crucial in the current compliance period. In order to ensure timely project completion of projects approved so far, and to facilitate compliance of the recipient countries with their MP obligations, in 2010, UNIDO has continued to practice the following initiatives, which supported successful project implementation:

- Regular missions to ozone offices and project sites are organized to monitor together with the ozone officers the implementation of national and/or sector phase-out plans and ongoing stand alone projects. UNIDO visits the respective ozone offices at least once a year. When required, UNIDO fields ad-hoc missions and requests support from the field representatives, who are in regular contact with the ozone office of the country to organize training, clear equipment from the customs, recruit national experts, undertake local procurement, process project travels, etc.
- Good cooperation with the national ozone offices has continued and regular follow up of the implementation process is being done by the staff of the ozone office together with UNIDO's national and international consultants and project managers. This ensures that

effective actions on critical issues such as resolving bottlenecks in site preparation, customs clearance, installation, commissioning and safety certification, monitoring of destruction of CFC-related equipment are taken in a timely manner.

- UNIDO is regularly attending Regional Network Meetings and respective workshops providing additional support to our counterpart countries.
- UNIDO's field representation is receiving regular training on Montreal Protocol issues.
- One staff member is implementing Montreal Protocol projects directly from UNIDO's Regional China Bureau to provide on-site assistance in the Asia and Pacific Region enabling closer follow-up on project implementation. Based on the positive experience gained in China the practice will be introduced in other countries and regions.
- Regular communication and interaction between regional and country offices about the implementation process has ensured the smooth flow of project activities. As in previous years, directors of UNIDO regional and country offices are regularly briefed at UNIDO HQs on ongoing and possible future activities. They are involved in the implementation process and are following up the progress of the programmes. In turn, the representatives brief headquarter staff working in a specific country on the activities in the field and problems faced, if any.
- UNIDO also provides, when requested, support such as policy assistance, putting in place relevant legislation etc.

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APPENDIX I – Country Development Highlights

Status of the implementation of approved activities excluding HCFC activities

Albania

Phase-out of ODS

The national ODS phase-out plan is implemented by UNIDO while UNEP is in charge of institutional strengthening. The delivered refrigeration demonstration unit for training of service technicians is operational. In order to ensure successful operation of the refrigerant recovery and recycling network component, it was agreed that first an enabling environment should be established by putting more emphasis on the reuse scheme, enforcement and code of practice before purchase and distribution of the equipment. Therefore, two national experts were recruited for preparing the code of practice as well as for updating the training manual and organizing training workshops. Purchase of equipment for vocational schools was initiated which was delivered in 2007 as requested by the Ozone Unit Manager. A joint mission with UNEP was fielded in 2007. A national consultant was recruited and international experts provided advice on technical matters and legislation. Procurement of tools and equipment for service workshop was done in 2008 and under the third tranche R&R equipment was ordered and delivered. The fourth and fifth tranches were approved at 54th ExCom Meeting. R&R equipment were distributed and the 3rd tranche completed in 2009. Translation and delivery of manuals plus training were carried out in 2009 under the 4th and 5th tranches. The 6th and 7th tranches were approved at the 58th ExCom meeting. International Experts were recruited for the Incentive component and additional equipment was purchased. During 2010, additional equipment was delivered and training activities as well as the monitoring component has continued. Training activities and monitoring will be finalized in 2011.

Algeria

Phase-out of CFCs

The terminal umbrella project in the commercial refrigeration sector was approved by the Executive Committee at its 44th meeting. Foaming machines were cleared from customs and delivered to the end-users in 2009. The installation of the foaming machines was completed in 2010. Training on the development of the prototypes was planned at supplier's premises, but due to visa problems, a suitable facility needs to be identified in Algeria. Project is expected to be completed in 2011.

The first tranche of the National ODS Phase out Plan of Algeria was approved at the 53rd Executive Committee Meeting. Implementation of the project started beginning 2008. Survey of the refrigeration service sector as well as the foam sectors were completed by the National Ozone Office (NOU). A national expert for the review and update of the ODS legislation was recruited. The bidding for the update of the refrigeration curricula and the preparation of the Code of Practice was completed. Equipment purchased for the service workshops arrived in

2009. Equipment for the foam companies were delivered and installed in 2010. Update of the refrigeration curricula and preparation of the Code of Practice were completed. Training of customs master trainers took place in October 2009. During 2010, training of service technicians and distribution of the equipment to service workshops was completed. During 2011, several awareness raising activities are planned, monitoring will continue, and activities under the NPP will be completed.

Pilot Project on ODS Waste Management and Disposal

Preparatory funding for a pilot project for destruction of waste ODS was approved at the 59th ExCom meeting. A survey was carried out in 2010 to collect information on the availability of waste CFCs for destruction, as well as on technologies in place in various sectors. An assessment of the destruction facilities in Algeria is planned for 2011.

The project is expected to be submitted during 2011.

Argentina

Phase-out of CFCs

The national CFC phase-out plan was approved at the 42nd ExCom Meeting and the first, second and third funding tranches were released. The fourth tranche was approved at the 53rd ExCom. In 2007 training of technicians continued. Equipment for 2 refrigeration and 9 R&R centers were purchased. Technicians received tools and R&R equipment. End user sector survey continued. The R&R and refrigeration centers started their operation in 2008. The end user sector activities have continued. Further training and equipment for technicians were provided. Training of customs officers was carried out. In 2009 activities focused on the end-users sector and ODS destruction as well as monitoring of project performance. In 2010 strict monitoring at the production and consumption sector continued. Additional equipment was purchased, however could not be cleared from customs due to import tax issues, which were not resolved. Thus, in 2010 activities focused on non-investment activities (awareness raising, training, monitoring etc.). in 2011 activities will focus on the restart of chiller component as soon as the customs clearance problems have been resolved.

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

According to the revised agreement approved by the 45th Executive Committee, the project in strawberry, protected vegetables and cut flower production will be mainly implemented until 2010 leaving a small consumption till 2015. The project will continue with the training and secure the compliance with the phase out chronogram. The project is expected to be completed in January 2015. The ban of import will be put in place once the total phase out is accomplished.

Phase-out of Solvents (CFC, CTC and TCA)

The plan for phase-out of ODS in the solvent sector was approved in December 2003 (41st ExCom). UNIDO issued several contracts with local Argentinean companies, which provide for consultancy services on selection material of alternative solvents and conduction of compatibility tests. Two Solvent training workshops (i.e. for textile industry on the laboratory use) were conducted in December 2007. Identification of new or additional companies consuming ODS was made in 2008 and activities for the phase out of TCA have been prepared. In 2009 laboratory uses were addressed. The total quantity of 1.0 MT of CTC was phased out in lab applications 2010. The latest survey showed that TCA solvent is still in the use at small scale companies. It was decided to continue the phase out of TCA in 2011.

Benin

Phase out of CFCs

The TPMP was approved at the 55th ExCom Meeting and the first tranche was released. UNEP is the leading implementing agency while UNIDO is cooperating. In October 2008 a joint UNEP UNIDO mission was organized to Benin where the implementation modalities were agreed on. The second tranche was approved at the 59th.Mtg. In 2009, equipment and tools were purchased for 3 training centers to train technicians on retrofit to HC technologies. 14 trainers and over 200 technicians were trained on good service practices and retrofit to HC technology. Furthermore, equipment and toolkits were purchased and distributed to bigger service workshops. In 2010, remaining funds under the first tranche and funds under the second tranche were utilized to equip further service workshops with basic tools and spare parts not available on the local market, allowing the service workshops to retrofit CFC-based refrigerators to HCs in a safe manner. Those tools and equipment for service workshops were ordered in 2010. Delivery is expected in April 2011. After delivery and distribution of the equipment, UNIDO's component will be completed.

Bosnia & Herzegovina

Phase-out of CFCs and TCA

The national ODS phase-out plan was approved at the 41st ExCom Meeting. Equipment to phase out TCA at the only ODS consuming company was ordered, delivered, installed and commissioned, resulting in a total phase-out of 1.1 ODP tonnes of TCA in 2006. The third tranche was approved at the 52nd ExCom Meeting. The training of trainers programme for the refrigeration service technicians is in progress. The section of training centers has been completed and the section of training equipment is being coordinated with the NOU.

In 2010 the problem with the customs clearance and tax exemption of imported equipment was resolved. The 2011 work program envisages implementation of investment and non-investment activities aimed at training of refrigeration service technicians and at establishing R&R centers.

Phase-out of Halons

The halon technical assistance project approved at the 42nd ExCom Meeting, to phase out the entire halon consumption in the country was successfully completed in 2010.

Burundi

Phase-out of CFCs

The TPMP was approved at the 55th ExCom Meeting and the first tranche was released. UNEP is the leading implementing agency while UNIDO is cooperating. In 2009, as a result of UNIDO's and UNEP's continuous follow-up, the new Ozone Officer contacted UNIDO and UNEP (lead agency) requesting the agencies to undertake a joint mission to Burundi to expedite the TPMP. As a result of the mission, the local situation and requirements were identified; technical specifications for equipment were prepared for bidding. Equipment and tools were ordered and delivered to Burundi in 2010. Second tranche was approved at the 61st ExCom meeting. Additional tools and equipment will be purchased in 2011.

Cameroon

Phase-out of CFCs and TCA

A terminal CFC/TCA phase-out management plan was approved at the 50th Executive Committee. The first and second funding tranches were released at the 50th and 54th ExCom Meeting respectively. In 2007 the PMU was established. The solvent component phasing out TCA has been successfully completed during 2008. In addition training of technicians and custom officers as well as a supplementary R&R programme was implemented. In 2009, additional training of technicians focusing on drop-in technologies and alternatives, extension of customs training, enforcement of legislation and public awareness activities took place. The 3rd tranche was approved at the 58th meeting.

Chile

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

At the 60th Meeting, the national methyl bromide phase-out plan was approved. Agreement was reached with the Government on the project implementation plan. In 2011, agreements with farmers on the implementation of alternatives will be signed and implemented.

