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COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL
Quincuagésima segunda Reunión
Montreal, 23 al 27 de julio de 2007

**INFORME SOBRE LA MARCHA DE LAS ACTIVIDADES DEL PNUD
AL 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 2006**

Este documento incluye:

- Los comentarios y las recomendaciones de la Secretaría del Fondo
- El Informe sobre la marcha de las actividades de 2006 del PNUD (enero a diciembre de 2006)

Los documentos previos al período de sesiones del Comité Ejecutivo del Fondo Multilateral para la Aplicación del Protocolo de Montreal no van en perjuicio de cualquier decisión que el Comité Ejecutivo pudiera adoptar después de la emisión de los mismos.

Para economizar recursos, sólo se ha impreso un número limitado de ejemplares del presente documento. Se ruega a los delegados que lleven sus propios ejemplares a la reunión y eviten solicitar otros.

COMENTARIOS DE LA SECRETARÍA DEL FONDO

Introducción

1. Este documento presenta los comentarios y las recomendaciones de la Secretaría del Fondo en torno al Informe sobre la marcha de las actividades del PNUD al 31 de diciembre de 2006. Se adjunta dicho informe.

Situación de la ejecución

2. Durante el período sujeto a informe (enero a diciembre de 2006), el PNUD eliminó 3 313 toneladas PAO y desembolsó 21,59 millones \$EUA. El Comité Ejecutivo aprobó 23 proyectos de inversión en 2006 a ser ejecutados por el PNUD, por un valor de aproximadamente 13,88 \$EUA millones, que generarían la eliminación de 2 783 toneladas PAO.

3. En 2006, el PNUD completó 22 proyectos de inversión. En total, el PNUD ha terminado el 94 por ciento (907 proyectos) de los 968 proyectos de inversión aprobados para su ejecución para fines de 2006. El PNUD ha eliminado el 91 por ciento (54 249 toneladas PAO) de las toneladas PAO que debía eliminar con su cartera de proyectos aprobados (59 622 toneladas PAO) y, para fines de 2006, había desembolsado 81 por ciento (376,47 millones \$EUA) de los recursos aprobados por el Comité Ejecutivo para el organismo (462,43 millones \$EUA), excluidos costos de apoyo al organismo.

4. El PNUD también completó 72 por ciento de sus proyectos ajenos a la inversión para 2006, excluida la preparación de proyectos. Esto incluye 11 proyectos de asistencia técnica, un proyecto de capacitación, dos proyectos de programa de país, un proyecto de demostración y renovaciones de 10 proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional.

5. El PNUD está ejecutando actualmente 33 acuerdos plurianuales basados en el desempeño, para los cuales se aprobaron 125,46 millones \$EUA. Tiene previsto presentar 25 acuerdos nuevos en 2007. El PNUD terminó siete actividades de preparación de proyectos durante 2006.

Marcha de las actividades en el nivel de los países

6. En el Anexo I se proporciona una evaluación por países de las actividades del PNUD en 2006. El PNUD había previsto desembolsos en 74 países o regiones, y logró una tasa de desembolso de más de 85 por ciento de lo previsto en 27 países. Los desembolsos del PNUD son negativos en seis países, lo que indica que ajustó sus “fondos desembolsados” por debajo del nivel que estaba indicado en su informe sobre la marcha de las actividades de 2005. El PNUD había eliminado más de 100 toneladas PAO por encima de lo previsto en los siguientes cuatro países: Nigeria (670 toneladas PAO), Yemen (363 toneladas PAO), Cuba (205 toneladas PAO) y Jamahiriya Árabe Libia (184 toneladas PAO). Con la excepción de Turquía, la eliminación adicional no se pudo verificar sobre la base de los datos de 2006 notificados con arreglo al Artículo 7 o según los datos de ejecución de los programas de país, ya que los datos de 2006 aún no se habían presentado. El consumo de Cuba aumentó 25,2 toneladas PAO en 2006.

7. Las demoras en la ejecución podrían haber aumentado las emisiones netas en algunos países conforme a las fechas de terminación previstas para las actividades y la eliminación relacionada con su aprobación. Entre los países que podrían haber tenido emisiones netas notables debido a las demoras se incluyen:

- Egipto (se eliminaron 897 toneladas PAO menos que las planificadas y se efectuó el 93 por ciento de los desembolsos planificados);
- Colombia (767 toneladas PAO menos que las planificadas y 35 por ciento desembolsado);
- Indonesia (688 toneladas PAO menos que las planificadas y 50 por ciento desembolsado);
- Perú (244 toneladas PAO menos que las planificadas y 71 por ciento desembolsado);
- República Dominicana (156 toneladas PAO menos que las planificadas y 53 por ciento desembolsado);
- Haití (156 toneladas PAO menos y -35 por ciento desembolsado);
- Líbano (128 toneladas PAO menos y 141 por ciento desembolsado);
- Costa Rica (124 toneladas PAO menos que las planificadas y 119 por ciento desembolsado);
- Brunei DARussalam (84 toneladas PAO menos y cero por ciento desembolsado);
- Honduras (73 toneladas PAO menos y cero por ciento desembolsado);
- Bangladesh (46 toneladas PAO menos y 52 por ciento desembolsado);
- Argentina (38 toneladas PAO menos que las planificadas y 163 por ciento desembolsado);
- Sierra Leona (37 toneladas PAO menos y cero por ciento desembolsado);
- República Árabe Siria (22 toneladas PAO menos que las planificadas y -2 por ciento desembolsado);
- Uruguay (19 toneladas PAO menos y 59 por ciento desembolsado);
- Camboya (19 toneladas PAO menos y 94 por ciento desembolsado); y
- Guinea-Bissau (18 toneladas PAO menos y cero por ciento desembolsado).

8. Entre los países con emisiones netas debido a las demoras, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cabo Verde, Congo, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Líbano, Malasia, Mali, Mauritania, Pakistán, Paraguay, Perú, República Popular Democrática Lao, República Dominicana, Rwanda, Santo Tomé y Príncipe, Sierra Leone y Togo no han notificado datos de 2006. Para los países que han notificado datos, la Tabla 1 indica los niveles de disminución en consumo real en 2006, a pesar del hecho de que se han producido demoras en la ejecución.

Tabla 1

DISMINUCIONES NOTABLES EN EL CONSUMO DE 2005 A 2006

País	Disminución del consumo en 2006 (toneladas PAO)
Argentina	9,2
Brasil	637,4
Camboya	16,1
Costa Rica	47,2
Egipto	257,0
Haití	30,7
Honduras	45,3
República de Moldova	2,6
Sri Lanka	16,2
Suriname	7,0
República Árabe Siria	389,4
Uruguay	13,0

9. En base a las fechas de terminación que se estipulan en el informe sobre la marcha de las actividades para el 2005, el PNUD terminó el 33 por ciento de los proyectos que planificó acabar para el 2006 y logró el 58 por ciento de la eliminación prevista.

Acuerdos plurianuales basados en el desempeño

10. En su informe sobre la marcha de las actividades, el PNUD incluyó información acerca de los 33 acuerdos plurianuales que se están ejecutando. Las principales fuentes de información acerca del progreso de estas actividades son los informes de trabajo anuales y los informes de progreso conexos. Los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades proporcionan información sobre los desembolsos y la situación de la firma de los acuerdos de donación.

Desembolso para acuerdos plurianuales

11. El PNUD está ejecutando 61 tramos anuales de 31 acuerdos plurianuales, para los cuales no se esperaba desembolsar 39,46 millones \$EUA (del saldo total de más de 60,91 millones \$EUA) hasta después de 2007. Estos tramos anuales se indican en la Tabla 2.

Tabla 2

TRAMOS ANUALES DE ACUERDOS PLURIANUALES

Acuerdo	Saldo (\$EUA)	Fondos comprometidos (\$EUA)	Desembolso calculado en 2007 (\$EUA)	Diferencia a ser desembolsada después de 2007 (\$EUA)
Argentina (metilbromuro)	578 254	0	231 301	346 952
Bahrein - Eliminación de CFC	272 500	0	54 500	218 000
Bangladesh - Eliminación de SAO	155 000	0	31 000	124 000
Brasil - Eliminación de CFC	12 456 126	0	2 491 225	9 964 901
China - Solventes	20 457 014	0	7 772 611	12 684 403
Colombia - Eliminación de SAO	3 824 512	0	764 902	3 059 610
Costa Rica - Metilbromuro	2 005 289	0	401 058	1 604 231
Cuba - Eliminación de SAO	762 228	0	304 891	457 337
República Democrática del Congo - Eliminación de CFC	193 750	0	77 500	116 250
Dominica - Eliminación de CFC	40 000	0	8 000	32 000
República Dominicana - Eliminación de CFC	806 230	0	242 492	563 738
Georgia - Eliminación de CFC	216 180	0	43 236	172 944
Ghana - Eliminación de CFC	204 394	0	40 879	163 515
Granada - Eliminación de CFC	40 000	0	16 000	24 000
India - Espumas	1 479 452	730 900	1 183 561	295 890
India - Fabricación de equipos de refrigeración	901 731	391 040	721 385	180 346
India - Servicio y mantenimiento de refrigeración	1 527 635	205 981	588 441	939 194
Indonesia - Fabricación de equipos de refrigeración	2 746 822	0	1 042 658	1 704 164
Indonesia - Servicio y mantenimiento de refrigeración	2 432 426	0	1 595 941	836 485
República Islámica del Irán - Eliminación de CFC	167 883	33 535	67 153	100 730
Kenya - Metilbromuro	677 806	0	168 990	508 815
Kirguistán - Eliminación de CFC	194 000	0	38 800	155 200
Líbano - Eliminación de CFC	1 332 518	0	533 007	799 511
Líbano - Metilbromuro	506 314	0	160 526	345 789
Malawi - Metilbromuro	60 381	441	48 305	12 076
Nigeria - Eliminación de CFC	5 560 340	1 919 448	2 426 685	3 133 655
Panamá - Eliminación de CFC	641 363	0	216 545	424 818
Saint Kitts y Nevis - Eliminación de CFC	50 000	0	10 000	40 000
San Vicente y las Granadinas - Eliminación de CFC	101 000	0	40 400	60 600
Trinidad y Tobago - Eliminación de CFC	283 737	0	82 990	200 747
Uruguay - Eliminación de CFC	240 000	0	48 000	192 000
Total	60 914 884	3 281 345	21 452 983	39 461 901

12. De un saldo de 56 733 719 \$EUA en fondos aprobados para los tramos anuales de los acuerdos plurianuales en curso, el PNUD ha desembolsado sólo 4 997 167 \$EUA (9 por ciento), por lo que resta un saldo de 51 736 552 \$EUA. De este saldo, se espera desembolsar 14 110 317 \$EUA (27 por ciento) en 2007. Estas tasas de desembolso son muy bajas en comparación con las tasas de otros organismos.

