



**Programme des  
Nations Unies pour  
l'environnement**

Distr.  
Restreinte

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/14  
7 juin 2004



FRANÇAIS  
ORIGINAL: ANGLAIS

COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF  
DU FONDS MULTILATÉRAL AUX FINS  
D'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTRÉAL  
Quarante-troisième réunion  
Genève, 5 – 9 juillet 2004

**RAPPORT PÉRIODIQUE DE L'ONUDI**

Ce document comporte:

- Les observations et recommandations Secrétariat du Fonds
- Rapport Périodique et Rapport Financier 2003 (janvier - décembre 2003) de l'ONUDI

## **OBSERVATIONS DU SECRÉTARIAT DU FOND**

### **Introduction**

1. Ce document présente les observations et recommandations du Secrétariat du Fonds sur le rapport périodique de l'ONUDI relatif aux activités jusqu'au 31 décembre 2003. Le rapport périodique est en annexe.

### **État de la mise en oeuvre**

2. Durant la période sur laquelle porte le présent rapport (janvier - décembre 2003), l'ONUDI a éliminé 6 141 tonnes PAO et a déboursé environ 32,3 millions \$US. Le Comité Exécutif a approuvé 26 projets d'investissement en 2003 devant être mise en oeuvre par l'ONUDI, s'évaluant à environ 25 millions \$US. Ceci devrait donner lieu à l'élimination de 13 998 tonnes PAO y compris 12 355 tonnes représentant l'élimination de la production.

3. En 2003, l'ONUDI a réalisé 49 projets d'investissement. Graduellement, l'ONUDI a achevé 71 pour cent (324 projets) des 457 projets d'investissement approuvés pour être mis en oeuvre par cette organisation jusqu'à fin 2003. Elle a éliminé 57 pour cent (30 707 tonnes comprenant 1 750 tonnes de production) de PAO, à éliminer en vertu de son porte-feuille de projets approuvés (54 321 tonnes comprenant 16 635 tonnes de la production), et a déboursé 78 pour cent 242,8 millions \$US) des ressources approuvées par le Fonds à cet effet en 2003 (311,1 millions \$US).

4. L'ONUDI a réalisé 3 projets de démonstration et renouvelé 2 projets de renforcement institutionnel en 2003.

5. L'ONUDI est actuellement en train de mettre en oeuvre 20 accords pluriannuels basés sur la performance, pour lesquels 32,8 million \$US ont été approuvés jusqu'en fin 2003. Elle compte soumettre 14 nouveaux accords en 2004.

6. L'ONUDI a également achevé 27 comptes de préparation de projets en 2003.

### **Progrès au niveau de pays**

7. L'Annexe I comporte une évaluation, par pays, des activités de l'ONUDI pour l'année 2003. L'ONUDI a planifié des décaissements dans 52 pays. Elle a réalisé un taux de décaissement d'au moins 85 pour cent dans 27 pays. Dans les pays suivants, l'élimination s'est achevée comme prévu : Algérie (72 tonnes PAO), Argentine (182 tonnes PAO), Honduras (117 tonnes PAO), Indonésie (18 tonnes PAO), Malaisie (27 tonnes PAO), Maroc (52 tonnes PAO), Nigeria (106 tonnes PAO), Pakistan (147 tonnes PAO) et Sénégal (5 tonnes PAO). La consommation de 2003 pour tous ces pays, sur la base de l'article 7 ou sur la base des données du programme de mise en oeuvre par pays, n'a pas été communiquée, sauf pour l'Algérie, l'Argentine et le Honduras. Dans le cas de l'Algérie cependant, la consommation totale n'a diminué que de 0,3 tonnes PAO. En dépit de l'élimination résultant des projets complétés par

l'ONUDI, l'Argentine a augmenté sa consommation de 7 734 tonnes PAO, particulièrement dans la consommation de CTC, alors que le Honduras a diminué sa consommation de seulement 21,1 tonnes PAO.

8. Les retards de mise en oeuvre dans d'autres pays, tels que la Serbie-Monténégro, ont augmenté les émissions nettes dans ce pays de 360 tonnes PAO, où 81 pour cent des décaissements planifiés ont été réalisés. D'autres émissions nettes, qui ont été notées, sont dues aux retards, celles-ci comprennent :

- Yémen (108 tonnes PAO de moins que ce qui était prévu, ont été éliminés, mais les décaissements réalisés ont atteint 101 pour cent des décaissements prévus);
- Maroc (68 tonnes PAO de moins, et 87 pour cent des décaissements);
- Syrie (50 tonnes PAO, de moins, et 57 pour cent des décaissements);
- Jordanie (49 tonnes PAO de moins, mais 103 pour cent des décaissements);
- Bosnie et Herzégovine (45 tonnes PAO de moins et 76 pour cent des décaissements);
- Turquie (37 tonnes PAO de moins et 40 pour cent des décaissements);
- Macédoine (28 tonnes PAO de moins et 70 pour cent des décaissements);
- Libye (27 tonnes PAO de moins et 28 pour cent de décaissements);
- Indonésie (27 tonnes PAO de moins et 49 pour cent des décaissements);
- Soudan (25 tonnes PAO de moins et 59 pour cent des décaissements);
- Algérie (24 tonnes PAO de moins et 88 pour cent des décaissements).

9. Parmi les pays ayant des émissions nettes dues aux retards, l'Indonésie, la Jordanie, la Libye, le Maroc, la Turquie et le Yémen, n'ont pas communiqué les données de 2003. La consommation de SAO de l'Algérie a diminué de 0,3 tonnes PAO en 2003, alors que celle de la Bosnie-Herzégovine a diminué de 11,6 tonnes PAO en 2003. La consommation de Macédoine a augmenté de 12 tonnes PAO en 2003, et celle de la Serbie-Monténégro a augmenté de 21 tonnes PAO en 2003. Celle du Soudan a diminué de 39,3 tonnes PAO en 2003 par rapport au niveaux de 2002 et la consommation de Syrie a diminué de 99,7 tonnes PAO en 2003.

10. Sur la base des dates d'achèvement prévues dans le rapport périodique de 2002, et des résultats du rapport périodique de 2003, l'ONUDI a achevé 61 pour cent des projets qu'elle avait prévu compléter en 2003 et 60 pour cent de l'élimination prévue.

#### **Activités des pays se trouvant en état de non-conformité**

11. L'ONUDI a mis en oeuvre plusieurs projets dans des pays se trouvant en état de non-conformité. Les rapports sur les activités de ces pays figurent dans le document intitulé : Situation/perspectives de conformité (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/6).

#### **Accords pluriannuels basés sur la performance**

12. L'ONUDI a inclus dans son rapport périodique des informations concernant environ 20 accords pluriannuels. La principale source d'information sur la progression de ces activités se trouve dans les programmes de travail annuels, et les rapports périodiques qui s'y rapportent. L'information dans les projets périodiques annuels indique des données sur les décaissements, et

sur le statut en matière de signature d'accords. La signature des accords de subvention est critique pour le déblocage du soutien financier, car tant que l'accord n'est pas signé, les fonds du projet ne peuvent être débloqués en faveur du pays.

#### Plans sectoriels approuvés en 2003

13. Sur les 20 plans nationaux d'élimination sectorielle pluriannuels approuvés pour être mis en oeuvre par l'ONUDI, 10 ont été approuvés en 2003.

#### **Projets individuels**

14. Cette section traite des retards de mise en oeuvre et comporte des observations sur les projets spécifiques qui n'ont pas encore été classifiés comme ayant des retards de mise en oeuvre mais qui semblent éprouver des difficultés de mise en oeuvre.

#### Retards de mise en oeuvre

15. On compte 24 projets ayant des retards de mises en oeuvre, une fois que certains projets aient été retirés de la liste conformément aux décisions du Comité exécutif. L'ONUDI a moins de projets classifiés dans la catégorie des projets ayant des retards de mise en oeuvre par rapport à l'an dernier où, 26 projets étaient ainsi classifiés. Sur les 24 projets ayant des retards de mise en oeuvre, 5 avaient déjà été classifiés comme tels l'an dernier.

#### Projets ayant des difficultés de mise en oeuvre

*Élimination du bromure de méthyle dans la culture protégée de tomates, de concombres et d'oignons en Turquie.*

16. Sur les 2 millions \$US approuvés à ce jour pour 2 tranches du projet sur le bromure de méthyle 63 778 \$US ont été dépensés (TUR/FUM/41/INV/82). L'ONUDI a indiqué que les retards survenus dans le projet étaient dus à des procédures gouvernementales.

*Fumigation du sol dans la production de tomates au Maroc*

17. Plusieurs réunions après l'approbation, l'ONUDI a indiqué qu'aucun progrès n'a été réalisé afin d'obtenir la signature de l'accord de subvention pour l'élimination du bromure de méthyle pour la fumigation du sol dans la production de tomates (première tranche) (MOR/FUM/34/INV/44). L'ONUDI a indiqué que sans un accord signé avec l'Association des Producteurs de Tomate, ce projet ne pouvait commencer, et que le rapport sur la restructuration du projet était encore attendu. Il serait préférable de fixer une date limite à ce projet vu qu'il est considéré comme faisant partie des projets ayant des retards de mise en oeuvre.

*Plan d'élimination des CFC en réfrigération en Syrie*

18. Le plan d'élimination des CFC en réfrigération en Syrie a été approuvé en novembre 2002. L'ONUDI a indiqué en 2003 qu'elle avait examiné les contreparties, discuté les modalités de mise en oeuvre, préparé les spécifications techniques de l'équipement et qu'elle commencerait le processus d'appel d'offres d'ici juillet 2003, et émettrait les commandes et contrats en novembre 2003. Cependant, au 31 décembre 2003, seuls 459 \$US avaient été dépensés des 353 100 \$US prévus pour le plan sectoriel de réfrigération ménagère en Syrie (SYR/REF/38/INV/87). L'ONUDI a indiqué qu'environ 243 000 \$US avaient été compris dans des obligations contractées jusqu'à la fin de 2003 pour ce projet et que l'équipement de fabrication de mousse était expédié.

*Plan d'élimination de la fabrication de CFC utilisés dans la réfrigération en Inde (réfrigération de transport)*

19. La question d'éligibilité des entreprises de réfrigération de transport a retardé l'achèvement du plan d'élimination des CFC dans le domaine de la production d'appareils de réfrigération en Inde (IND/REF/38/INV/359) ayant été approuvé en novembre 2002, et comportant une seconde tranche approuvée en décembre 2003 (IND/REF/41/INV/366). L'ONUDI a indiqué que le projet avait pris plus de temps à être lancé à cause des modalités de mise en oeuvre, mais que l'accord avec l'Inde concernant ce projet a été signé à la fin de l'année 2003.