China

Phase-out of CFCs

The refrigeration servicing sector plan was approved at the 44th ExCom. After completion of the first four tranches the fifth tranche was approved at the 56th ExCom Meeting. The verification of national consumption was submitted to and accepted by ExCom each year. The implementation plan is being completed without delay. During 2008 the training of technicians has continued and technicians were provided with recovery and service tools. During 2009 the training of technicians was finished and 1,000 more were trained totally in MAC sub-sector. Recovery and recycle machines were distributed and this project was finished in MAC. Training centers for the domestic and industrial refrigeration were established. In 2010, the following activities were undertaken: operation of MIS system in MAC sector, monitoring the training and CFC recovery and recycling activities, verification audit of A7 data; public awareness activities, equipping of ICR servicing enterprises and training centres with CFC R & R equipment. These activities will be finalized in 2011 and the sector plan will be completed.

The sector plan for the entire phase out of CFCs in the MDI sector in China was approved at the 56th ExCom Meeting. Implementation modalities were agreed upon in December 2008. Special Working Group was established in April 2009, consisting of SFDA, MEP/FECO, and experts. A contract with UNIDO was signed in July 2009. In 2010 survey on the 7 major MDI manufacturers was completed; Notice on the CFCs use exemption for year 2010 issued by MEP and SFDA (18 MDI enterprises involved); Consultation meeting on the ODS phase-out Contracts with MDI enterprises, as well as on the expiration date for the Non-essential use held in Beijing; Complete bidding for site supervision for CFCs consumption in 2008 and 2009; Workshop on Non-CFCs MDI substitutes technologies in Suzhou, 19-20th October 2010; Start bidding process for awarding contract for formulation of Critical uses Nomination for the period 2011-2015; Development of Implementation Plan by the MDI enterprises, review and clearance by the national expert team; Workshop on the industrial restructuring in MDI sector. In 2011 FECO will sign contract with MDI producers to render licenses and will carry out further awareness at industrial and public level to facilitate the introduction of MDI alternatives. FECO/SFDA will also work on the registration of new products and convert the existing production lines.

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide Consumption Sector

The second phase of the national methyl bromide consumption phase out plan was approved at the 52nd ExCom Meeting, the 3rd tranche of which was released at the 55th ExCom Meeting. Equipment procurement for the tobacco seedling sector was undertaken, in time for the crop season 2008. The construction and installation of all 17 greenhouses centres in tobacco sector have been completed and put into operation. 15 of these regions' technology transfer centres had been jointly checked and accepted by MEP and UNIDO. The phase-out activities on strawberry, cucumber and ginger in agriculture sector have been carried out in Hebei and Shandong province which achieved the phase-out target of the 2008 agriculture work plan. The 4th and 5th tranches were released at the 58th and 61st ExCom meetings.

Additional equipment procured for the tomato, cucumber and ginger sector, specifically chloropicrin injection equipment, rotovator for dazomet application, chemicals and mulching film for model farm and field training programme. Further training on grafting and selection of resistant rootstocks. Awareness programmes, as well as monitoring of strawberry, tobacco and commodity sector.

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide Production Sector

The sector plan for the methyl bromide production sector was approved at the 47th ExCom Meeting. A subcontract was issued to FECO in March 2006. The training plan was implemented and a working arrangement contract was signed with the counterpart companies. The following activities have been implemented in 2008: a) Monitor the methyl bromide production, b) inspect the manufacturers and perform technical verification, c) management of production quota and d) signed agreement with producers for compensation against production reduction quota achieved and verified. The 2006 and 2007 production quotas were verified during 2008 and compensated accordingly. The total production target agreed with the MLF had been achieved. The second tranche was approved at the 56th ExCom Meeting. Methyl bromide production audit and supplementary verification of the methyl bromide feedstock use for the period 2005-2007 have been completed. Production data are in line with the agreement. FECO conducted record management for MB feedstock use in order to strengthen the supervision of MB feedstock use in China in May 2009. In 2010, contracts were signed with methyl bromide producers for the 2010 quota, monitoring of methyl bromide consumption in the agricultural sector and QPS. As approved by the ExCom, unspent budget of the compensation component was utilized for additional technical assistance. The amended contract will be issued early 2011, contracts for the 2011 quota will be signed and request of the 3rd tranche will be submitted to the 65th ExCom meeting.

Congo, Rep. of

Phase-out of CFC

The TPMP was approved at the 54th ExCom with UNEP as lead implementing agency. Implementation modalities have been agreed upon. Technical specification for equipment purchase was prepared. Equipment under the first tranche was purchased and delivered in 2009. The 2nd tranche was approved at the 60th ExCom meeting. Bidding for the purchase of additional tools and equipment has been organized. Equipment delivery expected by April 2011.

Cote d'Ivoire

Phase-out of CFCs

TPMP was approved at the 45th ExCom Meeting with UNEP as lead implementing agency. Project implementation activities have been coordinated with the NOU and UNEP. The second tranche was approved by the 58th ExCom in July 2009. Implementation plan for 2009 and 2010

was agreed upon. Contract for the delivery of part of the equipment was issued. The procured equipment was delivered and handed over to the NOU for further dissemination in May 2010.

An investment project for ODS phase out in 50 existing centrifugal chillers units was approved at the 57th ExCom meeting. In 2009, a national institute was identified to re-evaluate the inventory of chillers in Cote d'Ivoire and propose ways of how to link the implementation of the project to the ongoing regional chiller project in Africa. The institute identified requested a quarter of the project budget to re-evaluate the chiller inventory and propose ways to link it to the chiller project. UNIDO is searching for new national experts to perform the required task. It is to be noted that no project document was given to UNIDO with the transferred project. The data discrepancies in the report were all verified. A concept on how to implement the project is under preparation and should be completed early 2011.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Phase-out of CFCs

UNIDO is in charge of the recovery and recycling component of the national CFC phase-out plan which was approved by the 47th Executive Committee and which is being implemented together with UNEP. Recovery and recycling equipment and additional tools and equipment and spare parts were purchased in 2009. The project was completed in 2010.

Phase-out of CTC

The CTC terminal phase-out plan was approved at the 41st ExCom Meeting. All projects in the Cleaning Solvent sub-sector and the four projects in the Process Agent sub-sector have been completed. Equipment was installed for the three pilot pesticide production plants. With respect to the glass-lined reactors the export of these goods to DPR Korea was not permitted. UNIDO reported to the 55th ExCom of this fact. The ExCom requested UNIDO to sell the equipment as specified in Decision 55/12 and report back to the 57th ExCom. UNIDO has sold the 11 reactors and a corresponding report was submitted to the 57th ExCom Mtg. Project was completed in 2009.

An additional tranche was approved at the 55th ExCom meeting. In 2008, the entire equipment was installed in DPRK for all the solvent cleaning projects, two fumigation projects and two pilot process agent plants, for the two remaining ones, which did not receive GL reactors. No CTC is used any longer in DPRK. A final process agent training workshop and a study tour to China to get acquainted with ODS -free process agent projects was organized in 2010. The project was completed in 2010.

Dominican Republic

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

Under the phase-out project in melon, flowers and tobacco, agreements with methyl bromide consumer farmers have already been made. Most of the supplies (chemicals, substrates, small equipment) agreed upon with the farmers, were purchased. In the flowers sector, methyl bromide has already been phased out. During 2008 technical support was provided to the flower sector on the use of steaming and in horticulture in general. The national consultant prepared the final report and suggested some concepts on legislation. In 2010, training continued to the horticulture farmers, and follow up was made on the adoption of the legislation. The project was successfully completed in 2010.

Ecuador

Phase out of CFCs

The National CFC phase-out plan was transferred to UNIDO at the 61st Meeting of the ExCom. Tools required for CFC recovery were purchased to equip at least 10 recovery and storage centers. Training of operators is planned for the first quarter 2011 and the system is expected to be fully operational by March 2011.

Egypt

Phase-out of CFCs

The national CFC phase-out plan was approved at the 46th Executive Committee and all the five tranches were released. The first part of the refrigeration service equipment was purchased and delivered. The training programme of 1,200 technicians was accomplished. The industrial refrigeration and chillers as well as the remaining commercial refrigeration manufacturers were addressed providing a package of technical assistance, equipment, training services and eligible incentives aimed to achieve the phase out target. For 2009 an expedited plan of action for the implementation of the third tranche was agreed upon between the Egyptian authorities and UNIDO. The report identified a slight discrepancy in the customs data, therefore the Ozone Office decided to further build the capacity and strengthen the customs department.

Training on the refrigerant identifiers and the gas chromatographs was completed in 2010. Chillers employed in train carriages are being retrofitted by the National Railways Company against an incentive paid through the project. A plan to retrofit 100 carriages over a period of 1 year is being implemented. Further the concept and specifications of a database linking the ozone office with all other relevant Governmental institutions was elaborated.

The phase-out of CFC consumption in the manufacture of aerosol metered dose inhalers was approved at the 50th ExCom Meeting. The project has an impact of 159.5 ODP tonnes. After the completion of the international Bidding, the selected Contractor, suddenly withdraw from the

contractual commitments. Two new bidding have been undertaken (one for equipment, another for technology transfer). In 2008 UNIDO procured filling equipment for the two Egyptian companies (ADCO and EIPICO). The selection of the technology provided was completed in November 2008. In 2009, the new filling lines have been supplied to Cairo for ADCO and EIPICO and the provider of technology submitted the documentation on Salbutamol. Project equipment was installed in October 2010. However, the projected capacity of the equipment of 2x28 cans per minute at ADCO and 28 cans per minute at EIPICO was not achieved. Pamasol, Switzerland, equipment supplier is planning a new mission of technicians in January 2011. The technology transfer was made only for one product Salbutamol. The project is planned to be completed in December 2011.