13. Hay 11 acuerdos plurianuales por los cuales se han previsto desembolsos limitados en 2007 (20 por ciento o menos del saldo restante) en comparación con el saldo de fondos de los programas anuales aprobados a la fecha, sin tener en cuenta en el hecho de que se han planificado más tramos anuales (excepto para el proyecto de eliminación de SAO en Colombia). Los acuerdos plurianuales con desembolsos limitados previstos incluyen eliminación de CFC en Brasil, Bahrein, Dominica, Georgia, Ghana, Kirguistán, Saint Kitts y Nevis y Uruguay; proyectos de eliminación de SAO en Colombia y Bangladesh, y un acuerdo sobre metilbromuro en Costa Rica. Respecto del plan nacional de eliminación de CFC para Brasil, el plan nacional de eliminación de CFC para Colombia y el plan de eliminación de metilbromuro en Costa Rica, el PNUD ha indicado que los compromisos previstos para 2007 son sólo cálculos estimativos y que es probable que las cifras finales sean más elevadas, y se proporcionarán detalles sobre las actividades en los planes anuales subsiguientes. Si bien el Comité Ejecutivo ha decidido examinar las demoras en la ejecución en el contexto de su examen de los planes anuales (decisión 51/13), estos niveles de desembolsos para los acuerdos plurianuales en términos generales para los organismos merecen atención y una respuesta apropiada de los organismos. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera tomar nota con inquietud de la baja tasa de desembolsos para los acuerdos plurianuales del PNUD.

14. Respecto del plan de eliminación de metilbromuro en Kenya, el PNUD informó que los fondos restantes de la fase 1 se registrarían en 2007, cuando se hicieran efectivos los pagos de las órdenes de compra. Los desembolsos para el segundo y el tercer tramo se han visto demorados debido a la imposibilidad de llegar a un arreglo de ejecución aceptable para el Gobierno de Kenya. Los fondos relacionados con estos tramos podrán ser devueltos al Comité Ejecutivo o transferidos a otro organismo de ejecución. Dado que no es probable que se presente un plan anual al Comité Ejecutivo para su aprobación, el Comité Ejecutivo puede considerar oportuno pedir un informe de situación acerca de este acuerdo plurianual.

Proyectos individuales

15. En esta sección se analizan las demoras en la ejecución y se presentan comentarios sobre proyectos concretos que todavía no han sido clasificados como proyectos con demoras de ejecución pero que parecen tener dificultades de ejecución.

Demoras en la ejecución

16. Hay 17 proyectos con demoras en la ejecución sujetas a supervisión de parte del Comité Ejecutivo. Cinco de los 17 proyectos con demoras en la ejecución también fueron clasificados en dicha categoría en 2005. El PNUD tuvo más proyectos clasificados como proyectos con demoras en la ejecución en 2005, año en que se clasificaron 31 proyectos en dicha categoría.

Posible cancelación futura

17. En su informe sobre la marcha de las actividades de 2005, el PNUD había informado que el proyecto de espumas de Prasert Sofa Shop en Laos (LAO/FOA/44/INV/14) podría cancelarse debido a un malentendido entre el Gobierno y la empresa respecto de la calidad de los datos. En su informe sobre la marcha de las actividades de 2006, el PNUD indicó que el director anterior de la dependencia nacional del ozono había notificado al PNUD que el proyecto debería

cancelarse. En el informe de saldos, el PNUD indicó su deseo de devolver estos fondos, pero el proyecto debería ser cancelado con antelación a la devolución de los fondos. Dado que el director anterior de la dependencia nacional del ozono convino en cancelar el proyecto, el Comité Ejecutivo pudiera pedir una aclaración en la 52ª Reunión en cuanto a que el actual director de la dependencia nacional del ozono acepta la cancelación, antes de que el proyecto sea cancelado por mutuo acuerdo.

Fortalecimiento institucional, planes de gestión de refrigerantes, metilbromuro y bancos de halones

18. Los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional, planes de gestión de refrigerantes, los proyectos de asistencia técnica y de demostración de metilbromuro y los proyectos de bancos de halones no están sujetos a supervisión a través de informes sobre demoras en la ejecución y, por lo tanto, no están sujetos a los procedimientos de cancelación de proyectos. La Secretaría examina la información de la base de datos de los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades proporcionados por los organismos para determinar si se requieren informes de situación adicionales.

Fortalecimiento institucional

19. El PNUD está ejecutando 26 proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional en 20 países (Argentina, Bangladesh, Brasil, Colombia, Costa Rica, China, Cuba, Ghana, India, Indonesia, República Islámica del Irán, Kenya, Líbano, Malasia, Nigeria, Pakistán, Sri Lanka, Trinidad y Tobago, Uruguay, y la República Bolivariana de Venezuela). Varios de los proyectos de fortalecimiento del PNUD son para los países con el mayor volumen de consumo, tales como Brasil, China, India y Malasia. Siete de estos países (Bangladesh, República Islámica del Irán, Kenya, Nigeria, Pakistán, Uruguay y la República Bolivariana de Venezuela) están sujetos a cumplir con decisiones respecto del cumplimiento.

20. Bangladesh (BGD/SEV/44/INS/23) está sujeto a cumplir con un pedido de presentación de información sobre los programas anuales de 2007 y 2008 para su plan nacional de eliminación y un objetivo de consumo para el plan de acción para el metilcloroformo (TCA). Bangladesh no ha proporcionado datos de programa de país acerca de su consumo de TCA de 2006 y la información sobre el otro pedido de las Partes estaba pendiente. La República Islámica del Irán (IRA/SEV/50/INS/179) ha cumplido con el pedido de presentar una explicación por las discrepancias en sus datos de CTC de 2005 y un plan de acción conforme a un informe de la ONUDI. Si bien Kenya (KEN/SEV/50/INS/39) no ha notificado datos de 2006, Alemania indicó que la dependencia nacional del ozono había indicado que las importaciones totales no excedería el objetivo del plan de acción, de 60 toneladas PAO de CFC. Kenya ha cumplido con el pedido del Comité de que se publicaran en el boletín oficial sus reglamentos sobre SAO para establecer un sistema de otorgamiento de licencias y cupos para las SAO. Nigeria (NIR/SEV/48/INS/114) está sujeto a decisiones respecto del consumo de CFC y a cumplir con dos medidas reglamentarias, y no ha notificado datos de programa de país o información acerca de su sistema de otorgamiento de licencias o la prohibición futura de la importación de equipos que utilizan SAO. Pakistán (PAK/SEV/41/INS/54) está sujeto a la presentación de objetivos de consumo del plan de acción para el tetracloruro de carbono (CTC) y los halones, así como a un pedido de que

informe acerca de su sistema de otorgamiento de licencias y cupos. Pakistán no ha notificado datos de programa de país o información acerca de su sistema de otorgamiento de licencia y cupos. Uruguay ha notificado datos de programa de país que indican que ha cumplido con lo estipulado en su objetivo de consumo del plan de acción para el metilbromuro para 2006 (8,9 toneladas PAO), dado que su consumo de 2006 fue de 8,5 toneladas PAO. La República Bolivariana de Venezuela ha notificado datos 2005 y, por lo tanto, cumplió con el requisito de presentación de datos.

21. Según el informe sobre la marcha de las actividades que el PNUD presente a la 52ª Reunión acerca de la resolución de los informes pendientes requeridos por decisiones de las Partes y recomendaciones del Comité de Aplicación, el Comité Ejecutivo pudiera solicitar informes de situación adicionales sobre los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional en Bangladesh (BGD/SEV/44/INS/23), Nigeria (NIR/SEV/48/INS/114) y Pakistán (PAK/SEV/41/INS/54).

Planes de gestión de refrigerantes

22. El PNUD es el organismo de ejecución de 49 actividades de planes de gestión de refrigerantes aprobadas hasta fines de 2006, incluidos nueve proyectos de recuperación y reciclaje, nueve proyectos de supervisión, 10 proyectos de incentivos para usuarios finales, un proyecto de recuperación y reciclaje de equipos de aire acondicionado de vehículos, y varios proyectos de asistencia técnica, que incluyen dos para sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias, dos para el sector de refrigeración, siete para el sector de equipos de aire acondicionado de vehículos y/o servicio y mantenimiento de refrigeración y/o usuarios finales de refrigeración, uno para capacitación de oficiales de aduanas y un ocho proyectos para componentes múltiples de planes de gestión de refrigerantes.