**Renforcement institutionnel, plan de gestion des frigorigènes, préparation de programme de pays, projets de démonstration et stockage des halons**

20. Ces projets ne sont pas soumis à une surveillance par le biais de rapports sur les retards de mise en oeuvre et, par conséquent, ne sont pas soumis aux procédures d'annulation des projets.

Renforcement institutionnel

21. L'ONUDI met en oeuvre des projets de renforcement institutionnel qui ont créé des bureaux nationaux d'ozone dans 9 pays: Bosnie-Herzégovine, Égypte, Libye, Macédoine, Mexique, Oman, Qatar, Syrie et Serbie-Monténégro. Selon l'ONUDI, tous ces bureaux sont opérationnels.

Plans de Gestion de Frigorigènes*Préparation des Plan de gestion des frigorigènes*

22. L'ONUDI met actuellement au point un plan de gestion des frigorigènes (PGF) en Argentine. La préparation du plan de gestion des frigorigènes en Argentine est prévue prendre fin en 2004.

*Mise en œuvre des composantes du plan de gestion des frigorigènes*

23. L'ONUDI joue le rôle d'agence d'exécution dans 12 activités du plan de gestion des frigorigènes à la fin de 2003. Ceci inclus des projets nationaux de récupération et de recyclage (5), des projets de surveillance (2), une formation en bonnes pratiques de gestion des frigorigènes (1) et dans les composantes multiples du plan de gestion des frigorigènes (4).

24. L'ONUDI prévoit compléter des projets nationaux de récupération et de recyclage en 2004 en Jordanie et au Soudan. Elle prévoit également compléter trois autres projets de récupération et de recyclage en 2005 (Koweït, Oman et Qatar).

Projets de démonstration du bromure de méthyle

25. L'ONUDI met en œuvre actuellement trois projets de démonstration de bromure de méthyle dont la fin est prévu en 2004. Ces projets ont lieu dans les pays suivants: Botswana, Cameroun et Mexique. Tous ces projets de démonstration du bromure de méthyle ont été approuvés en 1998, et ont accusé des retards.

Projets de stockage des halons

26. L'ONUDI a deux projets de stockage de halons en voie d'exécution au Pakistan (PAK/HAL/41/TAS/55) et en Serbie-Monténégro (YUG/HAL/35/TAS/16). Les banques de stockage des halons devraient se terminer en décembre 2006 et octobre 2004 respectivement.

**Questions financières et divergence de données**

27. Cette section des observations du Secrétariat se rapporte aux projets déjà achevés ayant des soldes, et à une comparaison des données de l'ONUDI avec les comptes du Fonds et l'inventaire des projets approuvés.

Projets achevés ayant des soldes

28. A la fin de mai 2003, 42 projets avaient été achevés avec des soldes, s'élevant au total à 1 370 167 \$US et n'ayant toujours pas été restitués. L'ONUDI continuera à envoyer des rapports sur ces projets jusqu'à ce que ces soldes soit conciliés ou restitués.

Comptes de l'ONUDI de l'année 2003 et données du rapport périodique

29. Le format des rapports périodiques requiert que les données annuelles présentées au trésorier des comptes du Fonds soient compatibles avec les données annuelles présentées au Comité exécutif dans les rapports périodiques. Selon les rapport périodiques, l'ONUDI a reçu 348 188 748 \$US couvrant des projets approuvés et des coûts d'appui, et a déboursé 272 814 865 \$US, y compris les coûts d'appui, une fois les ajustement des soldes et les annulations sont faits.

30. La compatibilité des données ne peut être déterminée en ce moment, mais elle sera estimée dans la conciliation annuelle des comptes à la 44<sup>e</sup> Réunion, en application de la Décision 38/9, par. d).

#### Différences avec l'inventaire des projets approuvés

31. Le Secrétariat et l'ONUDI ont résolu la plupart des différences existant entre les archives de projets du Fonds Multilatéral contenues dans l'inventaire des projets approuvés et les archives de l'ONUDI figurant dans le rapport périodique de cette organisation. Il reste cependant des différences concernant trois projets relatifs au montant restitué au Fonds Multilatéral et à deux projets concernant le niveau enregistré d'élimination dans le document de projets.

### **RECOMMANDATIONS**

Le Comité Exécutif pourrait envisager de:

1. Prendre note du rapport périodique de l'ONUDI figurant au document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/14.
2. Noter que l'ONUDI présentera un rapport sur 24 projets ayant des retards de mise en oeuvre, y compris 5 projets qui étaient classifiés dans cette catégorie l'an dernier, et ce jusqu'à la 44<sup>e</sup> Réunion.
3. Noter que l'ONUDI a 42 projets qu'elle avait classifié comme ayant été achevés depuis plus d'une année et comportant des soldes restants pour un total de 1 370 167 \$US.





Annex I

UNIDO PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION BY COUNTRY

Country	Phased Out in 2003	Percentage of Planned Phase-out Achieved in 2003	Estimated Funds Disbursed in 2003 (US\$)	Funds Disbursed in 2003 (US\$)	Percentage of Funds Disbursed over Estimation in 2003	Net Emission due to delay in 2003 (actual Planned Date of Completion in 2002)	Net Emission due to delay in 2003 (actual versus Date of Completion per Proposal)	Percentage of Planned Projects Completed in 2003	Changes in A7 Data (2003 Vs 2002)
Albania	0		10,000	17,472	175%	-43	-43	100%	No 2003 A7 or CP Data
Algeria	72	100%	385,502	337,377	88%	24	24	40%	-0.3
Argentina	182	100%	502,000	897,717	179%	-149	-229	100%	7,734.0
Barbados	0			-1		0	0		
Benin	0			0		0	0		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0		456,308	345,478	76%	45	45	57%	-11.6
Botswana	0		20,000	1,000	5%	0	0	0%	
Brazil	13	62%	200,503	292,205	146%	15	15	71%	764.1
Burkina Faso	0		1	0	0%	0	0		
Cameroon	0		110,002	168,245	153%	0	0	0%	
China	2,958	82%	8,821,002	9,175,928	104%	-709	-1,592	71%	No 2003 A7 or CP Data
Colombia	0		3,000	5,794	193%	0	0		
Cote D'Ivoire	0			6,624		0	0		
Croatia	3		263,785	120,446	46%	-18	-18	100%	No 2003 A7 or CP Data
Cuba	0		48,000	21,213	44%	0	0		
Dominican Republic	40		62,800	18,511	29%	0	0	100%	
Ecuador	0			0		0	0		
Egypt	0		389,062	82,431	21%	0	0	0%	
Gambia	0			0		0	0		
Georgia	0		25,700	34,828	136%	0	0		
Global	0		1,500,000	1,500,001	100%	0	0	100%	
Guatemala	261		1,004,800	1,047,752	104%	0	0		
Guinea	0			0		0	0		
Guyana	0			0		0	0		
Honduras	117	100%	804,537	1,410,254	175%	-7	-393	100%	-21.1
India	188	77%	1,547,313	721,945	47%	-168	23	85%	No 2003 A7 or CP Data
Indonesia	18	100%	687,401	335,347	49%	27	27	67%	No 2003 A7 or CP Data
Iran	340	48%	2,421,092	3,127,837	129%	-345	-1,085	37%	No 2003 A7 or CP Data

Country	Phased Out in 2003	Percentage of Planned Phase-out Achieved in 2003	Estimated Funds Disbursed in 2003 (US\$)	Funds Disbursed in 2003 (US\$)	Percentage of Funds Disbursed over Estimation in 2003	Net Emission due to delay in 2003 (actual versus Planned Date of Completion in 2002)	Net Emission due to delay in 2003 (actual versus Date of Completion per Proposal)	Percentage of Planned Projects Completed in 2003	Changes in A7 Data (2003Vs2002)
Jamaica	0			0		0	0		
Jordan	6	11%	655,502	672,488	103%	49	49	33%	No 2003 A7 or CP Data
Kenya	0		29,000	32,463	112%	0	0	100%	
Korea, DPR	1,250		1,000,190	886,258	89%	-18	-18		-153.7
Kuwait	0		50,000	3,245	6%	0	0		
Lebanon	10	35%	386,100	278,343	72%	10	10	50%	No 2003 A7 or Incomplete 2003 CP Data
Libya	0	0%	355,000	98,951	28%	27	27	67%	No 2003 A7 or CP Data
Macedonia	4	0%	218,601	153,711	70%	28	28	50%	12.0
Malaysia	27	100%	9,900	93,664	946%	0	0	100%	
Mali	0		27,962	24,991	89%	0	0	100%	
Mexico	0		415,001	5,388,867	1299%	0	0	33%	
Morocco	52	100%	759,350	657,202	87%	68	68	100%	No 2003 A7 Data or CP Data detail for HCFC.
Mozambique	0			0		0	0		
Nicaragua	0		7,000	636	9%	0	0	100%	
Nigeria	106	100%	1,058,558	1,050,873	99%	-278	-278	86%	No 2003 A7 or CP Data
Oman	0		86,900	94,830	109%	0	0	100%	
Pakistan	147	100%	674,717	277,431	41%	-569	-815	100%	No 2003 A7 or CP Data
Panama	0		9,400	5,348	57%	0	0		
Peru	0			0		0	0		
Philippines	0			0		0	0		
Qatar	0		68,900	48,917	71%	7	7	67%	18.1
Region: AFR	0			0		0	0		
Region: LAC	0			0		0	0		
Romania	0		45,081	169,698	376%	0	0	0%	
Senegal	5	100%	4,052	11,091	274%	-6	-6	100%	No 2003 A7 or CP Data
Serbia and Montenegro	60	0%	960,248	774,588	81%	360	360	25%	21.0
Seychelles	0			0		0	0		
Sudan	0	0%	73,355	43,393	59%	25	25	50%	-39.3
Swaziland	0			0		0	0		
Syria	39	0%	894,677	511,442	57%	50	143	13%	-99.7

Country	Phased Out in 2003	Percentage of Planned Phase-out Achieved in 2003	Estimated Funds Disbursed in 2003 (US\$)	Funds Disbursed in 2003 (US\$)	Percentage of Funds Disbursed over Estimation in 2003	Net Emission due to delay in 2003 (actual Planned Date of Completion in 2002)	Net Emission due to delay in 2003 (actual versus Date of Completion per Proposal)	Percentage of Planned Projects Completed in 2003	Changes in A7 Data (2003Vs2002)
Tanzania	0			1		0	0		
Thailand	0		45,000	44,666	99%	0	0	100%	
Tunisia	0	0%	60,900	45,014	74%	20	20	0%	No 2003 A7 or CP Data
Turkey	82	46%	409,676	161,946	40%	37	37	50%	No 2003 A7 or CP Data
Uganda	0		56,000	8,279	15%	0	16		-16.3
Uruguay	8		88,000	112,426	128%	0	0		
Venezuela	100	70%	734,501	483,611	66%	-56	-56	50%	-4,630.6
Vietnam	0		50,000	69,107	138%	0	0	100%	
Yemen	13	7%	380,595	383,680	101%	108	108	50%	No 2003 A7 or CP Data
Zambia	0			0		0	0		
Zimbabwe	40		30,570	17,171	56%	0	0		
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,141</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>28,907,544</b>	<b>32,272,737</b>	<b>112%</b>	<b>-1,466</b>	<b>-3,500</b>	<b>61%</b>	