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

The 20% methyl bromide reduction target was achieved in 2005 as a result of the implementation of the national phase-out plan for methyl bromide in horticulture and commodities fumigation. Phase 1 of the project was completed in 2008 while the second phase was approved of the 56th ExCom Meeting. Sowing machines for three companies were purchased and delivered in 2009.

In 2010, training on grafting continued. Plan to assist strawberry runners was agreed upon. In 2011, the plan will be implemented for the strawberry runners. New alternative chemicals will be tested in the country for both main areas of application: commodities and soil fumigation and their registration will be promoted

Eritrea

Phase-out of CFCs

The TPMP was approved at the 54th ExCom Meeting with UNEP as the lead implementing agency. As per the ExCom's decision, no funding could be released until the confirmation of the report of the licensing system to the Ozone Secretariat had been received by the Fund Secretariat. Despite several follow-ups by UNEP and UNIDO the above confirmation was not received until 2010. Thus, no activities could be implemented in 2008 and 2009. Despite all efforts during 2010 it was not possible to visit the country, however, good communication between UNIDO and the NOU helped to start with the project implementation. Based on the results of the survey carried out by UNIDO consultant in the country and information provided by the NOU, technical specifications were prepared for the following: tools for didactic and working purpose in three training centers, tools for good refrigeration practices for 200 technicians, and refrigerant identifiers. The training centers will play the role of recovery and recycling centers as well. The bidding is ongoing and the tools are expected to be delivered to the country in May 2011.

Georgia

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

At the 47th ExCom Meeting, technical assistance for the elimination of methyl bromide in grain and storage facilities was approved for UNIDO. Equipment have been delivered and first training session was successfully undertaken in 2007. A second training session was organized and equipment installation was completed in 2008. Training activities as well as monitoring activities continued in 2009 and 2010. Phosphine generator including training was delivered by the supplier. Awareness materials on the project results were distributed in 2010. Equipment spare parts were delivered during 2010. Project was successfully completed in December 2010.

Guatemala

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

In 2008 the project continued supporting the melon growers in the elimination of the methyl bromide and the first phase was successfully completed in December 2008. The second phase was approved at the 59th ExCom. An action plan was agreed upon with the melon farmers. First set of equipment will be purchased during 2011.

Guinea-Conakry

Phase-out of CFCs

The TPMP was approved at the 55th ExCom Meeting with UNEP as lead implementing agency. Equipment and tools were purchased and delivered in 2009. Training workshop was undertaken in 2010. Technical specifications for procurement of equipment under the 2nd tranche were prepared and bidding is planned for the 1st quarter of 2011.

Honduras

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

A new phase-out schedule was approved by the 47th Executive Committee for the methyl bromide sector plan in order to reach the 20 per cent reduction target by 2008 giving time to further develop and softly apply the new technology. Phase I of the programme was completed in December 2006. Phase II was approved by the 50th ExCom and the first, second, third and fourth funding tranches were released. Equipment for grafting and for laboratory was purchased. All equipment have been installed and commissioned and are fully operational. For all the producers, consultancy services are provided as part of the implementation activities. The activities in 2010 focused on strengthening the selected and applied alternatives for each producer. In addition, laboratory equipment, grafting trays and devices were purchased.

Phase-out of CFCs

The TPMP was approved at the 55th ExCom Meeting with UNEP as the lead implementing agency. A technical institution was trained in drop-in technologies with hydrocarbon refrigerant. UNIDO is implementing the investment part of the project in cooperation with the NOU. Training on hydrocarbon for replacing CFC in small appliances was carried out and a programme for the drop-in with HC in domestic refrigerators is being implemented. The 2nd tranche was approved at the 59th ExCom. In 2010, the end user programme was implemented with good results. Some tools were purchased to complement the tools provided under the RMP for the R&R centers. The final part of the project is focused on service and end users, big efforts are made in the phase out of CFC in public hospitals. As part of the project implementation, a group of trainers were trained in the use of hydrocarbon and especially in drop-in as replacement of CFC. An ambitious project for retrofitting domestic refrigerators with hydrocarbon is being implemented, at the time of the report a total of 400 domestic refrigerators have been charged with R-290 and the CFC recovered and taken to the recovery and recycling centre. The project aims to replace the refrigerant with hydrocarbon in 1600 domestic refrigerators. The CFC was also recovered in the main public hospitals.

India

Phase-out of CTC Consumption and Production Sectors

The majority of the enterprises has been converted. Procurement of remaining equipment was finalized in 2009. Bidding for the dismantling of the old equipment and installation of the new one has been carried out. Re-bidding was required, since no proposals were received. In 2010, two additional rounds of bidding for the dismantling of old equipment and installation of the new one were arranged. Again, no offers were received. The counterpart was requested to identify new potential local suppliers and to obtain their offers. Installation and commissioning of equipment is to be finalized upon selection of a local supplier.

Iran

Phase-out of CFCs

The CFC phase out project in the MDI sector was approved at the 52nd ExCom Meeting. In 2008 UNIDO procured filling equipment for the Iranian company Sina Darou. The technology provided was selected in November 2008. Machinery has been received, installed and was working to manufacture final quotas of CFC MDIs in 2010 (to build up product stock for idle time of transition to HFA products). Technical dossiers for Salbutamol and Beclomethasone have been received and application file for registration of both products have been submitted to the Ministry of Health. HFA materials and components have been ordered based on provider of technology's specifications. The project is planned to be completed in June 2011 after the registration of the 4 new MDIs by the Ministry of Health. ODS has been phased-out.

Iraq

Phase-out of CFCs

An investment project for the phase-out of CFC-11 in the production of flexible slabstock was approved at the 57th ExCom Meeting. Two biddings have already been organized but no offers were received. TORs are being amended and a third round of bidding will be organized in due course.

Phase-out of CFC-11 and CFC-12 at Light Industries was approved at the 57th Meeting of the ExCom. Contracts for the supply of refrigeration and foaming equipment were awarded. Delivery is expected in April 2011. A Study Tour to China to visit converted HC refrigeration plants was undertaken.

The NPP was approved at the 58th Meeting of the ExCom. Procurement of equipment and issuance of purchase orders for all components were completed in 2010. Equipment for the MAC incentive programme and service kits were shipped during the last week of December 2010. The first workshop on MAC retrofitting will take place in February 2011 in Jordan. Other trainings will be completed in the first quarter of 2011. Detailed report and the funding request for the 2nd tranche will be submitted to the 63rd ExCom Meeting.

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

A technical assistance project for the complete phase-out at methyl bromide was approved at the 62nd Meeting of the ExCom. Implementation will be done as per schedule.

Kuwait

Phase-out of CFCs

The TPMP was approved at the 52nd meeting of the Executive Committee in July 2007. The first tranche for a TPMP for Annex A group I substances was released in July 2007. Recovery and recycling equipment were procured. Training material for MAC retrofits was developed. The scheme for the implementation of a MAC retrofit incentive programme was agreed upon. In 2010 UNIDO implemented the retrofit incentive programme through the national ozone unit. This project was completed in 2010.

Libya

Phase-out of CFCs

The third tranche of the national CFC phase-out plan was released at the 54th ExCom Meeting. Technical specification on service equipment for 50 service shops was prepared and agreed upon with the NOU based on which bidding was finalized. Equipment delivery is expected early

2011. Training of service technicians will be organized after delivery of the respective equipment.

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

At the 47th Executive Committee Meeting, a phase-out project in horticulture was approved for UNIDO. The second tranche under Spanish contribution has also been released at the 56th ExCom Meeting and is under implementation by UNIDO. Revised agreement was approved at the 59th ExCom. In 2009 the project has progressed and training activities as well as technology transfer have been implemented. In particular, the greenhouse for the introduction of the grafting technology was installed in 2010. Training took place for technicians and managers of the grafting unit. Field training to the growers and technician took place in 2009 on the proper use of solarization, in combination with chemical substances as well as soilless cultivation. Distribution of plastic, insect nets, chemical substances to the growers took place in 2009. Two additional greenhouses are in the course of being purchased for the area of Benghazi. Training activities as well as assistance to growers will be ensured during 2011. Project tranche completed. Transfer of the II tranche from Spain is in the process to be completed.

Macedonia, FYR

Phase-out of CFCs

The terminal phase-out management plan was approved at the 45th Executive Committee. The 5th tranche was released at the 59th ExCom Meeting. Monitoring and reporting activities on the import control and utilization of R&R equipment as well as operation of R&R and training centers have continued during 2010; National Expert will be recruited to accomplish reporting activities and to prepare final report.

Mexico

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

The technical assistance project was completed in June 2008 helping Mexico to achieve the 20% reduction target. Subsequently at the 54th ExCom Meeting the national methyl bromide phase out plan was approved. Agreements with the farmers were drafted and signed. Four greenhouses were installed in 2009 and the fifth greenhouse was delivered in 2010. The second tranche of the project for all components (soil and structures) was requested at the 60th ExCom Meeting. In 2010, activities continued as planned. Some additional equipment was purchased to increase the number of hectares under alternatives. In 2011, new agreements with farmers will be signed for further conversions.

Phase-out of CFC Consumption Sector

The national CFC phase-out plan was approved in 2004. Large-scale training was done, the technicians received recovery and service tools after successful completion of training. Equipment for 14 R&R centers were purchased. These centers were put into operation in 2008. In 2010 additional training and monitoring activities have continued and similar activities are planned for 2011 to ensure sustainability of the phase-out.

The CFC phase out project in the manufacture of metered dose inhalers was approved at the 53rd ExCom Meeting. Two biddings for the equipment procurement and for technology transfer started in 2008. In 2008 UNIDO procured filling equipment for the Mexican company Salus. The selection of technology provider was completed in November 2008. Equipment has been installed in 2009. One drug -Salbutamol was transferred by the Technology provider -VARI, Italy. All the technology transfer of 4 MDIs will be done till June 2011. Partial phase-out of 77 tonnes of CFCs was achieved in 2010.