23. Se notificó que las actividades del plan de gestión de refrigerantes en Barbados (BAR/REF/43/TAS/11 y 12) estaban a la espera de la promulgación de las leyes sobre SAO, que aún no se han instaurado. El PNUD ha indicado que la dependencia nacional del ozono no ha respondido a los pedidos, y que resulta difícil saber cuándo se promulgarán las leyes sobre SAO. Estos proyectos fueron aprobados en julio de 2004 y no se han desembolsado fondos de los 198 761 \$EUA aprobados para estos proyectos (172 611 \$EUA para BAR/REF/43/TAS/11 y 26 150 \$EUA para BAR/REF/43/TAS/12).

24. Del mismo modo, la falta de legislación está demorando el inicio de las actividades de plan de gestión de refrigerantes en Cabo Verde (CBI/REF/44/TAS/08). Este proyecto fue aprobado en diciembre de 2004 y no se han desembolsado fondos de los 75 400 \$EUA aprobados para el proyecto. No se ha recibido ninguna respuesta del Gobierno de Cabo Verde, a pesar de los recordatorios del PNUD.

25. En Guinea Bissau, no se ha aprobado la legislación requerida para el componente de reciclaje para equipos de aire acondicionado de vehículos del plan de gestión de refrigerantes (GBS/REF/43/TAS/07) del PNUD. Este proyecto fue aprobado en julio de 2004 y no se han desembolsado fondos de los 282 900 \$EUA aprobados para el proyecto. El PNUD ha notificado que el Gobierno de Guinea Bissau ha reconfirmado la información proporcionada al Comité de

Aplicación e informó que se ha cumplido con las condiciones del Comité Ejecutivo y que el proyecto está ahora en ejecución.

26. En Haití, no se ha sancionado la legislación requerida para el componente de recuperación y reciclaje del plan de gestión de refrigerantes (HAI/REF/39/TAS/04). Este proyecto fue aprobado en abril de 2003 y no se han desembolsado fondos de los 220 256 \$EUA aprobados para el proyecto. El proyecto ha sufrido una demora de casi cuatro años, junto con el proyecto de supervisión que lo acompaña (HAI/REF/39/TAS/06). Tres de los cuatros años de demora se deben a dificultades políticas. En 2006, el PNUD indicó que había habido una comunicación frecuente con la dependencia nacional del ozono, pero las actividades del proyecto no habían comenzado debido a la falta de la legislación sobre SAO requerida.

27. El componente de capacitación de técnicos del plan de gestión de refrigerantes de Honduras (HON/REF/44/TAS/15) no ha progresado en los últimos dos años. Este proyecto fue aprobado en diciembre de 2004 y no se han desembolsado fondos de los 150 000 \$EUA aprobados para el proyecto. En 2006, el PNUD hizo varios intentos de iniciar las actividades del proyecto, pero no recibió ninguna respuesta del Gobierno. El PNUD realizó una visita en misión a Honduras para facilitar el proceso. Varios intentos de contratar consultares internacionales fueron recibidos con resistencia de parte de la dependencia nacional del ozono.

28. En Sierra Leona, no se han sancionado las leyes requeridas para las actividades del plan de gestión de refrigerantes (SIL/REF/41/TAS/05 y 06). Estos proyectos fueron aprobados en diciembre de 2003, y se han desembolsado 23 277 \$EUA de los 92 400 \$EUA aprobados para el proyecto SIL/REF/41/TAS/05, pero no se han desembolsado fondos (de los 107 350 \$EUA aprobados) para el proyecto SIL/REF/41/TAS/06. El PNUD ha indicado que se ha firmado el documento de proyecto y que, si bien se han enviado varios recordatorios al Gobierno de Sierra Leona consultando acerca de la situación de las leyes, no se han recibido respuestas.

29. Respecto del componente de programa de incentivos del plan de gestión de refrigerantes de Sri Lanka (SRL/REF/32/TAS/15), la Secretaría señaló que el informe sobre la marcha de las actividades de 2005 indicaba que se había adoptado una resolución sobre las normas para los incentivos. Sin embargo, el informe sobre la marcha de las actividades de 2006 indicó que la cuestión aún está pendiente y que sólo se ha realizado el pago de un incentivo. El PNUD señaló que la cuestión del cálculo del incentivo se resolverá en los dos próximos meses y que esto debería permitir que el programa de incentivos recobrara impulso. Este proyecto fue aprobado en diciembre de 2000, y se han desembolsado 48 398 \$EUA de los 250 000 \$EUA aprobados para el proyecto.

30. El PNUD ha notificado dificultades continuas para iniciar las actividades del plan de gestión de refrigerantes en Suriname ((SUR/REF/44/TAS/09 y 10), a pesar del hecho de que se ha firmado el documento de proyecto. Estos proyectos fueron aprobados en diciembre de 2004, y no se han desembolsado fondos de los 300 430 \$EUA aprobados para el proyecto SUR/REF/44/TAS/09 y de los 25 750 \$EUA aprobados para el proyecto SUR/REF/44/TAS/10.

31. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera requerir informes de situación adicionales para estas actividades de plan de gestión de refrigerantes a ser presentados a la 53ª Reunión acerca de estos proyectos.

Metilbromuro

32. El PNUD está ejecutando 11 proyectos de inversión, cinco proyectos de asistencia técnica y dos proyectos de demostración en el sector de metilbromuro. Los proyectos de inversión están sujetos a informes anuales y los procedimientos de cancelación de proyectos en el contexto de los informes sobre las demoras en la ejecución. Los proyectos en Fiji (FIJ/FUM/47/TAS/17), Kirguistán (KYR/FUM/41/TAS/08) y Malasia (MAL/FUM/43/TAS/151) están progresando.

33. En relación con el proyecto de metilbromuro regional en África (AFR/FUM/38/TAS/32), de los 24 países que participan en el proyecto, cinco países (Congo, República Democrática del Congo, Sudán, Nigeria y Swazilandia) aún necesitan lograr la reducción de 20 por ciento. Respecto de la República del Congo, se realizó una segunda visita en misión técnica y se completó la actividad de inversión. Se requiere una encuesta adicional antes de poder completar la actividad de inversión para la República Democrática del Congo. La ejecución del proyecto no está progresando en Sudán debido a dificultades de programación y adquisición. Respecto tanto de Nigeria como de Swazilandia, ha habido dificultades continuas con la comunicación y la recopilación de información. Siete países (Burundi, Chad, Gabón, Guinea, Malí, Santo Tomé y Togo) han completado los diálogos con los interesados nacionales y la labor sobre políticas. Otros ocho países han lanzado su labor sobre políticas en el nivel nacional haciendo participar a expertos nacionales. En los países restantes, los problemas en las comunicaciones han ocasionado dificultades para lograr progresos con las actividades.

34. Respecto del proyecto de demostración de metilbromuro en México (MEX/FUM/26/DEM/86), el PNUD notificó que la organización de las sesiones de capacitación finales armonizarían el proyecto del PNUD con el que está ejecutando el Gobierno de Canadá. Sin embargo, continuaron las demoras respecto de la participación de expertos apropiados debido a problemas de conflictos con los calendarios y las cargas de trabajo.

35. En relación con el proyecto de demostración de metilbromuro (SRL/FUM/27/DEM/13) y el proyecto de asistencia técnica para metilbromuro (SRL/FUM/38/TAS/21) en Sri Lanka, el PNUD indicó que los proyectos se habían fusionado, dado que ambos están dirigidos a las mismas plagas. Sin embargo, se produjeron demoras debido a que las normas del PNUD no permitieron hacer lugar a algunos de los pedidos de Sri Lanka. Sin embargo, el PNUD informó que estas cuestiones se han resuelto y que se ha instaurado un mecanismo reglamentario nacional para controlar las importaciones de metilbromuro.

36. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera pedir informes de situación adicionales sobre el proyecto regional de metilbromuro en África (AFR/FUM/38/TAS/32); el proyecto de demostración en México (MEX/FUM/26/DEM/86); y el proyecto de demostración (SRL/FUM/27/DEM/13) y el proyecto de asistencia técnica (SRL/FUM/38/TAS/21) en Sri Lanka

Bancos de halones

37. El PNUD está ejecutando proyectos de bancos de halones en África Oriental y Central (AFR/HAL/37/TAS/31), la República Dominicana (DOM/HAL/38/TAS/32), Egipto

(EGY/HAL/32/TAS/81) y México (MEX/HAL/35/TAS/104). Los proyectos de bancos de halones en la República Dominicana y México están progresando.

38. En Egipto (EGY/HAL/32/TAS/81) el proyecto de banco de halones ha sufrido nuevas demoras; esta vez, hasta febrero de 2008. Sin embargo, el PNUD también informó que se han desembolsado el 75 por ciento de los fondos. En su informe sobre la marcha de las actividades de 2005, el PNUD notificó que los equipos se habían entregado en buenas condiciones y que estaban listos para la instalación en 2003, pero que había habido dificultades para llegar a un acuerdo con la compañía designada para alojar el banco de halones. En su informe sobre la marcha de las actividades de 2006, el PNUD notificó que a principios de 2006 Egipto había alcanzado un acuerdo en principio con Helwan Engineering Industries (dentro del Ministerio de Producción Militar) para que alojara el banco de halones en uno de sus grandes depósitos. Se presentó un presupuesto y se llevó a cabo la renovación del depósito. Sin embargo, la compañía que proveyó los equipos en 2003 cerró. Con la asistencia de miembros del Comité de Opciones Técnicas para los Halones, el PNUD pudo hacer desembalar e inspeccionar los equipos almacenados. Se llevó a cabo una evaluación respecto de la aptitud de la planta seleccionada como sitio para el banco de halones, y se solicitaron cotizaciones para la instalación y puesta en funcionamiento de los equipos y la capacitación en el funcionamiento y mantenimiento. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera solicitar un informe de situación adicional para este proyecto.