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**UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION**

**UNIDO Progress and Financial Report 2003**

## Table of Contents

<b>I. Project Approvals and Disbursements.....</b>	<b>3</b>
A. Annual summary data .....	3
B. Interest .....	3
C. Summary data by type .....	3
D. Multi-Year Agreements .....	5
E. Sector phase out by country.....	6
<b>II. Project Completion since last Report .....</b>	<b>7</b>
A. ODP phased out since last report - investment projects.....	7
B. Non-investment project completions since last report.....	7
<b>III. Global and Regional Project Highlights.....</b>	<b>7</b>
A. Global Projects.....	7
B. Regional Projects .....	8
<b>IV. Performance Indicators .....</b>	<b>8</b>
A. Agency's Business Plan Performance Goals .....	8
B. Cumulative completed investment projects .....	11
C. Cumulative completed non-investment projects.....	11
D. Cumulative ongoing investment projects.....	11
E. Cumulative ongoing non-investment projects .....	11
<b>V. Status of Agreements and Project Preparation by Country.....</b>	<b>11</b>
A. Agreements to be signed/executed/finalized and when they will be ready for disbursing l	11
B. Project preparation by country, approved amount and amounts disbursed .....	11
<b>VI. Administrative Issues (Operational, Policy, Financial and Other Issues).....</b>	<b>11</b>
A. Meetings attended.....	11
B. Implementing agency and other cooperation.....	11
C. Other issues.....	11
<b>VII. Tables and Annexes.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>ANNEX I – Country Development Highlights.....</b>	<b>11</b>

## I. Project Approvals and Disbursements

### A. Annual summary data

- 1) Table 1 “Annual Summary” includes the most important annual data, such as number of approvals, corresponding ODP (wherever applicable), approved funding, adjustment and disbursement characteristics. The cumulative funds for the period 1993-2003 approved for UNIDO activities under the Multilateral Fund amount to US\$ 311,107,856, excluding agency support cost, however including the core unit funding for 2004. This amount also includes the adjustments made until end 2003. The details are contained in the attached database printout (Annex II). 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 2003, UNIDO’s cumulative disbursement for all projects (completed and ongoing) amounts to US\$ 242,778,149 excluding agency support cost, however including core unit funding of 2003. This corresponds to a delivery rate of 78.0 per cent. Out of this amount, US\$ 218,419,302 relate to cumulative disbursement for investment projects (Table 2, “Summary Data by Project Type”). This represents 78 per cent of the total value of investment project approvals including adjustments as of December 2003.

### B. Interest

- 3) The interest earned for the period 1993 – 2003 amounts to US\$ 24,133,107 and is shown by years in the Table 1 “Annual Summary”. The interest earned in 2003 amounts to US\$ 581,257.

### C. Summary data by type

- 4) The cumulative activities of UNIDO approved by the Multilateral Fund are listed in Annex II.

The following table shows their breakdown by types.

Type	US\$*	Per cent
CPG (Country Programme Preparation)	710,000	0.23
DEM (Demonstration projects including phase-out projects in the methyl bromide)	7,975,660	2.58
INS (Institutional strengthening)	2,698,546	0.87
INV (Investment projects)	275,896,529	89.16
PRP (Project preparation)	9,992,815	3.23
TAS (Technical Assistance)	10,989,210	3.55
TRA (Training)	1,178,280	0.38
<b>Total (excluding agency support cost)</b>	<b>309,441,040</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\* These figures are without adjustments, which in total are US\$ 1,666,816.

- 5) UNIDO has maintained its leading role in the methyl bromide sector and in addition to the existing performance based agreements, two new multi-year projects have been approved in 2003, one for Bosnia & Herzegovina and one for China. In addition, in the same sector progress was reported in approved multi-year projects and partial phase-out was achieved in Argentina, Croatia, Dominican

Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Lebanon, Macedonia, Morocco (1 project), Syria, Turkey, Uruguay and Zimbabwe as shown below:

Country	Crops or commodities	Total ODP to be phased out per agreement [ODP tonnes]	Partial ODP phase-out in 2003 [ODP tonnes]	ODP phase-out to date [ODP tonnes]
Argentina	Phasing out methyl bromide in vegetables and cut flowers	331.0	99.0	224.4
Croatia	Phasing out of methyl bromide in the tobacco sector	16.2	3.2	9.4
Dominican Republic	Phase-out of methyl bromide in melon, flowers and tobacco	141.0	40.0	40.0
Guatemala	Phase out of methyl bromide in melon, tomato, strawberry and cut flowers	502.6	260.6	260.6
Honduras	Phase-out of methyl bromide in melon and banana production sector and tobacco seedling	213.0	102.9	102.9
Lebanon	Phasing out of methyl bromide for soil fumigation in strawberry production	50.4	10.1	16.1
Macedonia	Phase out of methyl bromide in tobacco and horticulture	27.2	4.0	19.4
Morocco	Phase out of methyl bromide for soil fumigation in strawberry production	155.0	20.4	79.4
Syria	Phase out of methyl bromide in grain fumigation	105.0	5.0	5.0
Turkey	Phasing out of methyl bromide in soil fumigants	292.2	29.2	29.2
Uruguay	Phase out of methyl bromide in tomatoes and flowers	24.0	8.0	13.0
Zimbabwe	Phase out of methyl bromide in flowers	132.0	39.6	80.6
<b>Partial phase-out of fumigation projects in 2003, sub-total</b>		<b>1,989.6</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>880</b>

The third annual tranche of the Work Programme of the Tobacco Sector in China was approved for implementation in 2003. This third tranche of the project was successfully implemented and 180 tonnes were phased out.

- 6) Table 2 “Summary of Data by Project Type”, shows approvals, adjustments and disbursements by type of project/activity.



7) Disbursements by activity type and as percentage of activity allocations are as follows:

Type	US\$	Per cent
CPG (Country Programme Preparation)	605,754	0.25
DEM (Demonstration projects)	7,250,574	2.99
INS (Institutional strengthening)	1,956,790	0.8
INV (Investment projects)	218,419,302	89.97
PRP (Project preparation)	7,408,311	3.05
TAS (Technical Assistance)	6,140,338	2.53
TRA (Training)	997,080	0.41
<b>Total (excluding agency support cost)</b>	<b>242,778,149</b>	<b>100.0</b>

8) In 2003 UNIDO has increased its overall disbursement rate (excluding agency support cost) to 78 % from the level of 74.5 % in 2002. Moreover, the overall completion and the ODS consumption phase-out rate was increased by almost 10 % for each indicator. UNIDO continued its concerted efforts to accelerate project and programme delivery and, at the same time, paid full attention to quality aspects in project implementation. Furthermore, the Organization accorded high priority to its programme/project identification, formulation and approvals portfolio. In the year 2003 UNIDO strengthened its efforts to switch from project-by-project approach to national and sectoral phase-out programmes in line with the requests of and in close cooperation with the governments. As a result, several multi-year performance based projects were approved in 2003 and are under implementation, while some others are being prepared by UNIDO.

#### D. Multi-Year Agreements

9) As indicated in item 8 above, based on UNIDO's concentrated efforts ten new performance based, multi-year projects were approved in the year 2003 as follows:

- Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Libya: NPP;
- DPR Korea and Pakistan: CTC phase-out plan;
- Iran: CFC phase-out plan;
- Mexico: production phase-out plan;
- DPR Korea: refrigeration phase-out plan;
- Croatia and Pakistan: terminal phase-out management plan;

As shown in Annexes II and III, UNIDO is implementing twenty performance-based, multi-year agreements. Three of these agreements are national phase-out plans (NPPs) in Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina and in Libya, four are related to the methyl bromide sector (Lebanon, Morocco, Syria and Turkey), two agreements in the solvent sector (DPRK, Pakistan), eight agreements are assisting the conversion of refrigeration sector in Algeria, China, Croatia, DPR Korea, India, Iran, Nigeria and Pakistan. UNIDO is also implementing two production sector phase-out agreements in the DPR Korea and in Mexico and last but not least the phase-out of CFCs in the use of tobacco-fluffing industry in China.

The total amount of funds committed by the ExCom for these agreements (including CFC phase-out plans of Argentina, Mexico and Venezuela approved at the 42<sup>nd</sup> ExCom Meeting) amounts to US\$ 105,149,963. From this amount, US\$ 56,725,371 has already been released including the tranches approved at the 42<sup>nd</sup> ExCom, and US\$ 13,678,303 has already been disbursed.

The total ODS consumption to be phased out through these multi-year agreements amounts to 11,429 ODP tonnes, the allowed ODS consumption for the reporting year was 10,701 ODP tonnes.

The two ODS production phase-out projects in DPR Korea and Mexico are proceeding well, according to schedule and the 2003 tranches of these projects have been successfully completed.

In most cases, the agreements are proceeding according to schedule, however, some delays were experienced earlier in Turkey due to government procedures. UNIDO actively followed up the matter and by now the training and equipment purchases are proceeding in a satisfactory manner. There are also delays in Morocco, and still the agreement with the Tomato Producers has not been signed, the project activities are stalled. According to the Government of Morocco the association would like to review the alternatives.

Detailed information on these multi-year projects is to be taken from Annex III.

### E. Sector phase out by country

- 10) 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	Sector/Project	ODS	Multi-year yes/no	Phase-out in sector
Albania	National Phase-out Plan (NPP)	All	Yes	Total
Algeria	RMP	CFC	Yes	Total
Argentina	Solvent sector phase-out plan	CFC-113, CTC, TCA	No	Total
Bosnia & Herzegovina	NPP	All	Yes	Total
China	Tobacco	CFC	Yes	Total
China	Domestic refrigeration*	CFC	Yes	Total
Croatia	TPMP*	CFC	Yes	Total
Dominican Republic	Soil fumigation (cut flower, melon and tobacco sectors))	MBr	No	Total
DPR Korea	Production sector	CFC, CTC, TCA	Yes	Total
DPR Korea	Domestic refrigeration	CFC	Yes	Total
DPR Korea	Terminal CTC phase-out	CTC	Yes	Total
India	Refrigeration manufacturing*	CFC	Yes	Total
Iran	CFC phase-out*	CFC	Yes	Total
Lebanon	Soil fumigation (strawberries)	MBr	Yes	Total
Libya	NPP	All	Yes	Total
Macedonia	Fumigation	MBr	No	Total
Mexico	CFC production	CFC	Yes	Total
Nigeria	CFC phase-out plan*	CFC	Yes	Total
Pakistan	RMP	CFC	Yes	Total
Pakistan	CTC phase-out plan	CTC	Yes	Total
Romania	Solvent sector phase-out plan	CTC	No	Total
Turkey	Solvent sector phase-out plan	CFC-113, CTC, TCA	No	Total
Uganda	Fumigation	MBr	No	Total
Uruguay	Fumigation	MBr	No	Total

\* In cooperation with bilateral and/or implementing agencies

- 11) 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”.
- 12) As per table 3a “ODP Phase-out by Region, Country and Sector – Completed Projects”, until end of the reporting period, UNIDO eliminated 28,053 tonnes (excluding partial phase-out of ongoing projects) with 3,150 tonnes in the aerosol sector; 8,449 ODP tonnes in the foam sector; 178.4 ODP tonnes in the fumigants (methyl bromide) sector; 1,480 ODP tonnes in the halon sector; 11,316 ODP tonnes in the refrigeration sector including recovery and recycling, MACs and compressors; 978.5 ODP tonnes in the solvents sector, 1,750 tonnes in the production sector, and finally, 470 ODP tonnes in the other (tobacco-fluffing) sector.
- 13) Partial ODP phase out is reported in Table 3b “Partial ODP Phase-out by Sector, Region, Country”. The partial phase-out achieved in 2003 is shown in the following table on a sectoral basis.