Montenegro

Phase-out of CFCs

The TPMP was approved at the 53rd ExCom Meeting. Equipment for training purposes was purchased. Project Management Unit was established and trained. 2nd tranche was approved at the 58th ExCom meeting. National team extended in 2009. R&R equipment purchased and delivered. Solvent training workshop took place in 2010 as planned. Monitoring and training of the customs officers are planned for the 1st half of 2011.

Morocco

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

The sixth tranche of the phase-out project for soil fumigation in the tomato sector was released in 2008. In 2008 the project was implemented according to the work plan. Expected reduction of methyl bromide consumption was 68.4 ODP tones. In 2009 equipment installation was completed, further training and technology transfer to farmers took place and study-tours and workshops with the participations of international experts were organized. Further training and transfer of technology took place in 2010. Exit strategy for the project is being prepared. A workshop is planned to be conducted in the 1st quarter of 2011..

The methyl bromide phase-out project in the production of green beans and cucurbits was approved at the 56th ExCom Meeting as the final funding of the methyl bromide phase out in Morocco. The 2009 and 2010 action plans were agreed during a mission on the project site in 2009 and a kick off stakeholder meeting. The national institution responsible for the project implementation was selected (APEFEL) and the contract was finalized. Study tours to Canada and Italy took place. Distribution of material and consumables for the demonstration of alternatives to MB was completed. Procurement of the necessary equipment and tools for the installation of the composting plant and related quality laboratory started. The national implementing institution, APEFEL, has been contracted to carry-out training and monitoring

activities. Equipment and consumables have been purchased and distributed focusing on the use of high quality compost and biofumigation (main selected alternative for green beans) as well as grafting (main selected alternative for cucurbits). The achieved phase-out is within the agreed phase-out schedule. Contract for the supply of a composting plant has been awarded. In the course of 2011 and 2012, the activities will focus on training on the production of high-quality compost as well as optimizing the selection of resistant rootstocks for grafting. The second tranche was approved at the 62nd ExCom meeting.

Mozambique

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

A technical assistance project for the elimination of controlled uses of methyl bromide in the soil fumigation was approved at the 60th ExCom meeting. Implementation modalities and work plan have been agreed upon with the NOU. Project is expected to be completed in 2011.

Niger

Phase-out of CFCs

The TPMP was approved at the 54th ExCom Meeting with UNEP as lead implementing agency. Implementation modalities have been agreed upon. Technical specifications for equipment purchase were prepared and agreed upon with UNEP and NOU. Equipment purchased, delivery took place in 2009. The second tranche was approved at the 58th ExCom meeting. Additional equipment was procured in 2010. Distribution of equipment is foreseen in 1st half of 2011.

Nigeria

Phase-out of Solvents

The terminal ODS phase-out umbrella project was approved at the 43rd ExCom Meeting to phase out 166.7 ODP tonnes of CTC and 31.3 ODP tonnes of TCA. The last tranche was released at the 52nd ExCom Meeting. In 2008 solvents were purchased, equipment was distributed and training of the national staff was conducted. Workshop for small-scale solvent users was conducted in 2009. A team of national experts were recruited to provide technical assistance to solvent users. Public awareness activities have continued.

In 2010, procurement of spare parts for cleaning equipment was completed. Monitoring and preparation of the final report is planned for 2011.

Oman

Phase-out of CFCs

The TPMP was approved at the 52nd ExCom. During 2008 equipment was delivered, training on good practices was completed. Training material for chiller retrofits was developed and training took place in 2009. The tranche was completed in 2009 while the second tranche was approved at the 57th ExCom. Bidding for the procurement of the equipment foreseen under the AIP was initiated in October 2009. The contracts for the implementation and monitoring of the project were also issued. In 2010, refrigeration service equipment foreseen under the second tranche was delivered. Monitoring activities are on-going; verification audit was undertaken in 2010. Training on the equipment operation is planned for March 2011.

Phase-out of Halons

The halon consumption phase-out project was transferred from the World Bank to UNIDO at the 46th ExCom Meeting. The halon awareness and training workshop has been carried out. Selection of halon R&R equipment has been completed. International bidding for R&R equipment was completed and purchase order was issued. Equipment for local procurement was coordinated with the NOU. The basic equipment ordered through international bidding was delivered to the project site in 2009. The counterpart has identified potential local suppliers for the outstanding equipment items. Technical specifications for local procurement was finalized and agreed upon. Local bidding for the purchase of additional equipment was done. Procurement of the outstanding equipment has been finalized; Equipment was delivered, installed, tested and commissioned. Project was successfully completed in 2010.

Qatar

Phase-out of CFCs

A TPMP was approved at the 53rd meeting of the ExCom. The first tranche for the TPMP was approved in November 2007 and the project is planned to phase out of 3 ODP tonnes. The Annual Implementation Programme for 2008 was prepared and agreed upon with UNEP and NOU. Equipment for investment and non-investment activities were purchased by UNIDO. Training material on retrofitting of MACs and domestic refrigeration was prepared. Equipment for the refrigeration servicing was distributed. Activities for the monitoring and implementation of the project were initiated. The first training on MAC retrofits took place. The second tranche was approved by the 59th meeting of the Executive Committee. In 2010, additional training workshops have been organized. Contracts were issued on the implementation and monitoring.

Regional Africa

Phase-out of CFCs

The strategic demonstration project for accelerated conversion of CFC chillers was approved at the 48th ExCom for five African countries, i.e. Cameroon, Egypt, Namibia, Nigeria and Sudan. In order to secure the associated external resources, UNIDO drafted a project concept, which was submitted to the Steering Committee of the FGEF in December 2006. The project concept was

endorsed and the chiller project was included in the FGEF pipeline for 2007. To date, the external resources were mobilized since the project was approved by the FGEF Steering Committee. UNIDO and the cooperating partner agencies received the clearance from the Secretariat for disbursement of the funds under the project. A Steering Committee at country level was established in Egypt. Each country prepared a strategy for dealing with the chiller sector. The agreement with the French Global Environment Facility was signed in July 2009. National Bank of Egypt was contracted, while the agreement with the Nigerian Bank of Industry is still under negotiation. In Cameroon, Sudan and Senegal, a tender for local banks will be announced in the first quarter of 2011. National workshops are planned in February 2011.

Phase out of methyl bromide

The regional demonstration project on alternatives to the use of methyl bromide for treatment of high moisture dates for Algeria and Tunisia was approved at the 54th ExCom Meeting. During 2008 subcontract was made with a local dates producer and laboratory in Algeria to undertake treatment and tests of dates. Due to difficulties in supplying the chemicals to the country the first laboratory tests were undertaken in France. The tests showed positive results. Seminar took place in Vienna on 16-17 April to discuss the results from the small scale tests conducted in 2008 and to plan the 2009 activities. Preparation of entomologist tests will be crucial for the proper execution of further tests. Selection of national experts to be fully involved in the conduction of the tests is underway. Selection of the Tunisian partners is ongoing.

Regional Europe

Phase-out of CFCs

The demonstration project on the replacement of CFC centrifugal chillers was approved at the 47th ExCom for Croatia, Macedonia, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro. All eight chillers in Romania, Macedonia, Croatia and Montenegro and well as two other chillers in Serbia have been delivered and installed. UNIDO has been waiting for the Secretariat's approval to disburse funding for the remaining two chillers in Serbia. UNIDO submitted a detailed report on the implementation of the chiller project to the 56th ExCom Meeting. 10 out of the 12 chillers foreseen for replacement under the project have been completed and are operational. An evaluation mission by consultants of the Multilateral Fund took place in March 2009 (Macedonia and Croatia). One beneficiary in Serbia was bankrupt after the supply of chiller. NOU and UNIDO are trying to reallocate the supplied chiller to another beneficiary. One more replacement in Serbia at the Military Academy Hospital is still pending, waiting for advice from the Secretariat.

Romania

Phase-out of CFCs

At the 45th Executive Committee, a national CFC phase-out plan was approved for UNIDO. The third tranche was released at the 51st ExCom Meeting. In June 2008 a joint mission with Sweden was undertaken. Update of the vocational schools was initiated, while in July and August 2008 the PMU carried out a survey of schools educating students in refrigeration and air-conditions. The training of teachers took place in September 2008 and two teachers from each of the seven schools identified in the survey participated in the training. CoP and training manuals were prepared in 2009. Additional equipment for vocational schools was purchased. In 2010, monitoring activities have continued. In December 2010, the project was successfully completed.

Sector plan for production sector

The production sector plan was successfully completed in 2010.

Sao Tome and Principe

Phase out of CFCs

TPMP was approved at the 54th ExCom with UNEP as lead implementation agency. The project activities started with the training of technicians in the use of hydrocarbon as drop-in. Equipment required for the drop-in were purchased for the technical institution. National consultant was recruited for the coordination of project activities. Three technicians were trained on the recovery and recycling issues. A set of refrigeration tools, including recovery and recycling machines were purchased and delivered to the country. An ambitious program to replace CFC-12 in domestic refrigerators was implemented by the vocational institution in the country. The second tranche was approved at the 57th ExCom meeting.

In 2010, it was planned to purchase complete condensing units to replace the old CFC based compressors for the ice producer, however, the quotations received were above the available budget in the project and had to be cancelled. It is now planned to replace CFC with a drop in alternative (ISCEON 39). The project will be completed as soon as the drop in is done and CFC recovered.

Saudi Arabia

Phase-out of CFCs

The national phase out plan was approved at the 53rd ExCom Meeting with UNIDO as lead implementing agency and UNEP as cooperating agency. The 2nd tranche was released at the 61st ExCom meeting. Several workshops were organized since inception of the NPP and more workshops are planned early 2011. List of beneficiaries for the equipment was completed. First set will be distributed in the 1st quarter of 2011.