39. En su informe sobre la marcha de las actividades de 2005, el PNUD no había notificado movimientos desde la 48ª Reunión respecto de la firma de un memorando de entendimiento para usar las instalaciones de halones de Nigeria como parte del proyecto regional de halones de África (AFR/HAL/37/TAS/31). El PNUD también estaba a la espera de planes de reciclaje nacionales de dos de los seis países que participan en el proyecto. El PNUD organizó una visita en el sitio de los seis países a las instalaciones de halones de Nigeria a principios de 2005, pero aún no existían indicaciones claras acerca de si los países participantes habían convenido en establecer un arreglo formal con las instalaciones de Nigeria. Tras esta visita técnica al banco de halones de Nigeria en 2005, se pidió al PNUD que presentara a los participantes otras opciones para el tratamiento de los halones. El PNUD notificó que podrían optar por reciclar sus existencias o desechar los superávit. El PNUD también indicó que podrían hacer uso del servicio Halon Trader del PNUMA o de la Halon Recycling Corporation, en la que podía establecerse contacto con potenciales compradores. El PNUD también se comunicó con una empresa de los EE.UU. dispuesta a gestionar las necesidades de reciclaje. Los países participantes aún están evaluando qué opción elegirán. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera solicitar un informe de situación adicional sobre este proyecto.

Otros asuntos financieros

40. La Secretaría del Fondo observó que el nivel de desembolso de fondos del PNUD en el informe sobre la marcha de las actividades de 2006 era menor que el nivel del informe sobre la marcha de las actividades de 2005¹. El PNUD indicó que esto se debía a ajustes de contabilidad que son parte de la práctica administrativa normal. Indicó asimismo que resolvería estas diferencias, que se indican en la Tabla 3.

¹ Excluidos los proyectos para los que hubo una diferencia de menos de 100 \$EUA.

Tabla 3

FONDOS DESEMBOLSADOS

Código	Proyecto	Informe de 2006 - Fondos desembolsados (\$EUA)	Informe de 2005 - Fondos desembolsados (\$EUA)	Diferencia
BAH/REF/29/INV/09	Conversión de CFC-11 a tecnología HCFC-141b y de CFC-12 a tecnología HFC-134a en la fabricación de equipos de refrigeración comercial en Al-Jazira Cooling and Heating Factory	173 835	190 444	-16 609
BGD/REF/29/TAS/10	Ejecución del plan de gestión de refrigerantes: ejecución de un proyecto de recuperación y reciclaje nacional	298 270	298 661	-391
BRA/FOA/36/INV/244	Eliminación del CFC-11 por conversión a una tecnología HCFC-141b en la fabricación de espuma de poliuretano en Decorfrio	98 413	98 663	-250
BRA/FOA/36/INV/250	Eliminación del CFC-11 por conversión a una tecnología a base de agua y HCFC-141b en la fabricación de espuma de poliuretano en Fibril	195 757	196 760	-1 003
BRA/FOA/36/INV/258	Eliminación de CFC-11 mediante la conversión a una tecnología con agente espumante a base de agua en la fabricación de espuma moldeada flexible en Indaru	423 121	428 886	-5 765
CHI/STE/35/INV/151	Conversión definitiva de mezclas de óxido de etileno/CFC-12 tecnologías de alternativa que no agotan la capa de ozono en 26 hospitales	412 628	417 020	-4 392
COS/REF/32/TAS/23	Asistencia técnica para una encuesta y para la preparación del plan de gestión de refrigerantes	25 104	31 000	-5 896
CPR/FOA/24/INV/245	Conversión a ciclopentano en la fabricación de tuberías para calefacción en Jixi City Thermal Power Company	670 247	673 380	-3 133
CPR/FOA/29/INV/304	Eliminación de CFC-11 por conversión a espumación acuosa y HCFC-141b en la fabricación de ISF en 4 EPM (Ningbo Yongling Rubber & Plastic, Sichuan Mianyang Jinpan Automobile Parts, Zhenjiang Xingda Auto Parts)	226 584	226 714	-130
CPR/FOA/29/INV/316	Eliminación de CFC-11 por conversión a tecnología de HCFC-141b en la fabricación de espuma de poliuretano rígida para aislación en Taiyuan No. 2 Plastic Factory	120 733	120 842	-109
CPR/FOA/29/INV/329	Eliminación de CFC-11 por conversión a tecnología de espumación acuosa en la fabricación de espuma con revestimiento integral de poliuretano flexible en Ningxian Oriental Auto Parts Plant	115 924	116 085	-161
CPR/FOA/29/INV/333	Eliminación de CFC-11 mediante la conversión a una tecnología con agente espumante a base de agua en la fabricación de espuma moldeada flexible en Jizhou Beinei Automobile Cushion Plant	466 010	466 263	-253
CUB/ARS/34/INV/18	Eliminación de CFC-12 en la fabricación de insecticidas y aerosoles técnicos mediante la conversión propelente de hidrocarburos en la planta de aerosoles CIDT	115 522	122 388	-6 866
DRC/FOA/37/INV/10	Eliminación de CFC-11 en la fabricación de espumas en plancha flexibles mediante la conversión a cloruro de metileno en Bek SPRL	131 171	163 376	-32 205
HAI/REF/39/TAS/04	Ejecución del plan de gestión de refrigerantes: Recuperación y reciclaje de refrigerante CFC-12	0	17 936	-17 936
IDS/REF/36/PRP/138	Preparación de un plan de gestión de refrigerantes	29 570	29 776	-206
IND/ARS/38/INV/358	Proyecto general para la eliminación definitiva en el sector de aerosoles	430 543	452 731	-22 188
IND/FOA/36/PRP/348	Preparación de un programa para la eliminación definitiva en el sector de espumas	33 672	33 950	-278
IRA/REF/30/PRP/62	Preparación de 4 proyectos en el subsector de refrigeración comercial	23 423	25 598	-2 175
IRA/REF/36/PRP/147	Preparación de proyecto en el sector de fabricación de equipos de refrigeración (eliminación definitiva)	29 569	29 776	-207
KEN/SOL/42/PRP/34	Preparación de proyecto para la formulación de un plan sectorial para la eliminación de solventes	4 000	20 000	-16 000

Código	Proyecto	Informe de 2006 - Fondos desembolsados (\$EUA)	Informe de 2005 - Fondos desembolsados (\$EUA)	Diferencia
LIB/FOA/32/INV/05	Eliminación gradual del CFC-11 mediante la conversión al cloruro de metileno en la fabricación de espuma de poliuretano flexible en Sebha Unit	20 849	92 618	-71 769
LIB/FOA/34/INV/12	Eliminación de CFC-11 por conversión a cloruro de metileno en la fabricación de espuma de poliuretano flexible en Tasharoukiate Essadek	129 109	132 593	-3 484
LIB/FOA/34/INV/13	Eliminación de CFC-11 por conversión a cloruro de metileno en la fabricación de espuma de poliuretano flexible en Hilal Africa	113 727	114 602	-875
MAL/ARS/19/INV/85	Proyecto general para eliminar SAO en empresas EPM del sector de aerosoles	1 297 928	1 321 752	-23 824
MDV/REF/38/TAS/05	Ejecución del plan de gestión de refrigerantes: programa de sensibilización e incentivos	26 644	36 644	-10 000
MEX/HAL/35/TAS/104	Programa nacional de gestión y de banco de halones	427 882	429 782	-1 900
MLI/REF/32/TAS/10	Ejecución del plan de gestión de refrigerantes: supervisión de las actividades del plan de gestión de refrigerantes	15 218	15 413	-195
NIR/FOA/30/PRP/63	Preparación de 8 proyectos en el subsector de espuma en general	30 000	52 689	-22 689
NIR/SEV/40/INS/107	Extensión del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional	248 105	253 208	-5 103
SYR/REF/38/INV/86	Plan sectorial de eliminación de CFC en el sector de fabricación de equipos de refrigeración (excepto refrigeración doméstica)	1 052 405	1 062 079	-9 674
TRI/ARS/25/INV/12	Proyecto para eliminar el uso de los CFC en el relleno de aerosoles en Hand Arnold Industries Limited (HAIL)	119 570	120 964	-1 394
TRI/SEV/32/INS/13	Renovación del fortalecimiento institucional (Fase II)	39 243	40 347	-1 104
VIE/FOA/27/PRP/21	Preparación de dos proyectos en el subsector de espuma en general	15 000	21 815	-6 815
Total		7 559 776	7 854 755	-294 979

Terminación de tramos anuales de los acuerdos plurianuales

41. El PNUD tiene 11 tramos de acuerdos plurianuales terminados, para los cuales el saldo combinado de fondos asciende a 1, 83 millón \$EUA. El PNUD indicó que la categorización de un tramo como “terminado” es un concepto artificial, dado que los programas plurianuales se consideran como un “todo” en el que los fondos se consideran de manera acumulativa y las condiciones anuales basadas en el desempeño determinan si se recibe un nuevo tramo de financiación. Señaló que, para los acuerdos plurianuales mencionados, si bien se gastarían fondos considerables en 2007, se esperaba que algunos desembolsos se reflejaran sólo en 2008 y posteriormente. En la 49ª Reunión, el Comité Ejecutivo consideró una argumentación similar del Banco Mundial y decidió pedir al Banco Mundial que definiera las fechas de terminación según la terminación de las actividades relacionadas con los tramos anuales (decisión 49/12 b)). El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera pedir al PNUD que defina fechas de terminación de acuerdo con la terminación de las actividades relacionadas con los tramos anuales.