<b>Partial phase-out in 2003</b>	
<b>Sector</b>	<b>ODP tonnes</b>
Foams	1,440.4
Fumigants	484.1
Production	1,250.0
Refrigeration	218.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,392.8</b>

## **II. Project Completion since last Report**

### **A. ODP phased out since last report - investment projects**

- 14) The ODP phased out through investment projects in the reporting period (1 January – 31 December 2003) amounts to 6,036 ODP tonnes. The details are shown in Table 3b and Table 4 “Demonstration, Investment and Recovery and Recycling Projects Completed since last Report”. The latter phase-out figure includes partial phase-out of 3,393 ODP tonnes.
- 15) In total, 1 investment and 9 preparatory assistance projects were cancelled in agreement with the respective governments (two in Africa, five in Asia and Pacific, and three in Latin America). Out of the approved US\$ 393,387, US\$ 365,453 was returned. The phase-out per proposal amounted to 16.5 ODP tonnes and the actually achieved phase-out was 1.1 ODP tonnes.

### **B. Non-investment project completions since last report**

- 16) Since the last report, 16 non-investment projects, with an approved funding of US\$ 2,361,693 were completed. 94.1 per cent of the funds were disbursed. Of those projects, one was a global project (core unit funding of 2003), four were in Africa, five in Asia and the Pacific, three in Europe, and four in Latin America and the Caribbean.

## **III. Global and Regional Project Highlights**

### **A. Global Projects**

- 17) In 2003, as a result of the new support cost regime, one global project was approved for UNIDO as a core unit funding for 2003 in the amount of US\$ 1,500,000.

## B. Regional Projects

18) No specific regional activities were carried out in the reporting period.

## IV. Performance Indicators

### A. Agency's Business Plan Performance Goals

#### A1. Investment Projects

##### Disbursement target and achievement

19) The 2003 disbursement target of UNIDO (excluding agency support cost) was set at US\$ 25,000,000.

The amount of funds disbursed in 2003 is calculated as follows:

Type of project	Funds disbursed as of 31 Dec. 2003 (US\$) (see Table 2 )	Funds disbursed as of 31 Dec. 2002 (US\$) (see Table 2 of PF Report for 2002)	Funds disbursed in 2003 (US\$) (difference)
Investment projects	218,419,304	190,174,420	28,244,884
Demonstration projects	7,250,574	6,829,748	420,826
Recovery and Recycling (included under Technical Assistance)	3,231,955	3,126,273	105,682
<b>Totals</b>	<b>228,901,833</b>	<b>200,130,441</b>	<b>28,771,392</b>

The amount disbursed by UNIDO in 2003, excluding agency support cost, reads US\$ 32,270,809 out of which US\$ 28,771,392 was disbursed for investment, demonstration and recovery and recycling projects. It exceeds the target set and represents a performance coefficient of 115 per cent.

##### Phase-out target and achievement

20) The 39<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the ExCom set a target of 6,907 ODP tonnes to be phased out by projects under UNIDO's implementation. Already that time UNIDO indicated that this target is too high based on the strenuous political situation all over the world. However, to achieve that goal, several measures were taken, and as the review of the disbursement situation demonstrates the actions taken were successful and the implementation process was accelerated. Unfortunately the completion of some projects was delayed beyond UNIDO's control (e.g. SARS in China, Irak war...). This resulted in a phase-out of 6,036 ODP tonnes, which corresponds to 87 per cent of the set target. It is to be noted that this achievement is more than double of UNIDO's average achievement of the last five years.

##### Distribution of projects among countries

21) According to the Business Plan 2003, the investment and demonstration projects to be formulated in 2003 were supposed to be distributed among 19 countries. The approved projects were distributed among 16 countries. In addition to this, UNIDO helped four more countries in the project preparation of new investment activities in 2003.

### Satisfactory project completion reports

- 22) The target set in the 2003 UNIDO Business Plan was 100 per cent in line with Decision 27/2 which foresees a target of 100 per cent for all implementing agencies. In the case of the project completion reports of UNIDO projects, more PCRs have been submitted than requested. According to the schedule agreed with the Senior Evaluation Officer, 8 PCRs for investment projects were requested, whereas UNIDO submitted 40. In the case of non-investment projects, 10 PCRs were submitted instead of none required.

### Speed of delivery indicators

- 23) In implementing the investment projects, the overall average time span from approval to first disbursement amounted to 9.3 months in 2003, which favourably compares with the target of 9.5 months. Further details on the speed of first disbursement for investment projects can be obtained from Tables 5 and 7.

The speed of project completion was 31.1 months as compared to the 2003 Business Plan target of 34 months. This also indicates the special efforts of UNIDO to assist Article 5 countries in their compliance.

### Cost of project preparation

- 24) The target cost of project preparation indicated in the 2003 Business Plan was 2.7 per cent of the approvals. The disbursement incurred in 2003 for investment project preparation amounts to US\$ 743,387 based on the following calculation:

	<b>Funds disbursed for project preparation (US\$)</b>
Cumulative disbursement according to P&F Report of 2002 (Table 2)	6,610,869
Cumulative disbursement according to P&F Report of 2003 (Table 2)	7,408,310
<b>Amount disbursed in 2003 (including RMPs)</b>	<b>797,441</b>
Less difference disbursed for RMPs	54,054
<b>Amount disbursed in 2003</b>	<b>743,387</b>

The new investment projects (excluding tranches of earlier approved projects) approved in 2003 reached a value of US\$ 51,172,047 (including future tranches). In this connection it is to be noted that a part of the project preparatory funds were disbursed for the preparation of multi-year projects. Thus, the cost of project preparation was 1.5 per cent, less than the targeted 2.7 %.

### Cost effectiveness

- 25) According to the 2003 Business Plan, the cost-effectiveness target for approved projects in 2003, was US\$ 7.00 / ODP kg. The average cost effectiveness of project approvals in 2003 amounted to US\$ 4.94 / ODP kg (based on average cost effectiveness of multi-year projects).

26) The performance indicators are summarized in the following table:

**Performance indicators for investment projects:      Targets and achievements in 2003**

Performance indicators	Targets UNIDO Business Plan 2003	Achievements as per P&F Report	P&F vs. BP (remarks wherever applicable)
<b><u>Weighted indicators</u></b>			
ODP phased out (ODP tonnes)	6,907 ODP tonnes	6,036 ODP tonnes	87 %
Funds disbursed (US\$)	25,000,000	28,771,392	115.1%
Satisfactory project completion reports due for submission in 2002 received	100 % 8 investment 0 non-investment	625 % 40 investment 10 non-investment	
Distribution of projects among countries in business plan	19*	16 20 (incl. countries with project preparation activities only)	84.2 % 105.3 %
Timely submission of Progress Report	On time (1 May 2003)	Before deadline (30 April 2004)	
<b><u>Non-weighted indicators</u></b>			
Net emissions ODP tonnes)	7,000	3,461	
Value of projects approved in US\$	34,738,811*	25,530,561	73.4 %
ODP from projects approved (ODP tonnes)	5,940*	4,795	80.7 %
Cost of project preparation	2.7 %	1.5 %	
Cost effectiveness from approvals (US\$/ODP kg)	7.00	4.94	
Speed of first disbursement (average in months)	9.5 months	9.3 months	
Speed of project completion (average in months)	34 months	31.1 months	
Number of investment projects completed in 2003	60	54	90 %

\* Based on the agreement with the Secretariat, in order to use the remaining funds available from previous replenishment, some projects approved in 2003 were accounted for 2002 Business Plan. Accordingly, the marked targets had to be reduced to the level indicated in the above table.

\*\* The comment above refers; moreover, following projects were deferred from the 41<sup>st</sup> ExCom Meeting to the 42<sup>nd</sup> ExCom Meeting: CFC phase-out plans in Argentina, Mexico and Venezuela; halon phase-out in Bosnia & Herzegovina, production sector phase-out plan 2003 annual tranche in DPR Korea and methyl bromide phase-out project in Mexico. These approvals were all prepared in 2003.

## A2. Non-investment Projects

### Projects completed

27) A total of 16 projects were completed. Of these, four projects were completed in Africa, five in Asia and the Pacific, three in Europe and four in Latin America.

9 of the non-investment projects provided assistance to various Article 5 countries in phasing out CFCs in the refrigeration service sector through preparation of RMP strategies, implementation of training programmes and supporting their recovery and recycling schemes. In 2003 institutional strengthening projects for Romania and Mexico were completed, whereas Mali could raise awareness in the use of methyl bromide through the training programme implemented by UNIDO. Furthermore a country programme update has been completed in Morocco. Macedonia and Vietnam received assistance in the preparation of a halon bank management programme. UNIDO has also completed the preparation activities of the production sector phase-out programme in Mexico, and as a result, the investment project was approved in 2003.

#### Speed of completion

28) The average cumulative completion time of all non-investment projects is 30.2 months. Details on the average number of months from approval to completion for completed and ongoing projects can be obtained from Tables 6 and 8 respectively.

#### Disbursement

29) According to the Business Plan for 2003, the amount expected to be disbursed (target) was US\$ 358,000. The actual disbursed in 2003 reached US\$ 1,201,983 or 336 per cent.

#### Speed of first disbursement

30) The average speed of first disbursement of the non-investment projects (completed and ongoing ones) is 9.32 months against the target of 10 months.