Serbia

Phase-out of CFCs

The national CFC phase-out plan was approved for Serbia and Montenegro at the 43rd ExCom Meeting. Since Serbia and Montenegro have separated in 2006, a revised agreement for Serbia was approved at the 50th ExCom Meeting. In November 2008 nomination of the Ozone Officers has been officially received by UNIDO. UNIDO mission was undertaken in December 2008 to speed up the implementation and to agree on an accelerated work plan. A suitable local institution was identified and selected to arrange training of service technicians and R & R operation. Investment activities at Laminat company for the supply of thermoforming component were finalized, equipment was installed and commissioned. Contract for local consulting company for the non-investment activities has been cancelled and re-bidding was requested by the NOU.

Sudan

Phase-out of CFC and CTC

The national CFC and CTC phase-out plan was approved at the 44th ExCom Meeting. The third tranche was approved at the 53rd ExCom Meeting. Training of technicians has continued with two training courses for 16 trainers operating the R&R centers. Upgrade of national R&R scheme was performed. National consultant was recruited to support the NOU and coordinate implementation activities. Purchase of equipment for new training centers delayed due to delayed certification of the centers. Public awareness, training, monitoring and reporting activities are ongoing. The fourth tranche was approved at the 58th ExCom meeting. National and international consultants were recruited. Newly established training and servicing centers were equipped in 2010. Training and demonstration equipment for Sudan University for Science and Technology (SUST) was specified. Bidding will be initiated in January 2011.

Syria

Phase-out of CFCs

The national CFC phase-out plan was approved at the 49th Executive Committee meeting. The second tranche was released at the 56th ExCom Meeting. The first bidding for the equipment purchase was unsuccessful and had to be repeated. The country's monitoring system was established. Equipment for vocational schools and training material was prepared. Printing of training materials and training workshops took place in 2010. A third tranche was approved at the 58th ExCom meeting. Training of technicians focusing on drop-in technologies and alternatives was conducted in 2009. Additional training for service technicians and customs officers took place in 2010. final training activities will be conducted in 2011.

The demonstration project on the replacement of CFC centrifugal chillers was approved at the 47th Executive Committee. External resources were secured and disbursement of funds was confirmed by the Secretariat. Three chillers for the Le Meridien Hotel were delivered and

installed in 2008. The retrofit of the chillers at El-Baseel Hospital is very complex and costly. This delayed the project implementation. The Hospital and the Ozone Office in 2009 were considering requesting the Executive Committee to consider replacing the chillers instead of retrofitting. In that case, the contract for the retrofitting will be cancelled. As of 2010, no progress on the retrofitting of the chillers has been made. Retrofitting seems not to be feasible.. UNIDO informed the Secretariat in the margins of the 62nd ExCom meeting that 2 chillers at the hospital would be replaced instead of retrofitting 4. UNIDO is waiting for the written confirmation of the Secretariat. Bidding will then be initiated as soon as the Secretariat's confirmation is received.

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

The phase-out of methyl bromide in grain storage is progressing with the third tranche. Phosphine generators and additional equipment for phosphine application have been delivered and necessary training was provided. Purchase of additional phosphine meters and other equipment for the PH3 application and necessary training was awarded. Extensive training activities took place in 2010. Project is expected to be completed in 2011. Final workshop is under preparation.

The national phase-out plan in soil fumigation was approved at the 49th Executive Committee. National institution was selected and contracted. Grafted plants were distributed to farmers. In 2010, training was provided to trainers and extension activities took place. Materials and consumables were distributed to the growers. Phase-out has been achieved and project completion is expected in 2011.

Turkmenistan

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

Technical assistance project for the phase-out of methyl bromide in the post harvest sector was approved at the 59th ExCom. Working arrangement on implementation has been agreed upon. National experts were recruited to follow-up on training, monitoring and legislation review. Training is being designed and equipment needs are being identified.

Venezuela

Phase-out of CFCs

The national CFC phase out plan was approved at the 42nd ExCom Meeting. Three tranches were successfully completed and the fourth tranche was submitted to the 56th ExCom consideration. Since additional verification was requested by the ExCom, the tranche was submitted to the 57th ExCom and approved. The recovery and recycling scheme is fully operational. Reclaiming equipment was installed in the premises of PRODUVEN and is operating as part of the R&R system. At present, 4,400 technicians have been trained and 3,890

technicians were trained and certified. A chiller programme is implemented based on an incentive programme and revolving fund that has progressed. As complementary activity, the licensing system was updated and the automatization of the licensing system providing access via Internet is already in trials and testing, and is expected to be operational in March 2011.

Yemen

Phase out of CFCs

The national ODS phase out plan for Yemen was approved at the 55th ExCom Meeting with UNEP as lead implementing agency. The Executive Committee decided to convert the foam companies to HCFC-141b technology due to the fact that there was an urgent need to phase out CFCs by 2010. As per the ExCom's decision, Yemen will be eligible for funding for second stage conversion for the companies covered by the NPP. The equipment for the refrigeration manufacturing and servicing components of the project was purchased at the end of 2008. A foam expert was recruited and visited Yemen in early December 2008 to assess the situation of the 10 commercial refrigeration companies and study the feasibility of implementing hydrocarbon technology. The Government was considering merging 5 companies and providing them with Hydrocarbon machinery, while the rest will be supplied with HCFC machinery. The equipment for the refrigeration manufacturing and servicing was delivered to Yemen. The decision to merge 6 out of the 10 companies and provide them with hydrocarbon equipment was adopted by the Government of Yemen. Thus contracts for the supply of the foaming equipment were awarded in September 2009. The refrigerant equipment arrived in Sanaa. The recovery and recycling equipment delivered is not according to specifications, namely UNIDO and NOU requested multiple refrigerant machines and the ones delivered are designed for single refrigerants. UNIDO is trying to resolve the problem with the supplier and request either modification of the machines or replacement. After award of the contacts for the foaming machines, experts of the supplier visited the companies. It was evident that the presses available also require replacement however the funds of the second tranche were required to award the contracts. The second tranche was approved at the 60th meeting and consequently the contracts amended. The equipment was shipped at the end of December 2010.

Zambia

Phase out of methyl bromide

A technical assistance project for the complete phase out of methyl bromide in the tobacco, cut-flowers, horticulture and post harvest uses was approved at the 56th ExCom Meeting. Working arrangement on implementation modalities was signed between UNIDO and the government. Sub-contract for the execution of the training and monitoring components was signed. National project coordinator was recruited. Mission took place in 2010 for the verification of the activities conducted and to agree on the equipment and consumables needed. Contract for delivery of material for horticulture and post-harvest have been awarded.

APPENDIX II – Progress report on HPMP preparation activities and HCFC policies

Albania

The preparatory funds for the HPMP were approved at the 55th ExCom meeting. National consultants were recruited in 2008 to conduct HCFC survey and to update the existing legislation. Additional funding was requested at the 57th ExCom to continue the activities. In 2009 the HCFC survey was completed, data was analyzed and priority setting started.

The stakeholders' workshop was arranged and carried out in January 2010. Despite delays, the local institution was identified and started preparation of the country strategy and the HPMP. The draft HPMP has been submitted. Recruitment of an international consultant to finalize the HPMP is under way. The HPMP is expected to be submitted to the 64th ExCom.

The existing legislation, including licensing and quota system, does not control import/export of HCFCs and HCFC containing equipment. It is now being reviewed and adjusted to the MP requirements related to the accelerated phase-out of HCFCs. The relevant changes are expected to be introduced beginning of 2011.

Algeria

Preparatory funding for a HCFC Phase-out management plan was approved at the 55th ExCom meeting. Recruitment of a national team for the preparation of the HPMP was completed in 2009. Collection of information from the manufacturing sector is ongoing. A study tour to Italy was organized in December 2009 to collect information on existing technologies. Additional funding was approved at the 58th meeting, while preparatory funding for investment activities was approved for the polyurethane foams sector and refrigeration and air-conditioning sector at the 59th ExCom. Based on the results of the survey, investment activities will be prepared for both sectors to be incorporated in the HPMP. An HCFC-141b phase-out investment project at Cristor Co. was approved at the 62nd ExCom Meeting

The licensing system currently in place, obliges ODS importers, including HCFCs importers) to apply for import authorization to the Ministry of Land planning, Environment and Tourism. The authorization is endorsed by the Ministry of Trade. No quota system is in place for HCFC imports.

Furthermore, Environment Act (01-19 of 12/12/01) and its executive act n° 06104 of 28/02/06 defined CFCs, HCFCs and HFCs as special dangerous waste.

Argentina

Funding was approved at the 55th ExCom meeting for the preparation of a HCFC Phase-out management plan. In 2009, HCFC survey for the refrigeration and AC sector (RAC) was completed and data was analyzed. A draft HPMP for the RAC sector was prepared. UNDP is lead implementing agency, while UNIDO is cooperating implementing agency and is responsible for the refrigeration and AC sectors. An investment project was approved at the 61st ExCom meeting for the phase-out of 54 ODP tonnes of HCFC-22 in the unitary A/C manufacturing sector.

The data on the HCFC consumption in the refrigeration sector were collected and discussed with the NOU in September 2010. It was decided to arrange a coordination meeting in early 2011 with the Lead Agency to coordinate the remaining activities and the dates of submission of the HPMP. Preliminary it is planned to be submitted to the 65th ExCom Mtg.

Bahrain

UNEP recruited national experts to collect the data required for the preparation of the HPMP. The first workshop took place in April 2009. A mid-term workshop for countries in the region was organized for January 2010 to review the progress of preparation of HPMPs, discuss national strategies for phase out of HCFCs in Gulf Countries and explore possibilities for carbon financing. UNIDO recruited an international expert to look into concrete opportunities for carbon financing. National expert completed the survey, however, review of the survey data revealed a consumption of HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyols. Further data was required and therefore, the assignment of the national expert was extended. The full survey was completed in December 2010. Discussions with the Air conditioning manufacturing company and advice on the selection of technologies progressed. The project will be submitted as part of the HPMP to the 64th meeting.