RECOMENDACIONES

42. El Comité Ejecutivo puede considerar oportuno:

- a) Tomar nota del informe sobre la marcha de las actividades del PNUD que figura en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/12;

- b) Tomar nota, con inquietud, de la tasa de desembolsos baja del PNUD para los acuerdos plurianuales;
- c) Tomar nota de que el PNUD informará a la 53ª Reunión acerca de un número de hasta 17 proyectos con demoras de ejecución, incluidos cinco proyectos clasificados como tales en 2005;
- d) Cancelar el proyecto de espumas para Prasert Sofa Shop en Laos (LAO/FOA/44/INV/14), tras la confirmación de que el actual director de la dependencia nacional del ozono está de acuerdo con la cancelación;
- e) Pedir nuevos informes de situación adicionales, por presentar a la 53ª Reunión sobre los siguientes proyectos:
 - i) Plan de eliminación del metilbromuro en Kenya;
 - ii) Proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional en Bangladesh (BGD/SEV/44/INS/23) (sujeto a un informe a la 52ª Reunión acerca de la resolución del asunto relacionado con el cumplimiento pendiente);
 - iii) Proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional en Nigeria (NIR/SEV/48/INS/114) (sujeto a un informe a la 52ª Reunión acerca de la resolución del asunto relacionado con el cumplimiento pendiente);
 - iv) Proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional en Pakistán (PAK/SEV/41/INS/54) (sujeto a un informe a la 52ª Reunión acerca de la resolución del asunto relacionado con el cumplimiento pendiente);
 - v) Actividades de plan de gestión de refrigerantes en Barbados (BAR/REF/43/TAS/11&12);
 - vi) Actividades de plan de gestión de refrigerantes en Cabo Verde (CBI/REF/44/TAS/08);
 - vii) Componente de reciclaje para equipos de aire acondicionado del plan de gestión de refrigerantes para el PNUD en Guinea Bissau (GBS/REF/43/TAS/07);
 - viii) Actividades del plan de gestión de refrigerantes en Haití (HAI/REF/39/TAS/04 y HAI/REF/39/TAS/06);
 - ix) Componente de capacitación del técnico para el plan de gestión de refrigerantes en Honduras (HON/REF/44/TAS/15);

- x) Actividades del plan de gestión de refrigerantes en Sierra Leona (SIL/REF/41/TAS/05 y 06);
 - xi) Actividades de plan de gestión de refrigerantes en Suriname (SUR/REF/44/TAS/09 y 10);
 - xii) Proyecto regional de metilbromuro en África (AFR/FUM/38/TAS/32);
 - xiii) Proyecto de demostración de demostración sobre metilbromuro en México (MEX/FUM/26/DEM/86);
 - xiv) Proyecto de demostración de metilbromuro (SRL/FUM/27/DEM/13), proyecto (SRL/FUM/38/TAS/21), y el componente del programa de incentivos del plan de gestión de refrigerantes (SRL/REF/32/TAS/15) en Sri Lanka;
 - xv) Actividad del banco de halones en Egipto (EGY/HAL/32/TAS/81);
 - xvi) Banco regional de halones para África Occidental y Central (Benin, Burkina Faso, Camerún, Congo, República Democrática del Congo y Guinea) (AFR/HAL/37/TAS/31); y
- f) Pedir al PNUD que defina fechas de terminación según la terminación de las actividades relacionadas con los tramos anuales.

Annex I

UNDP PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION BY COUNTRY

Country	Phased out in 2006	Percentage of planned phase-out achieved in 2006	Estimated funds disbursed in 2006 (US\$)	Funds disbursed in 2006 (US\$)	Percentage of funds disbursed over estimation in 2006	Percentage of planned projects completed in 2006	Net emission due to delay in 2006 (actual versus revised planned date of completion)	Net emission due to delay in 2006 (actual versus date of completion per proposal)	Changes in A7 or CP data (2006 vs 2005)
Argentina	20	67%	464,361	755,342	163%	25%	38	38	-9.2
Bahamas	0		0	0			0	0	
Bahrain	0		29,554	-14,071	-48%	100%	0	0	
Bangladesh	0	0%	101,086	52,478	52%	20%	46	46	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Barbados	0	0%	69,566	0	0%	0%	14	14	1.2
Belize	7		14,682	49,210	335%		0	0	
Benin	0		0	0			0	0	
Bhutan	0		5,414	27,046	500%		0	0	
Bolivia	5		27,590	57,766	209%	0%	0	0	
Botswana	0		0	0			0	0	
Brazil	8	53%	4,766,341	1,080,418	23%	17%	4	4	-637.4
Brunei Darussalam	0		78,000	0	0%		84	84	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Burkina Faso	31	100%	8,196	1,724	21%	100%	-3	-3	-2.2
Burundi	8	100%	37,521	32,885	88%	67%	0	0	
Cambodia	17		102,917	96,393	94%		19	19	-16.1
Cape Verde	0		15,080	0	0%		1	1	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Central African Republic	0		0	0			0	0	
Chad	7		35,028	30,353	87%		-2	-2	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Chile	41	77%	112,311	129,675	115%	33%	-14	-14	-34.1
China	101	100%	9,753,307	8,354,252	86%	50%	0	0	
Colombia	395	51%	1,787,403	627,366	35%	25%	767	767	113.6
Congo	0		23,616	15,290	65%		4	4	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Democratic Republic of the Congo	145	88%	408,251	622,275	152%	50%	-27	-27	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Costa Rica	198	77%	763,361	907,990	119%	20%	124	124	-47.2
Cuba	34	100%	1,337,070	125,240	9%	67%	-205	-40	25.2
Djibouti	9	90%	22,381	17,589	79%	0%	-6	-6	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Dominica	0			0			0	0	

Country	Phased out in 2006	Percentage of planned phase-out achieved in 2006	Estimated funds disbursed in 2006 (US\$)	Funds disbursed in 2006 (US\$)	Percentage of funds disbursed over estimation in 2006	Percentage of planned projects completed in 2006	Net emission due to delay in 2006 (actual versus revised planned date of completion)	Net emission due to delay in 2006 (actual versus date of completion per proposal)	Changes in A7 or CP data (2006 vs 2005)
Dominican Republic	2	67%	179,063	95,788	53%	0%	156	156	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Ecuador	0		0	0			0	0	
Egypt	-18	0%	70,282	65,532	93%	0%	897	897	-257.0
El Salvador	43		69,971	19,430	28%		0	0	
Eritrea	0		20,000	0	0%	0%	0	0	
Ethiopia	0		0	0			0	0	
Fiji	8		35,120	10,020	29%	100%	0	0	
Gabon	3	75%	26,347	54,392	206%	0%	1	1	0.9
Gambia	0		0	0			0	0	
Georgia	14		3,167	5,781	183%		0	0	
Ghana	24	94%	69,356	125,826	181%	83%	0	0	
Global	0		9,561	11,453	120%	100%	0	0	
Grenada	0		0	0			0	0	
Guatemala	0		0	0			0	0	
Guinea	6		9,978	17,119	172%		0	0	
Guinea-Bissau	0	0%	99,015	0	0%	0%	18	18	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Guyana	0			0			0	0	
Haiti	0	0%	50,754	-17,936	-35%	0%	156	156	-30.7
Honduras	0		32,000	0	0%		73	73	-45.3
India	414	100%	2,119,196	1,734,562	82%	75%	2	2	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Indonesia	47	100%	2,415,874	1,218,675	50%	57%	688	688	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0		212,241	118,210	56%	50%	0	0	
Jamaica	81	100%	25,726	35,703	139%	50%	-2	-2	-2.5
Jordan	0		0	0			0	0	
Kenya	0		272,914	239,103	88%	0%	0	0	
Kyrgyzstan	40		81,165	236,131	291%	0%	0	0	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	0%	69,344	4,718	7%	0%	7	7	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Lebanon	175	71%	732,327	1,035,635	141%	17%	128	128	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Lesotho	0		0	0			0	0	
Liberia	0			0			0	0	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	105	100%	105,649	2,355	2%	50%	-184	-184	No 2006 A7 or CP Data

Country	Phased out in 2006	Percentage of planned phase-out achieved in 2006	Estimated funds disbursed in 2006 (US\$)	Funds disbursed in 2006 (US\$)	Percentage of funds disbursed over estimation in 2006	Percentage of planned projects completed in 2006	Net emission due to delay in 2006 (actual versus revised planned date of completion)	Net emission due to delay in 2006 (actual versus date of completion per proposal)	Changes in A7 or CP data (2006 vs 2005)
Malawi	0		72,123	145,686	202%	100%	0	0	
Malaysia	0	0%	304,370	64,578	21%	33%	13	13	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Maldives	0	0%	27,425	-10,000	-36%	0%	0	0	
Mali	23		10,021	-195	-2%		9	9	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Mauritania	2	0%	46,243	34,564	75%	0%	5	5	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Mauritius	0		0	0			0	0	
Mexico	32	100%	221,506	99,339	45%	0%	-22	-22	-2,197.3
Republic of Moldova	50	89%	42,393	90,262	213%	0%	4	4	-2.6
Mongolia	-2		0	0			0	0	
Morocco	0		0	0			0	0	
Mozambique	0		0	0			0	0	
Myanmar	0		0	0			0	0	
Nepal	0		14,187	2,046	14%		0	0	
Nicaragua	15		43,442	25,528	59%	0%	0	0	
Niger	0		0	0			0	0	
Nigeria	651		2,471,560	2,359,072	95%	50%	-670	-670	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Pakistan	5	56%	49,735	98,266	198%	0%	1	1	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Panama	0		170,853	46,789	27%	0%	0	0	
Paraguay	73	0%	55,381	12,492	23%	0%	2	2	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Peru	-161		32,776	23,361	71%	100%	244	244	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Philippines	0		0	0			0	0	
Region: AFR	46	73%	126,812	76,183	60%	0%	-43	-43	
Region: ASP	0		0	0			0	0	
Region: LAC	0		200,000	0	0%		0	0	
Rwanda	0	0%	41,504	13,472	32%	0%	14	14	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0			0			0	0	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0	0%	35,350	0	0%	0%	1	1	0.1
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0%	38,500	0	0%	0%	2	2	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Sierra Leone	0	0%	80,183	91	0%	0%	37	37	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Somalia	0		0	0			0	0	
Sri Lanka	8	53%	156,853	86,748	55%	17%	5	5	-16.2