31) The performance indicators for non-investment projects are summarized in the following table:

#### **Performance indicators for non-investment projects: Targets and achievements in 2003**

<b>Performance indicator</b>	<b>Target 2003 Business Plan</b>	<b>Achievement Progress and Financial Report (P&amp;F) 2003</b>
<b><u>Weighted indicators</u></b>		
Number of projects completed	11 projects	16 projects
Funds disbursed in 2003 (US\$)	358,000	1,201,983
Speed of first disbursement	10 months	9.3 months
Speed of completion	32 months	30.2 months
<b><u>Non-Weighted indicators</u></b>		
Appropriate and timely policies initiated by countries as the result of non-investment activities	1 country, at least	5 countries
Reduction in ODS consumption over and above that effected by investment projects (ODP tonnes)	33.3	45.0

## **Legislative measures supported by UNIDO through institutional strengthening projects in 2003:**

### **Bosnia & Herzegovina**

Ratification of London, Copenhagen and Montreal Amendments in August 2003;  
 Custom coding of the ODSs (Custom Tariffs for import of Chemicals-Act at state level prepared;  
 Reporting system for monitoring of ODSs consumption under preparation.

### **Libya**

Ratification of Copenhagen Amendment in June 2003;  
 Baseline data for methyl bromide consumption established during 2003.

### **Oman**

Compliance of Regulations for the Control and Management of Ozone Depleting Substances in accordance with Ministerial Decision No. 37/2001;  
 Issuance of permits for import and distribution of ODS in Oman (mandatory);  
 Quota system for import and distribution of ODS fixed;  
 Monitoring of the use of ODS by sector of application with reference to ODS quota fixing procedures and practices;  
 Establishment of database for ODS with reference to each company profile dealing with ODS in Oman.

### **Qatar**

New legislation has been prepared and was at issuance process, which will enable Qatar to monitor and control ODS import, export and use by means of licensing and quota system.  
 Plan of Action under preparation and foreseen to be submitted to the Fund during first six months of 2004.

### **Romania**

Framework law on chemical (No. 360) issued in September 2003. It concerns the regime of hazardous chemical substances and compounds and introduces specific articles on ODS regime;  
 Preparation of Ministerial Order on ODS consumption and ODS import quotas (expected to be approved early 2004);

Preparation of Government Decision for approval of Country Programme Update (expected to be approved early 2004);

Elaboration of Draft Law for acceptance of Beijing Amendment which is under signature process at the Ministries;

Elaboration of draft for updating ODS import/export licensing system (introducing the ODS regulated by the Beijing Amendment).

### **Serbia and Montenegro**

Procedures towards ratification of MP Amendments were prepared, however due to changing governments the ratification did not take place.



## **B. Cumulative completed investment projects**

- 32) Since 1993, UNIDO's cumulative number of completed investment projects has grown to 324, resulting in the phase out of 27,732 ODP tonnes. Out of a total of US\$ 182,559,008 of approved MF financing for completed projects, 97 per cent of these funds was disbursed. The average number of months from approval to first disbursement was 9.79 months. The average number of months from approval to completion was 29.4 months. The cost effectiveness of completed projects is US\$ 6.58/kg, whereas the figures of the cost effectiveness on a sectoral basis are US\$ 4.62/kg for projects in the foam sector; US\$ 10.21/kg for refrigeration; US\$ 9.74/kg for solvents, and US\$ 2.18/kg for aerosols. Table 5 "Cumulative completed investment projects by region, sector and implementation characteristics" 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 nine retroactively funded projects were implemented by UNIDO.

## **C. Cumulative completed non-investment projects**

- 33) Since 1993, UNIDO's cumulative total number of completed non-investment projects, including the preparation of RMPs, is 86. Out of a total of US\$ 14,569,957 of approved MF financing, 98 per cent of funds have been disbursed. Except for eight Institutional Strengthening projects in Egypt, Macedonia and Syria, all UNIDO completed non-investment projects were objective-sensitive. The disbursement took place during the implementation for all the completed projects. Table 6 "Cumulative completed non-investment projects by region, sector and implementation characteristics" provides details according to geographic region and sectors.

## **D. Cumulative ongoing investment projects**

- 34) By the end of 2003, UNIDO's cumulative portfolio of ongoing investment, demonstration and recovery and recycling projects contained 133 projects. Of the US\$ 94,914,474 million approved budget, 41 per cent has been disbursed. It took an average of 8 months from approval to first disbursement. The Africa region had 12 ongoing projects, Asia and the Pacific 89 ongoing projects, Europe 19 ongoing projects and Latin America and the Caribbean 14 ongoing projects. Table 7 "Cumulative ongoing investment projects by region, sector and implementation characteristics" 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, except for one retroactive project.

## **E. Cumulative ongoing non-investment projects**

- 35) At the end of 2003, UNIDO's cumulative portfolio of ongoing non-investment projects, including preparation of RMPs, consisted of 37 projects. Out of a total of US\$ 8,612,889 million approved funding, 31 per cent has been disbursed. The average number of months from approval to first disbursement was 11 months. Table 8 "Cumulative ongoing non-investment projects by region, sector and implementation characteristics" illustrates details, presenting the projects according to regions, sectors and types.
- 36) Table 9 "Active Project Preparation Accounts" presents a list of 32 ongoing project preparation projects. Of these, 10 preparatory assistance activities are under implementation in Africa, 9 in Asia and the Pacific, 7 in Europe and 6 in Latin American and the Caribbeans.

## V. Status of Agreements and Project Preparation by Country

### A. Agreements to be signed/executed/finalized and when they will be ready for disbursing

- 37) As soon as a project is approved by the Executive Committee and after having notified the respective authorities, UNIDO embarks on the implementation stage. In doing so, prior to the start up of any activity, the Organization secures officially from the recipient company/companies/concerned authorities, validity/confirmation of basic project data, such as actual ODS consumption; percentage of exports and their structure; ownership situation; validity of counterpart commitment, etc., since by this time, a substantial period has elapsed from the time of formulation of the project. The projects, in most cases, are adjusted as a result of the negotiations during the approval process. Upon receipt, UNIDO prepares and finalizes in consultation with the recipients and the Ozone Authorities the agreement of cooperation as well as detailed Terms of Reference (TOR) for services to be rendered under the project both by the international technology and/or equipment suppliers and the counterpart. The TOR and the list of potential suppliers are approved by the counterpart. The bidding and subcontracting takes place only after this. The first payment is due approximately 2 months after the contract approval. The above-illustrated preparatory work explains, for investment, demonstration and recovery and recycling projects, the time elapsing between project approval and first disbursement.

As mentioned in item 9 above, several new performance-based, multi-year projects were approved in 2003. Agreements have been signed with the countries, implementation has started and the second tranche for three projects (DPR Korea-refrigeration, Iran-CFC phase-out and Mexico-production sector) have already been requested from the Multilateral Fund.

### B. Project preparation by country, approved amount and amounts disbursed

- 38) As of the end of 2003, UNIDO had active project preparation funding amounting to US\$ 1,180,000 out of which US\$ 539,915 has been disbursed. UNIDO was active in all regions in terms of project preparation in the following countries:

#### **AFRICA:**

Algeria, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Libya, Nigeria, Sudan and Tunisia.

#### **ASIA / PACIFIC:**

China, DPR Korea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Pakistan.

#### **EUROPE:**

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, and Turkey.

#### **LATIN-AMERICA / CARIBBEAN:**

Argentina, Mexico and Venezuela.

The list and details of active project preparation accounts are shown in Table 9 "Active project preparation accounts".

## VI. Administrative Issues (Operational, Policy, Financial and Other Issues)

### A. Meetings attended

39) UNIDO attended/participated in the following meetings:

No.	Title of meeting	Place	Date
1	Participation in the inter-agency coordination meeting discussing three year business plans and preparation of the 39 <sup>th</sup> ExCom.	Montreal	January 2003
2	India: To visit the Indian Association of Manufacturers, Mumbai, regarding process agent and solvent programme. To have high-level meetings with representatives from the Ministry of Environment + Forests and Ministry of Industry regarding Business Plan.	Mumbai New Delhi	January - February 2003
4	39 <sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, and its associated meetings.	Montreal	March 2003
5	Participation in the Earth Technologies Forum	Washington	April 2003
6	Participation in the OORG Meeting	Washington	April 2003
7	Participation in a Technical Seminar ‘UNIDO - Business Opportunities and Cooperation’, organized by the Spanish Institute of Foreign Affairs (ICEX), Madrid, 17 June 2003, at the proposal of the Permanent Mission of Spain.	Madrid	June 2003
8	Participation in the interagency-meeting and follow-up of on-going projects.	Tehran	June 2003
9	Participation in the regional main meeting of ODS Officers for West Asia	Manama	June 2003
10	40 <sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting and the associated sub-committee meetings.	Montreal	July 2003
11	Training Workshop for RNCs and PEOs under CAP and CAP Advisory Meeting.	Paris	September 2003
12	To participate in ODS Officers Network for Africa (ODSONET/AF), 7 <sup>th</sup> Joint Meeting.	Port Louis	September 2003
13	To attend “International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer”.	Cairo	September 2003
14	Participation in the ODS Officers Network Meeting	Phuket	October 2003
15	Follow-up Meeting of ODS Network of Latin America	Mexico City	October 2003
16	To participate in International Workshop on Strategy for CFCs phase out in Refrigeration Service Sector.	Beijing	October 2003
17	Participation in the first Europe/Central Asia Network Meeting of Ozone Offices.	Ohrid	October 2003

No.	Title of meeting	Place	Date
18	To participate in the Thirty-first meeting of the Implementation Committee under the Non-compliance procedure for the Montreal Protocol & the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties to the MP.	Nairobi	November 2003
19	31 <sup>st</sup> meeting of the Implementation Committee under the Non-compliance procedure for the MP.	Nairobi	November 2003
20	To participate in the UNEP/ROWA Illegal Trade Workshop and in the 2003 Follow-up Meeting of ODS Officers for West Asia.	Damascus	December 2003
21	41 <sup>st</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee and its associated meetings.	Montreal	December 2003

### B. Implementing agency and other cooperation

- 40) Cooperation with UNDP: The cooperation and coordination between the two agencies is strengthened and the activities/division of labour in all regions continues. It is to be highlighted that four performance-based, multi-year agreements are being co-implemented with UNDP, they are in India, Iran, Nigeria and Syria. In all these multi-year agreements UNIDO has formulated a part of the programme and now it is responsible for the implementation of its part.
- 41) Cooperation with UNEP: UNIDO is regularly attending regional workshops and specialized meetings organized by UNEP. There is cooperation with UNEP in the implementation of RMPs, country programmes and national phase-out plans.
- 42) Cooperation with the World Bank: The coordination of activities continues alongside the earlier established lines of good spirit and good cooperation. UNIDO and UNEP assisted the World Bank in the formulation of a solvent sector strategy for India. UNIDO and the World Bank have been working together on the finalization of the process agents sector phase-out plan in India. These two programmes have served as a basis for the preparation of the CTC phase-out plan for India.
- 43) Participation in inter-agency meetings: UNIDO participated in all major inter-agency coordination meetings organized by either the Multilateral Fund Secretariat or by any of the other implementing agencies.
- 44) Cooperation with Bilateral Agencies, specifically Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and Sweden, has been strengthened during the reporting period. As a result, projects were approved in 2003 and other projects approved earlier are being implemented in the methyl bromide sector (Canada, France, Italy), refrigeration sectors (Italy, Japan and Sweden) and foam sector (Japan) as well as in the CFC phase-out plan in Iran with Germany.