Bosnia & Herzegovina

TOR on HPMP preparation was developed and submitted to NOU for identification of potential local contractors. After a long delay, the NOU reported that they would place the announcement in the local newspapers inviting potential contractors to apply. Permission was granted by the Minister of Environment to take such actions. The bidding on the HPMP preparation was arranged and the respective contract was issued. Preparation of the HPMP is under way. It is expected that the HPMP will be ready for submission to the 65th ExCom Mtg.

Burkina Faso

The HPMP was approved at the 62nd ExCom meeting with UNEP as lead agency and UNIDO as cooperating agency.

Cameroon

Funding for the preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan was approved at the 55th ExCom meeting. Local missions of the national expert to end-users took place July - August 2009. Additional funding was approved at the 58th ExCom. National expert and international expert were contracted in 2010 for additional activities in connection with the HPMP preparation. Investment activities have been prepared, but were deferred to be submitted as part of the HPMP to the 64th ExCom Meeting.

The first regulation controlling ODS trade came into force in 1990 (Law No. 90/031 regulating Commercial activity in Cameroon was signed by the Government of Cameroon). Restrictions on the import of CFCs, Halons, CTC, MCF and MeBr were introduced in 1995 and technical permit for importing the above mentioned substances was introduced same year. In 1996 Ministerial Decision banned imports of equipments containing CFCs and Halons.

Monitoring and reporting obligations are in force for HCFCs consumption, inspection activities are carried out by Local Agency for Environmental Protection (in each of the 10 regions) that reports to NOU. Chief brigades monitor the HCFCs movement in each area in the country and they are cooperating with Customs administration in each province.

The licensing system (permits) does not cover HCFCs, however the existing legislation is under amendment procedures, it is intended that the technical permit issued by NOU to be introduced also for HCFCs; restrictions on the equipment containing HCFCs are also foreseen.

Chad

The HPMP was approved at the 62nd ExCom meeting with UNEP as lead agency and UNIDO as cooperating agency.

China

Funding for the preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan for the room air-conditioning sector was approved at the 55th meeting of the ExCom. Inception workshop for the HPMP preparation took place in December 2008 with the participation of all implementing and bilateral agencies involved in the China HPMP. Detailed plan of action was agreed upon with at least 2 coordination meetings per year. UNIDO's sub-contract with MEP/FECO was signed end November 2008. Detailed survey of the RAC sector as well as data analysis was successfully completed in 2009. The 2nd HPMP coordination meeting took place in September 2009 with the participation of all implementing and bilateral agencies involved in the HPMP for China. Final strategy for the HPMP was agreed upon during the coordination meeting in May 2010. The RAC/HPMP was submitted to the 62nd and 63rd ExCom Meetings.

Demonstration project for propane-based compressor and RAC system was developed and was approved at the 61st ExCom meeting, which is of utmost importance for the final technology

selection of the RAC HPMP. Terms of Reference for a sub-contract was prepared including procurement plans and implementation plans. Contract is expected to be signed early 2011, after which bidding will immediately start.

Funding for the XPS foam sector was also approved at the 55th meeting of the ExCom. The organization of expert meeting on technologies took place in 2008. GIZ is lead agency. Expert meeting on technology selection was organized in September 2009. As a result of the meeting, MEP/FECO requested UNIDO to submit a demonstration project to the ExCom's approval. Final strategy for the HPMP was agreed upon during the coordination meeting in May 2010. The XPS HPMP was submitted to the 62nd and 63rd ExCom Meetings. Funding request for a demonstration project with HC technology was submitted to the 62nd and 63rd ExCom Meetings.

Croatia

The HPMP has been prepared and was approved at the 61st ExCom Meeting. Croatia adopted a much stricter phase-out schedule than specified by the Montreal Protocol. According to current law, 100% of HCFCs will have to be phased out by 1 January 2016. An earlier accession to the EU would require an even earlier phase out. For these reasons, the HPMP for Croatia will address complete phase-out of HCFCs. Refrigerant identifiers have been purchased for customs offices and the centres. TOR for HPMP implementation are under development.

An investment project in the foam sector was approved at the 59th ExCom meeting for the phase-out of HCFC-141b from the manufacturing of polyurethane rigid foam at Pavusin. No progress has been made, since the company has stopped production for an interim period due to financial difficulties caused by the global financial crisis. Based on the latest information received from the NOU, the company is planning to relocate its facilities and conversion activities could only start once the enterprise has started production and it demonstrated financial sustainability.

The first Regulation on substances that deplete the ozone layer was introduced in January 1999. Thereby the import/export and consumption of ODSs (including HCFC) in the Republic of Croatia have been under the responsibility of the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction (MEPPPC) since 1999.

Due to a necessity to harmonize the Croatian legislation with European Community regulations, and based on the experiences gained through the implementation of the Regulation from 1999, a new Regulation on substances that deplete the ozone layer was introduced in October 2005. Since that date import of HCFC-based equipment have been banned. Quotas for HCFC imports were introduced in November 2008. Based on current law, import of HCFCs will be forbidden as of 1 January 2016.

DPR Korea

Funding was approved for the preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan. In 2008, national consultants and international experts were recruited. In 2009, International consultant visited the country, identified additional sectors consuming HCFCs. DPR Korea has only received US\$ 50,000 for HPMP preparation and additional funding was not considered by the ExCom, like any other projects for DPR Korea. No projects can be submitted before the 64th ExCom. Should the additional funding be approved at the 64th ExCom Mtg, the HPMP could be submitted earliest to the first ExCom in 2012. The status of the project has remained unchanged.

Ecuador

Funds for this HPMP were transferred from the World Bank to UNEP and UNIDO at the 59th Meeting of the Executive Committee. The kick off Meeting took place together with UNEP in February 2010. The HCFC consumption survey is being done and it is expected to be ready in March 2011. It is planned to submit the HPMP to the 64th or 65th ExCom Meeting.

Egypt

Funding for the preparation of an HPMP was approved at the 55th ExCom meeting. National experts for policy and regulatory issues as well as the solvent, foam and refrigeration sectors were recruited in October 2008. The national survey of HCFC consumption was completed in 2009. An international expert was working on the development of the HPMP document. Investment projects were submitted to and approved by the 62nd meeting to advance the phase out of HCFCs in Egypt. The HPMP including a project that required further details as recommended during review by the Secretariat will be submitted to the 64th or 65th ExCom Meeting.

Environment Law No. 4 issued in the year 1994 governs implementation of international environmental agreements including the Montreal Protocol. In March 2009, the Egyptian Parliament approved law number 9 which includes additional measures on criminalizing illegal trade in ODS. Detailed regulations to separately bank the control of each substance per application is needed and executive lists for the control of these chemicals need to be developed. A licensing and quota system regulating importation, production and use of HCFCs should be developed. A policy task force supported by a legal expert was formed under the HPMP to look into affecting these changes.

Gabon

The HPMP was approved at the 62nd ExCom meeting with UNEP as lead agency and UNIDO as cooperating agency.

Guatemala

Funding was approved for the preparation of the HPMP at the 57th ExCom meeting. The HPMP consumption survey was carried out by national consultants. The kick off meeting took place in July 2009 and was organized together with UNEP. The HCFC consumption survey was completed and HPMP project document is being prepared. Since the country is still implementing the pending activities in the TPMP, it was decided to postpone the submission of the HPMP. It is planned to submit the HPMP to the 64th ExCom Meeting.

The licensing system will be amended to include HCFCs however; the country is controlling the import of HCFCs through a license. Quota has not been established.

Honduras

The HCFC survey was carried out by a national institution with the coordination of NOU. Due the political situation in 2009 in the country, there has been some delay in the completion of the survey. By the end of 2010, the HPMP was almost ready. It is planned to be submitted to the 63rd ExCom in cooperation with UNEP.

The licensing system will be amended to include HCFCs however; the country is controlling the import of HCFCs through a license. Quota has not been established.

India

Funding was approved for preparatory assistance for the HPMP at the 56th ExCom meeting. National consultancy company for the preparation of the UNIDO's component of the HPMP, Stage I was contracted in 2009. UNIDO is cooperating implementing agency and is responsible for the transportation refrigeration and AC manufacturing sector.

Despite delays, the survey of the sector was completed. Results of the survey and the proposed sector strategy are to be discussed and coordinated with the Lead Agency and the Government.

Indonesia

The HPMP was submitted to the 62nd and 63rd ExCom Meetings by UNDP as lead agency. UNIDO's component in the foam sector is addressing the conversion at 4 companies.

Iran

Funding for preparatory assistance for the HPMP was approved at the 58th ExCom meeting. The HPMP was finalized for submission to the 62nd ExCom by UNDP as the leading agency, however, the HPMP was deferred to the 63rd ExCom meeting. UNIDO is involved in the foam sector together with the lead agency in the sector, GIZ.

Iraq

Indicative data on the consumption of the HCFCs was collected in 2008. Supplementary funding to start the data preparation was approved at the 58th meeting of the Executive Committee. National survey of HCFC in Iraq has started. The NOU has put in a place a team to collect the data required for the HPMP preparation. The first report was submitted by the NOU in December 2010. The HPMP is planned for submission to the 65th meeting.

Jordan

Preparatory assistance for the HPMP was approved at the 55th meeting of the ExCom. Contracts were issued for the preparation of the survey in 2008. Stakeholders' workshop was organized. An investment project (in the manufacturing of mini-split units at Petra Engineering) was approved at the 60th ExCom. The HPMP is foreseen to be submitted to the 65th ExCom meeting.

Government of Jordan has adopted policies that would support the ODS phase out activities in the country in accordance with the Montreal Protocol control targets. Specifically, the policies focus on expediting the implementation of ODS phase out projects and adoption of non ODS substitute technologies.

In order to control the trade and use of ODS the Government of Jordan has established the following regulations:

- 1) In 1993 ODS were included in the list of items needing import licenses. It was also decided by the Government that MOE (which used to title as GCEP) would clear requests for licenses for import of ODS;
- 2) In 1994 the Government through Minister of Environment banned setting up new enterprises using ODS.
- 3) In 1995 an environmental law for Jordan was promulgated. Implementation and enforcement is supported by the RMP and the proposed NOPP activities;
- 4) In 1999 the Government enacted regulations to ban imports of used refrigerators and equipment operating on ODS; and
- 5) In 2003 the Government enacted regulations to control and monitor ODS.