Country	Phased out in 2006	Percentage of planned phase-out achieved in 2006	Estimated funds disbursed in 2006 (US\$)	Funds disbursed in 2006 (US\$)	Percentage of funds disbursed over estimation in 2006	Percentage of planned projects completed in 2006	Net emission due to delay in 2006 (actual versus revised planned date of completion)	Net emission due to delay in 2006 (actual versus date of completion per proposal)	Changes in A7 or CP data (2006 vs 2005)
Suriname	0		65,236	0	0%		14	14	-7.0*
Syrian Arab Republic	226	92%	252,047	-4,446	-2%	0%	22	22	-389.4
United Republic of Tanzania	36		0	0			0	0	
Thailand	0		0	0			0	0	
Togo	9	45%	47,423	19,428	41%	0%	6	6	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Trinidad and Tobago	0		98,461	175,010	178%	67%	0	0	
Uganda	0		0	0			0	0	
Uruguay	74		213,322	126,698	59%	25%	19	19	-13.0
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	71	100%	65,127	103,903	160%	0%	0	0	
Vietnam	0		13,335	-2,890	-22%		0	0	
Yemen	185		60,482	26,400	44%		-363	-363	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Zambia	0		0	0			0	0	
Zimbabwe	0		8,000	0	0%	100%	0	0	
Total	3,313	58%	31,736,733	21,594,103	68%	33%	2,081	2,247	

*2006 Data submitted after completion of "Status/Prospects of Article 5 Countries in Achieving Compliance with the Initial and Intermediate Control Measures of the Montreal Protocol" document (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/7).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

(52nd Meeting, 23-27 July 2007, Montreal)

UNDP PROGRESS REPORT NARRATIVE: 1991-2006

The following narrative is based on a database of 1830 projects funded by the Multilateral Fund, which contains basic information on each project and their status of implementation as of 31 December 2006. The database results in 10 numbered summary tables which can be found at the end of this report, which are referred to throughout this report.

I. PROJECT APPROVALS AND DISBURSEMENTS

A. Annual Summary Data (See table 1)

- This information is presented in UNDP Table 1: Annual Summary. The table highlights the fact that, as of 31 December 2006, UNDP had a total of 1,830 approved projects under the Multilateral Fund, of which 79 had been canceled or transferred. Of the 1,751 remaining projects 1,541, or 88.0%, have been completed. They are set to eliminate 59,010 ODP T, of which 53,702 ODP T (91.0%) have already been eliminated.
- As of 31 December 2006, UNDP had received net project approvals of US\$ 462,427,682 (excluding support costs). Of these, UNDP, as of end-2006, had disbursed US\$ 376,474,471 excluding all obligations. This translates to 81.4 % of approved funding. An additional US\$ 3,512,357 of obligations were outstanding as of end-December 2006, representing orders placed but final payments not yet made; this would show that the level of committed resources was in fact 82.2 % of approved funding.
- We wish to highlight that all cases of apparent cost overruns which we reported on in previous years have been resolved in 2006.

B. Interest and Adjustments

- Interest. Preliminary interest income earned on MLF Resources in 2006 is US\$ 4,163,160. This amount should be considered indicative only as UNDP has not yet issued its final financial statements for 2006. Once the financial statements are issued, these will be submitted to the MLF Treasurer by the agreed deadline of 30 September. The difference, if any, between the provisional and final 2006 interest income can then be offset against UNDP project approvals in 2007.

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

- UNDP Table 2: Summary Data by Project Type presents an overview of this data. It demonstrates that of the total amounts approved, 83.8 % of the budgets were dedicated to investment projects, 6.4 % to technical assistance projects, 4.8 % to institutional strengthening and 2.8 % to project preparation activities. The remaining 2.3 % was dedicated to country programmes and demonstration/training activities. It should be noted that, unlike in the Business Plan report, the “investment” category mentioned herewith does not include recovery & recycling (TAS) and MeBr demonstration projects.

D. **Multi-Year-agreements (Table 3).**

- The table focuses on the multi-year agreements as a whole, rather than on the individual tranches contained in the large database. The table shows that US\$ 138,638,643 were allocated in principle to UNDP in multi-year agreements (without support costs) when all tranches are considered, while US\$ 123,829,324 out of this total were already approved in individual tranches as of end-2006. Please refer to table 3 for detailed information on each agreement.

E. **Sector Phaseout By Country (Table 4)**

- This data is presented in UNDP Table 4 entitled "ODP T/Year Phase out for Ongoing and Completed Projects". It shows that, in total, UNDP has eliminated 54,249 ODP T, of which 2,105 ODP T in aerosols, 26,001 ODP T in foams, 693 ODP T in Methyl Bromide projects, 2,240 ODP T in halons, 12,538 ODP T in refrigeration, 4,249 ODP T in solvents, 20 ODP T in sterilants and 6,403 ODP T in National Phase Out Plans. Of the cumulative amount to be phased-out through UNDP activities, 3,313 ODP T were eliminated in 2006.
- While section “D” above addresses the ODP phased out through multi-year agreements, UNDP also manages terminal ODS Phase out Agreements wherein all remaining phase out is funded as a result of approval of one funding tranche. These so-called “one-off” projects are listed in the following table, and a status for each of them is provided therein:

Project	Date Approved	Planned or Actual completion date	Budget	Disbursed	Total ODP to be Phased-out	Remarks
BOL/FUM/35/INV/16: Terminal methyl bromide phase-out, excluding QPS applications	Dec-01	Jun-07	221,032	202,346	2.0	Projected phase-out of 1.5 MT achieved. Due to change in government in 06, delays in planned schedule for project completion (projected for Nov 06) experienced. Ministry decided to extend monitoring period and plans to consolidate all the practical project experiences by mid 07. National team will then prepare a MB alternatives handbook and undertake field visits to verify the extension of the alternatives introduced during the project. For more info, refer to progress report submitted to ExCom 51.
CHI/FUM/32/INV/143: Demonstration and phase-out project for methyl bromide soil fumigation for fruit tree production and replant	Dec-00	Jul-07	805,000	790,775	76.0	Revised national project finalisation strategy that takes regional agricultural policy and economic considerations into consideration approved at ExCom 48. Training on negative pressure steaming conducted for nurseries. Seminars organised to transmit results of project demonstration units to stakeholders. Policy work in cooperation with Min of Agriculture ongoing, complemented by awareness-raising and publication of technical documents highlighting results of field activities. Project nearing operational completion.
FIJ/PHA/47/TAS/15: Implementation of the TPMP (investment component)	Nov-05	Dec-09	40,000	-	-	The UNEP non-investment components are ongoing while the UNDP components are due to begin in the second quarter 2007.
GHA/FUM/37/TRA/18: Training programme for terminal phase-out of methyl bromide use, excluding QPS applications	Jul-02	Dec-06	101,550	100,751	6.0	Results of 2 series of field trials implemented under the project in 04 & 05, were presented to a ntl stakeholder workshop in late 05. The workshop endorsed the organisation of a Farmer's Field School from January to May of 2006 in order to evaluate the use of the alternatives in real growing circumstances, continue and enhance training provided during the trials and ensure long-term sustainability of alternatives. A final report on the FFS and a Training Manual for Extension Workers and Farmers were produced. MB regs are in place. The project is operationally completed.
KYR/FUM/41/TAS/08: Technical assistance project to install alternatives and phase-out methyl bromide	Dec-03	Dec-08	300,000	194,377	14.0	By the end of 2006, 11 national training seminars had been organized for users of MB. Necessary methodological manuals had been produced in cooperation with relevant state bodies. In addition, national specialists were invited to participate in training in Bulgaria (2006) in the context of a training workshop organized under the GEF-funded UNEP-UNDP "Total sector methyl bromide phase-out in CEITs. Work on an appropriate legislative package also continued. The work conducted in 06 allowed for a further reduction of MB consumption of 3.6 ODP T to be achieved.
SRL/FUM/38/TAS/21: Methyl bromide phase-out for all remaining uses excluding QPS applications	Nov-02	Oct-07	130,000	129,478	3.0	Gov't decided to finalise demo and subsequent TAS project together since target pests the same. In 06 a work plan and associated budget breakdown was prepared for all remaining activities and endorsed by stakeholders. Delays were incurred in proceeding with the national contracting process required to carry out remaining activities because executing agency regulations could not meet some of ntl requests. Issues resolved and activities slated to resume and be finalised in 2007. Ntl regulatory mechanism to control MB imports in place.

1,597,582 1,417,727 101

II. PROJECT COMPLETIONS SINCE LAST REPORT

A ODP Phased Out Since Last Report from Completed Projects (Table 5)

- This data is presented in UNDP Table 5: Projects Completed Since Last Report. A total of 56 projects, of which 22 investment projects and 34 non-investment projects, were completed between 1 January and 31 December 2006, with a total elimination of 2,728 ODP T achieved. Projects completed in the investment category were as follows: in aerosols (2), foams (6), fumigation (3), halons (0), phaseout plans (2), refrigeration (8), solvents (1) and sterilants (0). It should be noted that the ODP phase-out amount is different than that the one mentioned in

Section “E.” above. In fact, the two figures are unrelated, due to the difference resulting from partial phase out from ongoing projects. Section “E” takes the phase-out achieved in ongoing and completed projects and compares it with the same calculation of the previous year. The ODP in this paragraph is simply a cumulative total of the ODP phased-out from projects that were officially completed in 2006.

B. Non-Investment Project Completions Since The Last Report (Table 5)

- This data is also presented in UNDP Table 5: Projects Completed Since Last Report. A total of 34 non-investment projects, comprising 11 technical assistance activities, 1 demonstration programmes, 2 Country Programme Updates, 12 institutional strengthening phases, 1 training activity and 7 project preparation activities were completed between 1 January and 31 December 2006.