### C. Other issues

- 45) In the year 2003, UNIDO continued to strengthen its field operation and is more and more involving its country offices in order to expedite implementation. Moreover, cooperation with national ozone offices has also been strengthened. In addition, experience accumulated in the implementation of earlier projects resulted in enhanced efficiency.

## VII. Tables and Annexes

Table 1	Annual Summary
Table 2	Summary Data by Project Type
Table 3	ODP to be Phased out – By Region, Country and Sector – Ongoing Projects
Table 3a	ODP Phased out by Region, Country and Sector – Completed Projects
Table 3b	Partial ODP Phase out – By Sector, Region and Country
Table 4	Demonstration, Investment and Recovery and Recycling Projects Completed since Last Report
Table 5	Cumulative Completed Demonstration, Investment and R&R Projects by Region, Sector and Implementation Characteristics
Table 6	Cumulative Completed Non-Investment Projects by Region, Sector, Type and Implementation Characteristics
Table 7	Cumulative Ongoing Demonstration, Investment and R&R Projects by Region, Sector and Implementation Characteristics
Table 8	Cumulative Ongoing Non-Investment Projects by Region, Sector, Type and Implementation Characteristics
Table 9	Active Project Preparation Accounts
Table 10a	Completed Projects With Balances Returned to the Multilateral Fund During the Reporting Year
Annex I	Country Development Highlights
Annex II	Database
Annex III	Multi-year Agreements Summary

## ANNEX I – Country Development Highlights

### A) Status of the implementation of approved activities

#### **Albania**

##### *Phase-out of ODS*

In 2003 an ODS phase-out plan was approved for the country. The implementation of the plan started as planned and the activities foreseen for 2003 were implemented, awareness workshop on methyl bromide and training activities under RMP were initiated. They will result in a phase-out of 6.8 ODP tonnes of CFCs in 2004. It is foreseen to phase-out 25 ODP tonnes in 2005. The phase-out schedule stipulated in the Agreement will ensure implementation of the decisions of the Implementation Committee regarding the compliance situation of Albania.

#### **Algeria**

##### *Phase-out of CFCs*

There were two individual investment projects under implementation in 2003. One project in the refrigeration sector was completed and phased out 27.3 ODP tonnes in 2003. The second refrigeration project is expected to be completed in 2004 with an ODP phase-out of 18.6 tonnes.

In addition, RMP activities are underway and have already resulted in a phase-out of 45 ODP tonnes of CFCs in 2003. According to the RMP, phase-out of 65 ODP tonnes in 2004, 90 ODP tonnes in 2005 and 45 ODP tonnes of CFCs in 2006 will be eliminated.

No difficulties regarding implementation of approved projects are expected in this country and the planned phase-out of 83.6 ODP tonnes of CFC is likely to be achieved in 2004.

#### **Argentina**

##### *Phase-out of CFCs*

There were two foam projects under implementation by UNIDO in this country. Both projects were completed and phased out 82.6 ODP tonnes.

##### *Phase-out of Methyl-Bromide*

The project in the vegetables and cut flowers production sector is proceeding according to schedule. The application of the new alternative technology has started and proved to be successful. 99.2 ODP tonnes were phased out in 2003, as planned, and it is planned to phase-out 106.6 ODP tonnes in 2004, thus totaling phase-out of 331 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide through end 2004.

##### *Solvent Sector*

The plan for phase-out of ODS in the solvent sector was approved in December 2003 (41<sup>st</sup> ExCom). The first site visit was undertaken and the schedule of activities was agreed upon. The Government, the counterparts and UNIDO are taking efforts to expedite implementation of the sector plan and ensure compliance with Argentina's MP obligations for CTC and TCA. It is planned to finalize the CTC phase-

out activities in 2004 achieving a reduction of CTC consumption amounting to 30.5 ODP tonnes. The phase-out of TCA will amount to 4 tonnes in 2004 and the same amounts are planned for 2005 and 2006. The remaining TCA consumption of 8 tonnes and CFC 113 consumption of 5.5 tonnes is planned to be phased out after 2006.

## **Bosnia & Herzegovina**

### *Phase-out of CFCs*

There are five ongoing individual investment projects in this country, one foam project will phase out 33 ODP tonnes of CFCs in 2004. In addition, three refrigeration projects will be completed in 2004 phasing out in total 59.5 ODP tonnes of CFC and 0.6 ODP tonnes of TCA. All these projects are well advanced.

There is a delay on one foam project (Inga) due to difficulties of the counterpart. The equipment has already been purchased but not yet installed. The phase-out of 21 tonnes of CFC is foreseen for 2005.

### *ODS Phase-out Plan*

A national ODS phase-out plan was approved on the 41<sup>st</sup> meeting. As per Agreement, no phase-out is planned to result from this project in 2004, however in 2005 17.9 tonnes of CFC and 1.1 tonnes of TCA will be phased out.

### *Methyl Bromide*

The methyl bromide phase-out plan approved also on the 41<sup>st</sup> meeting will assist the country to phase-out 6.2 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide in 2005 and 5.6 ODP tonnes in 2006 in the tobacco seedling, vegetables and flower sectors.

## **Botswana**

### *Phase-out of Methyl-Bromide*

A demonstration project has been undertaken on the use of methyl bromide alternatives in the cultivation of tomatoes and cucurbits. The report is under completion and the final workshop will be organized in the first half of 2004, thus completing the project.

## **Brazil**

### *Phase-out of CFCs*

Five refrigeration projects were completed in 2003 phasing out in total 13 ODP tonnes of CFCs. One project was delayed due to difficulties of the counterpart in obtaining a new site of the equipment. This project will be completed in 2004 with two other ongoing refrigeration projects and one foam project. The total phase-out in 2004 will achieve 196.1 OPD tonnes. All projects are well advanced and equipment is on the site.

## **Cameroon**

### *Phase-out of CFCs*

The Refrigerant Management Plan approved at the 38<sup>th</sup> meeting of the ExCom is proceeding as planned. The training of custom officers and trainers were completed and training of technicians started.

Procurement of recovery and recycling equipment is in progress. With these activities 46 ODP tonnes of CFCs are expected to be phased out in 2004. In 2005 the planned CFC phase out amounts to 36 ODP tonnes and in 2006 30.6 ODP tonnes. There has been no delay in the implementation of this project.

#### *Phase-out of Methyl-Bromide*

A demonstration project has been undertaken on the use of methyl bromide alternatives in the cultivation of tomatoes and cucurbits. The final workshop and report will be finalized in 2004, thus completing the project.

### **China**

#### *Phase-out of CFCs*

In 2003 our work in China was somewhat hindered by the outbreak of SARS. The implementation of several projects was delayed, thus the total target of 2,908 ODP tonnes CFC phase-out could not be reached. The total phase-out by individual projects in 2003 amounted to 2,778.4 ODP tonnes. The delayed projects are, however, in a well advanced stage and they will be completed within the first half of 2004.

In addition, a phase-out of 180 ODP tonnes of CFCs was achieved in the tobacco sector in 2003.

In the year 2004 it is planned to phase-out a total of 1,567.1 ODP tonnes of CFCs through the completion of two refrigeration and four umbrella foam projects. In addition 140 ODP tonnes of CFC will be phased out as a first result of the domestic implementation sector plan and 200 ODP tonnes by the implementation of the 2004 phase of the tobacco, fluffing sector plan.

Thus, UNIDO's work in China will assist the Government to phase-out in total 1,907.1 ODP tonnes of CFC in the year 2004. In 2005 the implementation of the polystyrene foam umbrella project will be completed phasing out 359 ODP tonnes of CFCs. The implementation of the domestic refrigeration sector plan will be continued with a phase out of 169 ODP tonnes of CFCs in 2005 and 609 ODP tonnes of CFCs in 2006 in line with the agreement. The tobacco fluffing sector plan is also being implemented as scheduled and will bring additional 200 tonnes of phase-out in 2005, 150 ODP tonnes in 2006 and an additional 150 ODP tonnes after 2006.

### **Croatia**

Since the first part of the RMP was completed earlier, no additional CFC phase-out was achieved during 2003. A terminal phase-out management plan of CFCs was approved in 2003 and being implemented in cooperation with Sweden. The first phase-out under this plan will occur in 2005 amounting to 33 ODP tonnes and additional phase-out of 65 ODP tonnes is expected for the period after 2006.

#### *Phase-out of Methyl Bromide*

The project is progressing on schedule, 6.2 ODP tonnes have already been phased out in 2002 and an additional 3.2 ODP tonnes were phased out in 2003. The remaining 6.8 ODP tonnes will be phased out ahead of schedule already by 2004.

No implementation difficulties are experienced in this country.



## **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

### *Production sector closure*

In the production sector 500 ODP tonnes of TCA and CFC-113 production capacity were phased out already in 2002. In 2003, 1,250 ODP tonnes of CFC-11 and CFC-12 production was closed, whereas in 2005 the CTC production facility closure will phase out 2,530 ODP tonnes.

### *Phase-out of CFC*

Refrigeration sector phase-out plan for Korea was approved in 2003. The activities have started as planned. Equipment for the manufacturing sector are already under procurement. UNIDO will make every effort to complete the project in 2005 to ensure compliance of DPRK with its Montreal Protocol obligations for CFCs.

### *Phase-out of CTC*

There are five ongoing CTC projects, which are in various phases of implementation. Both the Government and UNIDO put serious efforts to speed up the project activities and complete all five projects by end 2004, thus phasing out 565.8 ODP tonnes.

The CTC sectoral phase-out plan was approved at the 41<sup>st</sup> ExCom Meeting, which will help Korea to comply with the 85% reduction target. The UNIDO delegation already visited Korea in January and agreed on the allocation of resources between the process agent, solvent and fumigation sectors to ensure most efficient use of resources. UNIDO will carry out procurement from Headquarters and will try to find most suitable contractors to ensure timely supply of equipment due to the pressing phase-out schedule. Full support is provided by the Government.

## **Dominican Republic**

### *Phase-out of Methyl Bromide*

The methyl bromide phase-out is being implemented successfully. 40 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide were phased out in 2003. 60 ODP tonnes will be phased out in 2005 and 41 ODP tonnes in 2006.

## **Egypt**

### *Phase-out of CFC*

UNIDO is implementing the training of refrigeration technicians' component of the RMP approved for GTZ. Three training centers were established and additional four are being established. The equipment for them has already been delivered. The training of the trainers programme was completed and the training of technicians will be implemented during 2004. In the second half of 2004 the recovery and recycling scheme can also start since the price of CFC-12 has already reached the price of HFC134a.