The MOE organized a committee to develop the regulations, listening system and quota system to control import and re-export of ODS and equipment containing HCFC.

Kuwait

Preparatory assistance for the HPMP was approved at the 55th meeting of the ExCom. UNEP recruited a national consultant in 2008 to carry out the collection of data. Collection of data continued in 2009. HCFCs in Kuwait are consumed in 2 major sectors: XPS foam and RAC servicing. The Government of Kuwait was not in a position to submit the HPMP outlining the strategy for phase out in 2010 due to some outstanding issues relating to technology. The HPMP will be submitted to the 65th meeting of the Executive Committee.

Libya

Preparatory assistance for the HPMP was approved at the 55th ExCom meeting. Contracts were issued for the preparation of the survey in 2008. Delays are expected in the finalization of the HPMP due to the unrests in Libya. The HPMP is not expected to be submitted in 2011.

Macedonia, FYR

The country's HPMP was the first HPMP that was approved by the Ex-Com at its 60th Meeting. All activities envisaged for the first tranche were completed. Funding request is being submitted to the 63rd ExCom meeting.

The import/export licensing and quota system for ODS was introduced on 01/03/1997. On 12/06/1998 the import/export of used refrigerators, freezers, cooling equipment, heat pumps etc. was included in and controlled under the system. On 01/01/2008 the same was introduced for a new equipment containing ODS.

As of 01/01/2007 the import of used refrigeration equipment containing CFCs is banned. Since 01/01/2009 the import of the MP Annex A Group I substances is banned. The import of ODS and ODS containing equipment is also regulated by the existing environmental taxes.

Madagascar

The HPMP was approved at the 62nd ExCom meeting with UNEP as lead agency and UNIDO as cooperating agency.

Mexico

Preparatory funding for the HPMP was approved at the 55th ExCom meeting. Preparation of HPMP, workshop and survey started in 2008. Inception workshop on HPMP preparation was held in January 2009 with the participation of relevant stakeholders. Sub-Contract was made for the preparation and finalization of the survey and for HPMP preparation. Draft survey was finalized in October 2009. The final HPMP survey for the manufacturing sector was finished in the second quarter of 2010, however, additional activities were required to verify the collected data. In addition HCFC survey in the service sector was done in the second half of 2010. Survey results were reviewed by UNIDO and the NOU in November 2010. While the data collected for the manufacturing sector was reliable, additional activities were necessary to verify the consumption in the service sector. UNIDO has initiated a meeting for January 2011 with the NOU and the cooperating agency UNDP, to harmonize the information available from the different sub-sectors and to start preparing the HPMP phase-out strategy for Mexico. HPMP is expected to be submitted to the 64th Meeting of the ExCom. Major HCFC-141b consumers in the refrigeration manufacturing sector have been visited and data was collected for the

preparation of phase-out projects. Prioritization of the phase-out projects in Stage I of the HPMP will be discussed from January 2011 onwards. Such investment activities will be submitted as part of the HPMP to the 64th Meeting of the ExCom.

An investment project was submitted to the 62nd ExCom meeting to phase-out 11 ODP tones of HCFC-141b and HCFC-22 in the aerosol/solvent sector. However, due to policy issued, the project was deferred to the 63rd ExCom Meeting.

The licensing system was modified in 2004 by including HCFCs and regulation was updated accordingly (procedures only). Import of HCFCs requires license.

Since 2008, a quota system was introduced for the import of HCFC 22 and HCFC 141b, including the blends and the imports of polyols that include them. The present quota is 20% above the historical imports of each company. This quota will be adjusted next year for the 2011 and future years.

Montenegro

The HPMP was prepared and submitted to the 63rd ExCom meeting.

Following the referendum held on 21st May 2006, the Montenegrin Parliament on 3rd June 2006 adopted the Declaration of Independence. On 28th June 2006, Montenegro, as a sovereign state, became the 192nd Member State of the United Nations (UN), thus creating conditions to ratify all the conventions deposited with the Secretary General of the United Nations.

On 23rd October 2006 through succession arrangement the Montenegro, became a party to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, as well as to all four Montreal Protocol amendments, ratified by former Yugoslavia in 1990, and 2004 respectively.

The licensing system was introduced in 2004, as a main obligation of Montenegro after the creation of the State Union Serbia and Montenegro (2003). Before that licenses were issued by former Federal Ministry of Science, Development and Environment of former FRY.

From 2004 the former Ministry of Environment Protection and Urban Planning, the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Protection (November 2006-1 Mart 2009), and now Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), through the MP Focal point has been issuing Import/export Permits for Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer, as well as Import /export permits for equipment (refrigerators, freezers, cooling equipment, heat pumps etc.) containing ODS. Import is allowed only with a permit issued by the EPA.

In accordance with Decision on control schedule for export/import of goods (Official gazette RCG, no. 44/04) it was banned importing of used goods (second hand products) in big quantities, which represent a problem for the environmentally sound management in the country, including refrigerators, freezers, cooling equipment, etc.

Morocco

Preparatory funding for the HPMP was approved at the 55th ExCom meeting. National expert contracts were issued in 2008 and data collection commenced. Kick off meeting took place in March 2009. Draft HPMP was prepared by end 2010. Government decided to give priority to the development of investment projects in order to ensure the country to be in compliance with the 2013 and 2015 phase-out targets. Thus, an investment project phasing out HCFC-141b from the manufacture of PU rigid insulation foam in the domestic sector industry was submitted to and approved by the 62nd ExCom meeting. HPMP planned to be completed and submitted to the 63rd or 64th ExCom Meeting.

A licensing system was put in place in 2006 for the import and export of HCFCs. Importers are registered at the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and New Technology, responsible for issuing the relevant authorizations.

The country is planning to introduce a quota system soon including ban on the import of equipment containing HCFC.

Myanmar

Preparatory funding for the HPMP was approved at the 57th Meeting of the ExCom with UNEP as lead implementing agency and UNIDO as cooperating implementing agency. The survey was completed in 2010 and the HPMP is under preparation. The HPMP is expected to be submitted to the 65th ExCom Meeting.

Nicaragua

The HCFC survey was completed in 2009. The project document is drafted and it is only pending the definition of technology. The NOU decided to postpone the submission to the 64th ExCom due to the ratification of the Beijing Amendment which is expected to be done in January 2011.

Niger

Funding was approved for preparation of the HPMP at the 55th ExCom meeting. National expert was contracted in 2008 and National survey kicked off for the preparation of the HPMP. Survey has been completed and HPMP is under development. The project proposal will be submitted to the 64 ExCom Meeting.

Licensing system to control import/export of HCFCs came into force in 2002 and repealed previous regulation issued in 2000 which did not cover HCFCs.

In 2006, restrictions on ODS containing equipment has been introduced, covering specific category of HCFCs containing equipment.

In 2005, inspection activities were introduced for HCFCs and HCFCs equipment movements. The responsibility belongs to Regional Departments, Customs Offices and field inspectors.

Nigeria

Additional funding for the HPMP preparation was approved at the 56th ExCom Mtg. Meeting with national stakeholders, the government and UNDP (lead agency) was attended in 2009. National consultant for HCFC consumption survey was recruited. International consultant for preparation of investment activities was identified. The HPMP was submitted and approved by the 62nd ExCom meeting.

Oman

Funding for the preparation of the HPMP was approved at the 55th ExCom. National experts were recruited to carry out the survey in 2008. The survey was completed in 2009, however, the review of the data revealed some discrepancies and further details that required collection. The assignment of the national expert was extended. The national expert submitted her final report in November 2010. A final visit by a foam expert to ensure the use of HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyols at the identified beneficiaries is planned in January 2011. An international expert was recruited to start the preparation of the HPMP document. The HPMP will be submitted to the 64th Meeting of the ExCom.

ODS legislation to control and manage ODS in the Sultanate of Oman was initiated on 24 February 2001 by Ministerial Decision no. (37/2001). This ODS legislation was not sufficiently comprehensive and was then revised on 17 October 2005 via Ministerial Decision N° (37/2001), which was subsequently replaced (upgraded) by Ministerial Decision No (243/2005).

The existing licensing system includes HCFCs but not HCFC blends. There are also no quotas for HCFC yet. UNEP is responsible for the update of the legislation and licensing system as part of the HPMPs and is working on updating this.

Pakistan

Funding was approved for the preparation of the HPMP at the 55th ExCom meeting. Survey was organized in collaboration with UNEP in 2008. Preliminary results of the survey were reported. Potential beneficiaries of investment projects have been identified. Preparatory funds for investment activities in the polyurethane foam sector and refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing sector were approved at the 59th ExCom meeting. 2 investment projects in the foam sector have been approved at the 60th Meeting. Through the implementation of these projects 71.6 ODP tones of HCFC-141b will be phased-out. The national HCFC phase out management plan was prepared, submitted and approved at the 62nd ExCom.

Philippines

A foam sector project was approved the 62nd ExCom addressing the phase-out of 40 ODP tones of HCFC-141b.

Qatar

National experts/consultancy firms to carry out the survey have been identified. The first stakeholder consultation workshop has taken place in June 2009. Arrangements on the strategy of the national survey on HCFCs were finalized in July 2010. Additional data for the service sector was required to complete the preparation of the HPMP, therefore, the HPMP preparation was slightly delayed. The HPMP will be submitted to the 64th or 65th meeting.

Qatar controlled the import/export of ODS, for many years, through licensing measures under the umbrella of the national Environment Law (30/2002) and within the Chemicals control measures. Since the issuance of the ODS Unified Regulation for the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) for Gulf Countries late 2005, the NOU of Qatar has been working with all relevant authorities to establish standalone regulation for the control of ODS taking into account the importance of complying with the new GCC regulation as well as the evolving challenges in maintaining compliance with the Montreal Protocol.