III. GLOBAL AND REGIONAL PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

A. **Global Projects:** The only on-going global programme under implementation by UNDP is GLO/SEV/50/TAS/278, the Core unit support (2007) programme approved at the 50th meeting of the Executive Committee, that covers the administrative costs of UNDP’s Montreal Protocol Unit.

B. **Regional Projects:** Only the following three regional projects are ongoing. All others have been completed.

- AFR/FUM/38/TAS/32 - Technical assistance for methyl bromide reductions and formulation of regional phase-out strategies for low-volume consuming countries: 20% countries: PR Congo - 2nd tech mission & INV activity completed. DR Congo - identified need for survey prior to INV. Sudan - Tech expert scheduling problems & int'l policy regarding procurement for the country caused delays in execution. Nigeria & Swaziland - ongoing difficulties in communication & information gathering caused delays. VLCs - 7 (Burundi, Chad, Gabon, Guinea, Mali, Sao Tome, Togo) completed their national stakeholder dialogue and policy work. An additional 8 launched the national level policy work by engaging national experts. Communications remain difficult with remainder.
- AFR/HAL/37/TAS/31 - Sector phase out programme: establishing a regional halon bank for West and Central Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo, Congo DR, and Guinea): Following technical visit made by countries to the Nigeria Halon Bank in 05, UNDP was requested to assess and present the participants with other possible options for treatment of halons. UNDP advised 1) that they could choose to recycle their stocks (critical uses) or 2) dispose of surplus. UNDP also advised that they could make use of the UNEP Halon Trader service, or that of the Halon Recycling Corporation, where contact could be made with potential buyers. UNDP also made contact with a US firm willing to manage any recycling needs expressed. Participating countries are assessing which option to pursue.
- LAC/REF/47/DEM/36 - Demonstration project for integrated management of the centrifugal chiller sub-sector in the Caribbean, focusing on application of energy-efficient CFC-free technologies for replacement of CFC-based chillers. Efforts in 2006 focused on securing co-financing as per project's requirement. Initial efforts were concentrated on preparation of a GEF MSP focusing on energy efficiency in buildings with chiller conversion as a point of entry, and a pdf A was drafted to request preparatory funds. However, GEF-4 issues, namely the impact of the RAF and new GEF rules brought the process to a halt. Working in cooperation with a UNDP Energy Thematic Trust Fund project, which is providing existing co-financing, an alternate strategy to identify other sources of

funding outside the GEF framework was prepared and launched.

IV. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS →

A. Results in 2006

Decision 41/93 of the Executive Committee approved the indicators to allow for the evaluation of performance of implementing agencies, with the weightings indicated in the table below. Annex II of the report of the 48th meeting of the Executive Committee contained the UNDP's 2006 targets.

Category of performance indicator	Item	Weight	UNDP's target for 2006	Result achieved in 2006	Score
Approval	Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved vs. those planned.	20	27	22 (81.5%) (see annex 2, 1)	16.3
Approval	Number of individual projects/activities (investment projects, RMPs, halon banks, TAS) approved vs. those planned	20	7	5 (71.4%) (see annex 2, 2)	14.3
Implementation	Milestone activities completed (e.g. policy measures, regulatory assistance)/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches vs. those planned	20	15	18 → > 100% (see annex 2, 3)	20.0
Implementation	ODP phased-out for individual projects vs. those planned per progress reports	5	2,622	1,543 → 58.8% (see annex 2, 4)	2.9
Implementation	Project completion (pursuant to Decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects vs. those planned in progress reports	5	55	48 → 87.3% (see annex 2, 5)	4.4
Implementation	Percentage of policy/regulatory assistance completed vs. that planned	10	See *	N/a	N/a
Administrative	Speed of financial completion vs. that required per progress report completion dates	10	On-time	45 finrevs out of 123 (see annex 2, 6)	3.6
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	5	On-time	29.5% achieved (13 submitted versus 44 planned)	1.5
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	5	On-time	100% achieved	5.0
TOTAL		90			68.0 / 90 (or 75.6%)

* The Executive Committee requested UNDP to work in coordination with the Secretariat to provide a target for policy and regulatory assistance to countries requesting it to reflect the efforts it planned to undertake in that regard within its approved projects and multi-year agreements as appropriate. While a methodology was arrived at, it would only be possible to measure it from next year's progress report.

B. Cumulative completed investment projects (Table 6)

NB: Unlike in the business plan reports, the category "investment projects" does not include the Recovery/Recycling TAS projects, nor MeBr demonstration projects.

- A total of 907 investment projects have been completed. Of the US\$ 310,276,672 in their approved budgets, 96.8% has already been disbursed. It took an average of 13.0 months from approval to first disbursement and 32.2 months from approval to completion. The overall cost-effectiveness of the projects to the Fund was \$7.2 /kg.
- A breakdown of this group of projects is given by region, sector, implementation modality, etc.

C. **Cumulative completed non-investment projects (Table 7)**

- UNDP has completed 294 non-investment projects excluding project preparation assistance. Of the US\$ 41,673,927 in their approved budgets, 99.4% has been disbursed. It took an average of 11.6 months from approval to first disbursement and 36.3 months from approval to completion.
- A breakdown of this group of projects is given by region, type, sector, implementation modality, etc.

D. **Cumulative ongoing investment projects (Table 8)**

- UNDP has 59 ongoing investment projects. Of the US\$ 70,264,912 in approved budgets, 15.5% has already been disbursed. It takes an average of 10.4 months from approval to first disbursement and an average of 37.8 months from approval to project completion. The overall cost-effectiveness of the projects to the Fund was \$6.3/kg.
- A breakdown of this group of projects is given by region, sector, implementation modality, etc.

E. **Cumulative ongoing non-investment projects (Table 9)**

- UNDP has 118 ongoing non-investment projects excluding project preparation assistance. Of the US\$ 22,405,357 in approved budgets, 31.7% has already been disbursed. It takes an average of 14.2 months from approval to first disbursement and 43.9 months from approval to completion.
- A breakdown of this group of projects is given by region, type, sector, implementation modality, etc.

V. **STATUS OF AGREEMENTS AND PROJECT PREPARATION BY COUNTRY**

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

Since UNDP has a standard legal agreement in place in each developing country that covers UNDP activities in that country, no additional legal agreement is required. There have, however, been non-technical issues that have caused delays in UNDP project documents being signed, as highlighted below:

- a) In many projects, the Executive Committee includes a condition (i.e. legislation in place) before the implementation can start. This often results in months or even years of delays before the activities can commence.
- b) Following project approval, policy issues may surface that cause concern amongst recipient parties, particularly with regard to threats to economic competitiveness, which in turn can cause significant delays in project endorsement and signature. MOP decisions related to methyl bromide use exemptions is just one such example.
- c) In other cases, the Government counterpart does not understand that for the National Execution modality they are in fact in the driver seat and should take a pro-active role in ensuring that the implementation proceeds in a timely fashion.
- d) Some delays result from lengthy Governmental procedural protocols that must be respected prior to project document signature. Delays can vary from a few weeks to over a year. In some cases, it also takes time for Governments to learn about, and become familiar with, UNDP's budgeting and bidding procedures.

B. Project Preparation By Country, Approved Amount And Amount Disbursed (Table 10)

- UNDP Table 10: Project Preparation by Country, Approved Amount and Amount Disbursed, indicates active project preparation accounts. Of the 33 ongoing PRP projects listed with US\$ 598,000 in associated approvals, US\$ 80,700 has been disbursed, with a significant part of the remaining balance already obligated. Many of the PRP accounts listed are for the formulation of TPMPs and most of these were approved towards the end of 2006.

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

A. Meetings Attended by UNDP in 2006

From	To	Country	Meeting
22/01/2006	24/01/2006	Canada	Inter-agency Coordination Meeting
30/01/2006	03/02/2006	Indonesia	Inter-agency Coordination Meeting on Licensing
20/02/2006	21/02/2006	Kenya	Meetings on execution arrangement at High Level Steering Committee.
06/03/2006	10/03/2006	Brazil	Meeting with Government and Industry Chillers stakeholders
23/03/2006	31/03/2006	Kyrgyzstan	Policy and Programme Oversight
02/04/2006	07/04/2006	Canada	48 th Meeting of the Executive Committee
07/05/2006	17/05/2006	Brazil	Implementation of National CFC Phaseout Plan, Programme Oversight
08/05/2006	11/05/2006	Luanda	African Network Meeting (Anglophone)
09/04/2006	15/04/2006	Cuba	MDI policy meeting
12/04/2006	15/04/2006	Georgia	Network Meeting for Europe / CIS
13/05/2006	19/04/06	Bangladesh	Meeting with Government on pending NPP signature and MDI policy issues
30/04/2006	07/0/2006	Sao Tome	African Network Meeting (Francophone)
01/07/2006	06/07/2006	Canada	Implementation Committee Meeting & OEWG
10/07/2006	14/07/2006	Canada	49 th ExCom
19/07/2006	22/07/2006	France	UNEP UNDP/Bratislava Meeting on CEIT, Regional African MB and Halon Strategies talks
30/07/2006	03/08/2006	Brazil	NPOP Discussions/Policy and Programme Oversight
2/09/2006	9/09/2006	Fiji	Policy and Programme Oversight Mission
13/09/2006	18/09/2006	China	Ozone Day Celebration & UNDP China programme meetings
08/09/2006	21/09/2006	Brazil	Ozone Day Celebration& Programme oversight.
25/09/2006	29/09/2006	Madagascar	UNEP Joint African Network Meeting
01/10/2006	04/10/2004	Indonesia	Network Meeting & Programme related meeting
02/10/2006	02/10/2006	France	UNEP Global Chillers TAS Project