### *Phase-out of Methyl Bromide*

Egypt has not been in compliance with its methyl bromide obligations. The Executive Committee approved a National Methyl Bromide Phase-out Plan, which is being implemented by UNIDO to enable compliance with the 20 per cent reduction target in 2005.

185.6 ODP tonnes will be phased out in 2005 as a result of the national phase-out plan for methyl bromide in horticulture and commodities fumigation.

## **Georgia**

### *Phase-out of Methyl Bromide*

The ongoing methyl bromide project will phase out 6 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide in 2006. The project is proceeding as planned.

## **Guatemala**

### *Phase-out of Methyl Bromide*

The implementation of the phase-out project has started, necessary agreements were signed and first tranche of equipment was purchased. 260.6 ODP tonnes have already been phased out through December 2003.

## **Honduras**

### *Phase-out of CFCs*

The RMP was completed in 2003. All recovery and recycling equipment have been delivered. More than 100 technicians have been trained. The project resulted in a phase-out of 14.2 ODP tonnes already in 2003.

### *Phase-out of Methyl Bromide*

The implementation of the first tranche of the methyl bromide phase-out plan has started, agreements with the farmers were signed and first tranche of equipment has been purchased and delivered. 213 ODP tonnes are expected to be eliminated by 2005, out of which 42.5 ODP tonnes were already phased-out.

## **India**

### *Phase-out of CFCs*

One umbrella project for three enterprises in the refrigeration sector is expected to be completed in first half of 2004 phasing out 20.75 ODP tonnes in one company, the project for two company was already completed in 2003 with a phase-out of 6.55 ODP tonnes.

The refrigeration sector phase-out plan was approved on the 38th ExCom meeting with UNDP as the lead implementing agency. UNIDO is implementing the transportation refrigeration portion of this sector plan and is planning to phase out 40 ODP tonnes in 2004, and 67 ODP tonnes in 2005. The actual implementation of the project has started recently, since it took a longer time to agree with the Government on the implementation modalities. The agreement was signed end 2003.

A solvent project was also completed phasing out 18.9 ODP tonnes of CFC-113 and 0.8 ODP tonnes of CTC in 2003.

*Phase-out of CTC*

6 projects in the solvent and process agent sector were completed in 2003 phasing out 162.6 ODP tonnes of CTC. One process agent project planned for completion in 2003 will be completed only in 2004 with an impact of 34.1 ODP tonnes. The activities under this project are also proceeding. The equipment was procured.

There are additional four projects in the process agent sector, which are to be completed in 2004 with a total phase-out of 249.3 ODP tonnes of CTC. The equipment purchases and other activities are proceeding well. Thus, it is expected that the implementation of UNIDO's projects will help the Government of India to meet its CTC obligations with a phase-out of 283.4 tonnes in 2004.

**Indonesia***Phase-out of CFCs*

One integral skin project was completed in 2003. The phase-out is 18.4 ODP tonnes. There are additional six projects in the foam sector under implementation. Four of these will be completed in 2004 phasing out 103.1 ODP tonnes, and the remaining two projects will be completed in 2005 phasing out 102 ODP tonnes of CFCs. All projects are in advanced implementation stage, in some projects the equipment has already been delivered, in others the equipment is under procurement. No difficulties in the implementation of these projects are foreseen in Indonesia.

**Iran***Phase-out of CFCs*

Two refrigeration projects and three projects in the foam sector were completed in 2003 phasing out 19.7 and 320 ODP tonnes, respectively. The cumulative phase-out of 339.7 tonnes of CFCs is below our target of 603.9 ODP tonnes. This is due to the political turmoil in the region that hindered suppliers to visit the country.

In 2004, UNIDO is planning to finalize all projects delayed from 2003 and complete additional projects. The completion of 19 refrigeration projects and three foam projects will phase out 484.7 ODP tonnes of CFCs.

In 2005, a phase-out of 164.7 ODP tonnes will be achieved as a result of the implementation of two foam projects.

A National CFC Phase-out Plan was approved at the 41<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the ExCom in December 2003. The project implementation has already started and meetings were held with the lead implementing agency GTZ in Vienna and subsequently in Iran with the participation of all implementing agencies involved. The implementation modalities and actions to be taken were agreed upon and it is expected that UNIDO will finalize the activities planned for 2004 which will reduce the CFC consumption of the country by 274.1 ODP tonnes of CFCs in the refrigeration manufacturing, refrigeration servicing and solvent sectors.

*Phase-out of Methyl Bromide*

Training of operators was completed and the total phase-out of 12.4 ODP tonnes is planned to take place in the first half of 2004.

## **Jordan**

### *Phase-out of CFCs*

In Jordan, the originally planned 76.8 ODP tonnes CFC phase-out in the refrigeration sector could not be completed due to the political turmoil in the region that affected travels to the country. The projects, however, advanced well and will be completed in the first half of 2004. In total, four refrigeration projects are planned for completion achieving a phase-out of 95.9 ODP tonnes of CFCs. Three of these projects are in the manufacturing sector and 19.1 tonnes of ODP phase-out is expected as a result of training and investment activities under the RMP. The commercial refrigeration manufacturing part of the National ODS Phase-out Plan is being implemented by UNIDO and it is expected to phase out 41 ODP tonnes in the year 2005.

### *Phase-out of TCA*

Out of the two projects approved in the sector, one was completed in 2003 and phased out of 6.4 ODP tonnes. The second project is expected to be completed in 2005 bringing an additional phase-out of 45 ODP tonnes.

Currently, we do not experience any implementation difficulties in this country.

## **Kuwait**

### *Phase-out of CFCs*

RMP was approved in 2002, the implementation is ongoing. We plan to phase out 64 ODP tonnes in 2005 provided legislation and price related issues will evolve in the future years as planned. In this respect, we rely on the active role of UNEP.

## **Lebanon**

### *Phase-out of CFCs*

An umbrella refrigeration project was planned to be completed in 2003, however, due to the crisis in the region, the implementation was hindered and the project will be completed in the first half of 2004 yielding a phase-out of 18.8 ODP tonnes.

### *Phase-out of Methyl Bromide*

The project is progressing according to schedule, 6 ODP tonnes have already been phased out in 2002, and 10.1 ODP tonnes in 2003. It is planned to phase out 14.2 ODP tonnes in 2004, 11.1 ODP tonnes in 2005 and 9 ODP tonnes in future years.

## **Libya**

### *Phase-out of CFCs*

The refrigeration project planned for 2003 for a phase-out of 53.4 ODP tonnes could not be completed due to travel difficulties. The project will be completed during the first half of 2004.

The activities under the recently approved National CFC Phase-out Plan have started, a UNIDO mission was already fielded, and it is planned to phase out 150.5 tonnes of CFC in the year 2004 to ensure compliance of Libya with the obligations of the Government vis-à-vis the Implementation Committee.

## **Malaysia**

### *Phase-out of CFCs*

The two UNIDO foam projects were completed in 2003 bringing an ODP phase-out of 27 tonnes.

## **Macedonia**

### *Phase-out of CFCs*

UNIDO planned to complete one aerosol project in 2003. The equipment was delivered, however, installation was delayed due to delay of counterpart inputs. The project will be completed in 2004 yielding in a phase-out of 25 ODP tonnes.

### *Phase-out of Methyl bromide*

In 2004, the project is proceeding well, after a partial phase-out in earlier years, 4.4 ODP tonnes were phased out in 2003. The remaining 7.8 ODP tonnes will be phased out in 2006.

## **Mexico**

### *Phase-out of Methyl Bromide*

For the demonstration project the training is under completion and the project will be completed in 1st half of 2004 with the workshop.

### *CFC Production Sector*

The CFC production closure project was approved at the 40<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the ExCom, the conditions of the agreement regarding the first year production targets were achieved, the production of the company was audited, and the release of the second tranche was requested. The project runs smoothly and it is expected that Mexico will cease production of CFCs in the first half of 2005, and the total production for the years 2004 and 2005 will not exceed 22,000 ODP tonnes.

## **Mali**

### *Phase-out of Methyl Bromide*

An awareness workshop in order to prevent re-introduction of methyl bromide in the country was organized in March 2003.

## **Morocco**

### *Phase-out of CFCs*

Three projects in the commercial refrigeration sector were completed in 2003 phasing out 31.4 ODP tonnes as planned.

### *Phase-out of Methyl Bromide*

The phase-out project for soil fumigation in the tomato sector is experiencing delays, the obligations under the Agreement have not yet been achieved, UNIDO is continuing negotiations with the Government and the Association of the Growers.

In the strawberry sector, however, the project is proceeding well, and 20.4 ODP tonnes were phased out in 2003, and an additional 42.2 ODP tonnes and 33.4 ODP tonnes will be phased out in 2004 and 2005, respectively.

## **Nigeria**

### *Phase-out of CFCs*

Six (6) commercial refrigeration projects were completed in 2003 with a phase-out of 105.8 ODP tonnes. There are two more stand-alone UNIDO refrigeration projects in the country, they will be completed in 2004 phasing out 19.3 ODP tonnes.

The National CFC-Phase-out Plan is being implemented in cooperation with UNDP as the lead implementing agency. It is expected that a phase-out of 100.9 ODP tonnes will be achieved in 2005 in the refrigeration manufacturing and aerosol sectors.

## **Oman**

### *Phase-out of CFCs*

The first activities under the RMP were implemented, a training course was held and some equipment was ordered. The phase-out of 13 ODP tonnes is planned for 2005.

## **Pakistan**

### *Phase-out of CFCs*

Three projects in the refrigeration sector that experienced serious delays due to the difficult situation in the country were successfully completed in 2003 bringing an ODP phase-out of 147.4 tonnes. In 2004, another domestic refrigeration project will be completed with a phase-out target of 12.9 ODP tonnes of CFCs.

In addition, 1.3 ODP tonnes of CFC-113 will be phased out in 2005 as part of a stand-alone solvent project.

### *Phase-out of CTC and TCA*

One process agent and one solvent project will be completed in 2004, with a phase-out of 90 ODP tonnes.

The National CTC Phase-out Plan was approved at the 41<sup>st</sup> meeting of the ExCom, UNIDO fielded a mission and focuses on speedy implementation of the project to enable compliance of Pakistan with its Montreal Protocol obligations. It is planned to phase out 100 ODP tonnes of CTC in 2004.

An additional phase-out of 68.3 ODP tonnes of CTC and 1.1 ODP tonnes of TCA are planned for 2005.

*Phase out of Halons*

The Halon Sector Phase-out Plan was approved at the 41<sup>st</sup> meeting of the ExCom, and it will be completed in 2006 phasing out the consumption of 24.2 ODP tonnes of halons.

**Qatar***Phase-out of CFCs*

RMP activities are under way, several training courses have been conducted, the purchase of equipment is planned after completion of the training. The project is expected to be completed in 2005 with an ODP phase-out of 13 tonnes.