On 14th August 2007, a Royal Law 21/2007 was issued on the control of ODS; the new law consists of 15 articles that deal comprehensively with controlling import/export/re-export of ODS including licensing and quota systems, banning import/export of ODS based products without prior approval of the Environmental Authority, limiting the use of ODS in industrial activities, prohibiting venting of ODS to atmosphere, mandating the Environmental Authority to inspect all related activities and introducing penalty measures.

The existing licensing system includes HCFCs but not HCFC blends. There are also no quotas for HCFC yet. UNEP is responsible for the update of the legislation and licensing system as part of the HPMPs and is working on updating this.

Saudi Arabia

Funding was approved for the preparation of the HPMP at the 55th ExCom. In 2009, a re-request bid for proposals for the preparation of the HCFC phase-out management plan was posted beginning of August. Bids were held twice before, but no offers were received. Only one company submitted an offer for the third call for bids which is over the available budget. It was agreed that an international expert would visit Saudi Arabia and work on the data collection with the assistance of the ozone office. HCFCs in Saudi Arabia are consumed in 3 major sectors: XPS foam, AC manufacturing (high-ambient temperature) and RAC servicing. The RAC service sector in Saudi Arabia is complex and consumes huge amounts of HCFCs. At the same time other sectors like the PU foam and the AC manufacturing are similarly complex. Since the surveys require longer time to complete, two projects in the XPS foam sector were submitted to and approved by the 62nd meeting. The HPMP will be submitted to the 65th meeting.

Senegal

National expert was contracted to undertake national survey for HPMP preparation. The survey was finalized in October 2009. Stakeholders' consultation meeting took place 14-15 January 2010. HPMP draft was forwarded for consultation within government institutions. Project proposal will be submitted for consideration by the 64 ExCom Meeting due to needed technical clarifications before submission.

The Presidential Decree N° 2000-73 / January 2000 is regulating the ODS consumption in Senegal. It constitutes the pillar of Senegal's Action Plan to control the import of all types ODS as well as ODS containing equipment. It is establishing licensing system for all ODSs, including all HCFCs and it is applicable since 1st February 2001.

Since 2008, a quota system was introduced for the import of HCFC 22 and HCFC 141b, including the blends and the imports of polyols. The present quota is 20% above the historical imports of each company. The other HCFCs (for which quota is not yet applicable) requires declaration before any import is taking place

During the National Ozone Committee (NOC) meetings on the monitoring and the imports data assessment against the allocated quota, when the allocated quota is found higher than imported quantities, the NOC reduces accordingly the quota. NOC comprises representatives of Customs Office, Trade Office, Environment Office and NOU.

Serbia

Local missions to end-users took place in the 3rd quarter of 2009. Additional technical expert has been involved in data collection to speed up the process. The draft survey was under verified with the NOU. It has been agreed with NOU to involve international consultant for the HPMP elaboration, once the survey is finalized. Stakeholders' consultation meeting took place in December 2009. HPMP including investment activities has been submitted to and approved by the ExCom at its 62nd Meeting. Remaining funding is planned to be used for policy measures and legislation up-date as per ExCom Decision in this regard.

Complete up-date of the legislation has been achieved in 2009. Provisions are integrated in a package of 3 main legal acts:

- Law on Air Protection (“Official Journal RS”, No 36/09); Art 51 - 54
- Decree on criteria and conditions for refunding, liberation or decreasing allowance for environmental pollution (Official Gazette RS No. 113/2005, article 4);
- Decision on the determining goods whose export, import, namely placement on the market prescribed specially conditions (Official Gazette RS No. 114/2005);

Licensing system covers the HCFCs imports/exports, restrictions are coming gradually into place for equipment based on HCFCs.

Monitoring and inspection responsibilities are settled.

- - Bans on: ODS production, ODS import/export with non-parties, ODS, F-gases and related equipment import/export and distribution without license, import/export and distribution of controlled ODS substances except HCFC, venting, retrofitting F-gases equipment with ODSs, flushing with ODSs, import/export and distribution and usage of disposable (non-refillable) cylinders, ODS and F-Gases retail trade, import/export and distribution of used products and equipment containing ODS);
- – Record keeping on ODSs and F-Gases (import/export and distribution, equipment and products, legal entities with import/export activities, distribution, production and maintenance of products and equipment containing ODSs, recovery, recycling and reclamation of ODSs and F-Gases).

Subsidiary legislation is under procedural approval process, in advanced stage; it will improve the license format and will describe registration procedural steps.

South Africa

The first stakeholder workshop was held in August 2009. Working groups for different sectors were established and are currently collecting information on the HCFC uses and consumption in the country. A strategy for HPMP preparation was jointly developed with UNIDO. An international expert was recruited to provide assistance to the Ministry of Environment and national team in data collection and analysis. TOR for the preparation of the HPMP was prepared. Approval of the NOU is pending. The HPMP will not be submitted in 2011.

Sudan

Funding was approved for the preparation of the HPMP at the 55th ExCom meeting. National survey on identification of HCFCs and collection of baseline data for formulation of the project document is in progress. Preliminary results were utilized to identify potential beneficiaries of investment projects. Investment activities were approved for the polyurethane foam sector and refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing sectors at the 62nd ExCom meeting. The HPMP will be submitted for approval in 2011.

Syria

Funding was approved for the preparation of the HPMP at the 55th ExCom meeting. Stakeholders meeting were organized in 2009. In 2010, the survey was completed. An investment project in the air conditioning sector was approved at the 62nd ExCom. The HPMP will be submitted during 2011.

Government of Syria has adopted policies that would support the ODS phase-out activities in the country in accordance with the Montreal Protocol control targets. Specifically, the policies focus on expediting the implementation of ODS phase-out projects and adoption of non-ODS substitute technologies.

In order to control the trade and use of ODS the Government of Syria has established the following regulations:

- a) Prohibition of import of ODS-based products/equipment since 1996
- b) Imports of Halons have been prohibited since 1998
- c) Licensing system for import of ODS since 2002
- d) Prohibition on establishing production capacity for CFCs-based products since 2000

Tunisia

Funding was approved for the preparation of the HPMP at the 55th ExCom meeting. Contracts were issued for the preparation of the survey in 2008. The survey on HCFCs started in 2009. Preparation of the HPMP has continued in 2010, the submission is expected to be done at 65th ExCom

Law 94-72, entry into force in June 2004. By this law, the country ratified the Copenhagen Amendment and engaged the Government to be committed to the complete ODS phase out in accordance with the timetable set by the Montreal Protocol for the BM and HCFCs. Similarly, in December 2004, law Nr 2004-79, additional control regulations were established applicable to the HCFCs.

Referring to the HCFCs use, actually, there is no any national regulation. However, a new legal framework will be established in order to prepare the banning of HCFC use.

Currently, the HCFCs is covered by a license system but not quota procedure, such quota procedure will be established later once the proper legislation is in place.

The licensing system was modified in 2004 by including HCFCs and regulation was updated accordingly (procedures only). Import of HCFCs requires license.

Since 2008, a quota system was introduced for the import of HCFC 22 and HCFC 141b, including the blends and the imports of polyols that include them. The present quota is 20% above the historical imports of each company. This quota will be adjusted next year for the 2011 and future years.

Togo

The HPMP was approved at the 62nd ExCom meeting with UNEP as lead agency and UNIDO as cooperating agency.

Turkey

Funding was approved for preparation of the HPMP at the 55th ExCom meeting. The inventory of the HCFCs applications was not finalized in 2009. The NOU has also agreed that a grant scheme mechanism to be considered for the investment sector. A sector phase-out plan was approved at the 62nd ExCom for the PU and XPS sectors addressing the phase-out of 213 ODP tonnes of HCFCs. HPMP development has been initiated and is foreseen to be finalized in 2011, due to high number of enterprises identified in RAC sector.

Licensing and quota system is in place for HCFCs since 2008. Regulation on Control and Phase-out of ODS put in place initially in 1998 and has been amended in 2006 and 2008. With this Regulation, production of ODS including HCFC is banned. Turkey has no ODS production. Licensing system covers import and export activities.

Licensing system is being tracked and recorded by electronic system, a very advanced one, similar to the EU procedures has been effective for one year. Fully electronic licensing system without any paper work will be implemented in case electronic signature system is fully introduced in public institutions.

Quota system has 2 different calendars for refrigeration and foam sector. For refrigeration applications, HCFC will have been phased out by 2015 except service and maintenance. Total quota amount for each gas for respective year by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Distribution of the yearly quota to the each company is being carried by Undersecretary of Foreign Trade.

End-users are required to be certificated and registered to electronic system. Number of registered end-users has been increasing.

Turkmenistan

The HPMP has been prepared and approved by the 62nd ExCom meeting.

There is a new Law on licensing system established in 2008 and the Law on “Ozone Layer Protection” established in 2009. Both were released in local Newspaper “Neutral Turkmenistan. The law controls import/export, transit and bans production of ODS and trade with non-Parties

Venezuela

Funding was approved at the 55th meeting of the ExCom for the preparation of the HPMP. The HCFC survey was carried out by a national consultant in co-ordination with the NOU. The survey was completed end 2009. The HPMP has been finalized for submission to the 63rd ExCom meeting.

The licensing system was amended in 2006 by including HCFCs and regulation was updated accordingly (all ODS). Import of HCFCs requires license however quota has not been established.

Yemen

Funding was approved at the 55th meeting of the ExCom for the preparation of the HPMP. The HPMP inception workshop was held in June 2009. UNEP and UNIDO in cooperation with the ozone office have been accelerating the implementation of the NPP to ensure the compliance with the 2010 phase out target. This slightly delayed the initiation of the project. National experts were recruited and the project is expected to progress better. HCFCs in Yemen are consumed mostly in the RAC service sector where the data collection is very intensive and time consuming. The data reports should be available during the first quarter of 2011. Therefore, the HPMP will be submitted to the 65th meeting.