**Romania***Phase-out of CTC*

A terminal umbrella phase-out project for the solvent sector was approved by the 41<sup>st</sup> ExCom, the project will yield in a phase-out of 11.1 ODP tonnes in 2004.

**Senegal***Phase-out of CFCs*

RMP activities were completed in 2003 and a phase-out of 5 ODP tonnes was achieved.

**Serbia and Montenegro***Phase-out of CFCs*

One refrigeration project for phasing out 59.6 ODP tonnes at seven enterprises was completed in 2003 ahead of schedule. Two stand alone foam projects will be completed in 2004 to phase out 109.4 ODP tonnes of CFC. An additional two projects in the refrigeration sector will phase out 12.9 ODP tonnes in 2005.

*Phase-out of Halons*

The halon bank management programme is experiencing some delay, the equipment was purchased, training was held, however, the final completion of the project will occur only at the end of 2004 instead of the planned completion date January 2004. The project impact is 370 ODP tonnes of halon.

**Sudan***Phase-out of CFCs*

All activities under the RMP were completed and the phase-out of 50 ODP tonnes is to be confirmed by the ongoing monitoring activity.

## Syria

### *Phase-out of CFCs*

One foam project was completed in 2003 with an ODP phase-out of 33.7 tonnes.

Additional two foam projects and one refrigeration project are planned to be completed in 2004 phasing out 128.7 ODP tonnes. Four aerosol projects with a total CFC phase-out of 73.1 tonnes will be completed in 2004. These projects were planned to be completed already in 2003, however, due to difficulties in the region the finalization of projects will occur in the first half of this year only. Thus, the total phase-out of CFCs in Syria through UNIDO projects will be at the level of 201.6 ODP tonnes in 2004 and 16 ODP tonnes in 2005.

### *Phase-out of Methyl Bromide*

The Methyl Bromide project started with a delay, however, currently it is proceeding well. The methyl bromide phase-out of 5 ODP tonnes planned for 2002 was achieved in 2003. It is expected that 29.8 ODP tonnes will be phased out in 2004.

## Tunisia

### *Phase-out of CFCs*

The aerosol project will be completed in 2004 with an ODP phase-out of 29.8 tonnes; the commissioning of the installation of equipment was carried out in January 2004. The delay was caused by the contractor who was not able to install the equipment by the date required.

## Turkey

### *Phase-out of CFCs*

Two individual foam projects were completed in 2003 phasing out 52.8 ODP tonnes. The second stand-alone foam project will be completed in 2004 phasing out 95 ODP tonnes. The equipment has already been delivered.

### *Phase-out of Methyl Bromide*

The Methyl Bromide project is underway, 29.2 ODP tonnes were phased out in 2003. In 2004 and 2005, a phase-out of 58 and 89 ODP tonnes will be phased out respectively. The projects in Turkey are proceeding smoothly according to the schedule. In 2006, further 58 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide will be phased out.

## Uganda

### *Phase-out of Methyl Bromide*

The project is expected to be completed by 2005 with a total phase-out of 12 ODP tonnes. The ExCom approved the change of technology on this project.



## **Uruguay**

### *Phase-out of Methyl Bromide*

The project is expected to be completed in 2005 with a phase-out of 11 ODP tonnes, while 5 tonnes have already been eliminated in 2002, and 8 tonnes in 2003.

## **Venezuela**

### *Phase-out of CFCs*

One umbrella and one stand-alone foam project were completed in 2003 and one foam project was cancelled. The total 2003 phase-out amounted to 99.7 ODP tonnes.

The umbrella refrigeration project planned for completion in 2003 experienced delays since two of the companies covered by this project are having financial and technical difficulties. In general, there have been delays in the implementation of projects in the country due to the tense political and economic situation. In 2004, one foam project will be also completed, and thus the phase-out of CFCs will reach 64.3 ODP tonnes. The last umbrella foam project will phase out 135.5 ODP tonnes in 2005.

## **Vietnam**

### *Phase-out of Methyl Bromide*

A demonstration project was completed in 2003.

## **Yemen**

### *Phase-out of CFCs*

Two refrigeration projects with a phase-out of 13.4 ODP tonnes of CFCs were completed in 2003.

There are two aerosol projects that will be completed in early 2004 phasing out 179.3 ODP tonnes. The implementation of these projects was delayed due to regional problems, so the deadline of completion slipped from 2003 to first half of 2004.

## **Zimbabwe**

### *Phase-out of Methyl Bromide*

In 2003, a phase-out of 39.6 ODP tonnes was achieved and in 2004 51.4 ODP tonnes will be phased out.

## B) ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES IN NON-COMPLIANCE

### Bosnia & Herzegovina

Bosnia & Herzegovina has been in non-compliance with its CFC and methyl bromide obligations. The Government presented its Action Plan to the Implementation Committee, which was approved under Decision XV/30 of the Meeting of the Parties. UNIDO is planning its activities as described below to comply with the above Decision.

#### a) Phase-out of CFCs

There are five ongoing individual investment projects in this country; one foam project will phase out 33 ODP tonnes of CFCs in 2004. In addition, three refrigeration projects will be completed in 2004 phasing out in total 59.5 ODP tonnes of CFC and 0.6 ODP tonnes of TCA. All these projects are well advanced.

There is a delay on one foam project (Inga) due to difficulties of the counterpart. The equipment has already been purchased but not yet installed. The phase-out of 21 tonnes of CFC is foreseen for 2005.

A national ODS phase-out plan was approved on the 41<sup>st</sup> meeting. As per Agreement, no phase-out is planned to result from this project in 2004, however in 2005 17.9 tonnes of CFC and 1.1 tonnes of TCA will be phased out. This will allow the country to return to compliance with regard to its CFC consumption according to the Action Plan approved.

#### b) Phase out of Methyl Bromide

The methyl bromide phase-out plan approved also on the 41<sup>st</sup> meeting will assist the country to phase-out 6.2 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide in 2005 and 5.6 ODP tonnes in 2006 in the tobacco seedling, vegetables and flower sectors. This will allow the country to return to compliance with regard to its methyl bromide consumption according to the Action Plan approved.

### Botswana

Botswana has been in non-compliance with its methyl bromide obligations. The Government presented its Action Plan to the Implementation Committee, which was approved under Decision XV/31 of the Meeting of the Parties.

A demonstration project has been undertaken on the use of methyl bromide alternatives in the cultivation of tomatoes and cucurbits. The report is under completion and the final workshop will be organized in the first half of 2004, thus completing the project. UNIDO is continuing to work directly with the major consumers of methyl bromide in the country to achieve the required reduction by 2005. In addition, the Government will implement an import licensing system for methyl bromide.

## Cameroon

Cameroon has not been in compliance with its methyl bromide obligations. The Parties have requested the Government to submit an Action Plan (Decision XV/32) with time specific benchmarks in order to return to compliance with respect to methyl bromide consumption. A demonstration project has been undertaken on the use of methyl bromide alternatives in the cultivation of tomatoes and cucurbits. The final workshop and report will be concluded in 2004, thus completing the project.

Furthermore, the Ozone Office is carrying out a methyl bromide survey to identify the sectors using methyl bromide. It is already clear that methyl bromide is no longer used in the tobacco sector, and it is assumed that the main consumption is in the storage and/or QPS. Based on the results of the survey, UNIDO will assist Cameroon in establishing a plan to return to compliance. This Action Plan will be submitted to the next Implementation Committee.

## Guatemala

Guatemala has been in non-compliance with its CFC and methyl bromide obligations. The Government presented its Action Plan to the Implementation Committee, which was approved under Decision XV/34 of the Meeting of the Parties. UNIDO is active in the country in the methyl bromide sector only. Thus, we are concentrating our activities to comply with the above Decision regarding methyl bromide.

The implementation of the methyl bromide phase-out project has started, necessary agreements were signed and first tranche of equipment was purchased. 260.6 ODP tonnes were already phased out through December 2003.

With these activities, Guatemala will return to compliance with regard to methyl bromide consumption in 2005, and achieve a reduction of 20 per cent.

## Honduras

Honduras has been in non-compliance with its methyl bromide obligations. The Government presented its Action Plan to the Implementation Committee, which was approved under Decision XV/35 of the Meeting of the Parties. UNIDO is planning to comply with the above Decision regarding methyl bromide through the following activities.

The implementation of the first tranche of the methyl bromide phase-out plan has started, agreements with the farmers were signed and first tranche of equipment has been purchased and delivered. 42.5 ODP tonnes were already phased out end 2003.

## India

India has incomplete data reporting on methyl bromide. UNIDO is working with the Government of India to review the sector and to carry out reporting to enable establishment of the baseline. In case the methyl bromide is used in eligible sectors, an investment project will be initiated.

## **Pakistan**

The 15<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Parties in its Decision XV/22 noted that Pakistan did not meet its freeze obligation with regard to halon consumption under. The Government was requested to prepare an Action Plan ensuring return to compliance.

UNIDO submitted the Halon Sector Phase-out Plan for Pakistan to the 41<sup>st</sup> meeting of the ExCom. The Sector Plan was approved and it will be completed in 2006 phasing out the consumption of 24.2 ODP tonnes of halons, which will ensure return of Pakistan to compliance.

## **Qatar**

Qatar has been in non-compliance with its CFC and halon freeze obligations. The 15<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Parties through its Decision XV/41 requested Qatar to submit an Action Plan ensuring return to compliance.

UNIDO is assisting Qatar in the field of phasing out the consumption of CFCs. The RMP was approved on the 34<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the ExCom. The planned activities are under way, several training courses have been conducted, and the purchase of equipment is planned after completion of the training. The project is expected to be completed in 2005 with an ODP phase-out of 13 tonnes. This project will assist Qatar to return to compliance.

## **Uganda**

Uganda could not meet its freeze targets for CFCs and methyl bromide. The 15<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Parties dealt with the issue of non-compliance and through its Decision XV/43 it accepted a new baseline as well as a phase-out schedule for methyl bromide submitted by the Government.

UNIDO is assisting Uganda to phase out methyl bromide through a sectoral methyl bromide phase-out plan approved at the 34<sup>th</sup> meeting of the ExCom. The ExCom recently approved the Government's request on change of technology originally planned in this project. Thus, the project is expected to be completed by 2005 with a total phase-out of 12 ODP tonnes. This will enable Uganda to return to compliance with its methyl bromide obligations.

## **Uruguay**

Uruguay has been in non-compliance with its methyl bromide freeze obligations. The 15<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Parties accepted the Action Plan submitted by the Government, which will enable Uruguay to return to compliance with its methyl bromide obligations (Decision XV/44).

Uruguay is assisted by UNIDO through a sectoral methyl bromide phase-out plan approved at the 34<sup>th</sup> meeting of the ExCom. The project is expected to be completed in 2005 with a phase-out of 11 ODP tonnes, while 5 tonnes have already been eliminated in 2002, and 8 tonnes in 2003.