From	To	Country	Meeting
17/10/2006	20/10/2006	Colombia	Policy and Programme oversight
17/10/2006	20/10/2006	Nigeria	Policy and NPP related oversight mission
30/10/2006	0311/2006	India	Meeting of the Parties
06/11/2006	10/11/2006	India	50 th ExCom and Programme oversight meetings
14/11/2006	16/11/2006	Cambodia	Policy and Programme Oversight of RMP/TPMP
13/11/2006	18/11/2006	Bolivia	Policy and Programme Oversight
23/11/2006	25/11/2006	Peru	Policy and Programme Oversight
04/12/2006	07/12/2006	Sri Lanka	ODS Network Meeting (South Asia)
27/3/2006	30/3/2006	Dominican Republic	Policy and NPP Programme Oversight
3/4/2006	5/4/2006	Nicaragua	Policy and Programme Oversight
5/4/2006	7/4/2006	El Salvador	Policy and Programme Oversight
23/4/2006	28/4/2006	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Caribbean Network Meeting
21/8/2006	23/8/2006	Honduras	Policy and Programme Oversight
28/8/2006	31/8/2006	Jamaica	Caribbean Network Meeting
15/10/2006	17/10/2006	Canada	Meeting on pending issues related to joint UNDP/Canada activities in Cuba
12/11/2006	14/11/2006	Costa Rica	Policy and Programme Oversight
22/11/2006	26/11/2006	Bolivia	Network Meeting LAC (Spanish speaking)
28/11/2006	1/12/2006	Dominican Republic	NPP Oversight. mission.

B. Other Issues.

In regard to performance indicators, the fact that a planned tranche of a multiyear agreement was not submitted due solely to causes not related to agency performance, merits consideration of the ExCom. UNDP feels that the ExCom should look into a different system for evaluating agency performance in this case, in view of the responsibilities stated in those MYAs and the principle of the country driven approach of MYAs and shared responsibilities with the Governments in assuring targets are met.

ANNEX I

COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS : PROVISION of VALUE-ADDED GUIDANCE in SUPPORT of COUNTRY COMPLIANCE

January - December 2006

UNDP support costs contribute inter alia, to assisting individual countries in meeting their MP obligations. This is done in a routine fashion through the provision of policy advice and information specific to their on-going needs, the end goal being to ensure sustainability of efforts at the national level. It relates to implementation of projects, formulation of new activities, provision of briefings and guidance on MLF decisions, data reporting and discrepancies issues, action plans, monitoring of multi-year agreements and legislative/regulatory support. Such support is provided through individual contact by phone and e-mail, during missions to countries, during regional network meetings of ozone officers and workshops, ExCom meetings and OEWG and MOPs.

UNDP assistance is also provided on finance related matters, for selection of experts (both national and international), on development of TORs for national and international experts, and in the process of collection of information from the field so as to allow proper response to the MLF Secretariat and ExCom on project and compliance related issues during project review and progress reporting.

UNDP staff, at headquarters and at the field level, play an active part in ensuring that national programmes comply with a country's expectations and, at the same time, with ExCom decisions, formats and eligibility criteria. Monitoring and evaluation of national and sector plans demands careful attention to detail, requires regular contact with the NOU and technical experts, both national and international, auditing, and periodic in-depth review of progress achieved.

In addition, UNDP works with the National Ozone Units in partner countries to verify the consistency of Article 7, country programme implementation and project phase-out data presented. Ensuring accuracy of data at time of submission facilitates verification of phase-out achievements in the long-term. Lessons learned and recommendations gathered from independent verification reports are being taken into consideration by UNDP and the Governments in order to enhance reliability and consistency of data.

Certain countries request or require additional, special value-added assistance above and beyond regular support services provided over the course of a given year. Such assistance is often related to specific compliance issues being faced by a country. The entries below highlight countries for whom UNDP provided additional support during the course of 2006.

ARGENTINA

During 2006, UNDP, as Argentina's Institutional Strengthening partner, provided support and advice on reporting, ongoing logistical support to the IS project itself, including encouragement to submit CP data in a timely manner, and focused advice in support of activities undertaken within the context of the national CFC phase-out plan. In addition, efforts underway with respect to the methyl bromide elimination project in the tobacco and field vegetables' sectors were monitored and discussed with the

national project manager with a view to assessing long-term sustainability of efforts. UNDP also provided targeted guidance to both the government and the national expert with regard to the objectives of the HCFC survey conducted, including policy advice on how best to bring relevant national stakeholders into the dialogue from the outset.

BAHRAIN

UNDP, working in partnership with UNEP, the lead agency, contributed substantively to the design and elaboration of the Bahrain TPMP which was submitted and approved in late 2006. Careful analysis was made of the results of the R&R project's execution and of the country's ongoing and future investment needs in order to arrive at a logical TPMP investment request.

BANGLADESH

In 2006, UNDP provided substantive policy and technical guidance to the Government with respect to its desire to see its MDI CFC consumption effectively and sustainably addressed. Given that consideration of its MDI CFC concerns was predicated on action being taken to launch implementation of its National Phase Out Plan, UNDP worked with all the relevant government partners to secure endorsement such that signature of the NPP project document could proceed.

In reviewing UNDP's 2006 Progress Report, the MLFS specifically noted that decision XVII/27 and recommendation 37/3 request Bangladesh to achieve a TCA consumption of no greater than 0.55 ODP tonnes in 2006 and that as of 15 May 2007, the MLFS had not received country programme data for Bangladesh. The MLFS therefore queried UNDP, requesting whether UNDP has information on the prospects of Bangladesh achieving its TCA action plan target for 2006 or when it will submit its CP implementation data? UNDP has urged the Government to finalise its 2006 data report and submit it as soon as possible. As this data is not yet available to UNDP, in its absence UNDP can not comment the prospects for Bangladesh achieving its TCA Action Plan target for 2006. However, in light of the country's TCA compliance issues, UNDP can report that the Government has signed the NPP and UNDP is currently in the process of organising the Technical Assistance Workshop for the Solvent Sector, which will help guide the country in the management of solvents.

BHUTAN

In 2006, UNDP, in close collaboration with UNEP and the Government of Bhutan, assessed the results of previous R&R activities in order to provide advice on future needs of the sector and thereby support development of a TPMP. The TPMP will be submitted in 2007.

BOLIVIA

In reviewing UNDP's 2006 Progress Report, the MLFS specifically noted that decision XV/29 and recommendation 37/4 request Bolivia to achieve a CFC consumption of no greater than 37.84 ODP tonnes in 2006. The MLFS indicates that, as of 15 May 2007, it has not received implementation of country programme data for Bolivia, and queries UNDP on the prospects of Bolivia achieving its CFC action plan target for 2006 as well as when it might expect submission of Bolivia's CP implementation data? UNDP has contacted the NOU and encouraged it to submit its CP data report to the MLFS without delay. In discussion with the NOU, UNDP was advised that CFC consumption in 2006 was 22.23 ODP T (CFC 12 and CFC 115).

BRAZIL

Several initiatives undertaken in Brazil during 2006 drew upon UNDP guidance:

- UNDP provided targeted guidance to both the government and the national expert regarding the objectives of the HCFC survey that was conducted, including policy advice on bringing relevant national stakeholders into the dialogue from the outset, and how best to undertake such an important task in a country so vast.
- In support of Brazil's chiller demonstration project, UNDP worked diligently during a time of significant GEF transition, to help national partners identify private sector financing to complement GEF requested funds. A Full Size Project, Market Transformation for Energy Efficiency in Buildings (total value US \$78,58 M, where US \$13.5 M GEF funds), will be considered by the GEF June 2007 Council.
- UNDP provided advice to the Government in reporting its CTC data.
- UNDP provided advice to Government, Ozone Secretariat and TEAP colleagues in relation to the Government's dialogue and negotiation process regarding expansion of the Process Agent list.
- Following establishment of the licensing system in 2005, UNDP assisted the Government in cross-checking information yielded by the system with customs data records in order to ensure accuracy of data.

BURKINA FASO

During 2006, UNDP-MPU worked in close cooperation with the Government and UNDP-Burkina Faso in order to identify how unallocated funds remaining against the RMP projects could best be used to assist the Government in effectuating a smooth transition from RMP into TPMP activities that are being executed by the Government of Canada.

CAMBODIA

With respect to the End User Incentives programme under execution in Cambodia, in 2006 UNDP worked in close cooperation with the National Ozone Unit to address concerns that the incentives offered were in need of revision upwards such that they meet national stakeholder needs and thereby ensure sustainability of the programme. In addition, UNDP, working in partnership with UNEP, provided guidance in launching preparation of the country's TPMP.

CAPE VERDE

UNDP made several attempts during 2006 to provide focused guidance to the National Ozone Unit in order to allow the ODS legislation - required to allow RMP investment activities to begin - to be passed. Unfortunately, such attempts were met with non-responsiveness on the part of the Government. UNDP is liaising with UNEP in trying to better assist the country.

CHAD

During 2006, UNDP worked in close cooperation with the NOU in order to address concerns regarding execution of the End User Incentives programme. National stakeholders had advised that the End User guidelines, as drafted, did not conform with the national circumstances they faced. The issue was mainly administrative, but after having heard the concerns of the stakeholders, the guidelines were revised such that they meet national stakeholder needs and thereby ensure sustainability of the programme.

CHILE

During 2006, UNDP provided special assistance to the Government regarding its plan of action to manage its CTC and TCA consumption levels. UNDP, who will take on oversight management of Chile's Institutional Strengthening project in 2007, will continue to assist Chile in managing its consumption of TCA through its solvents plan which is currently under implementation and expected to be completed by the end of the year.

CHINA

In 2006, UNDP contributed substantively to the creation of China's ODS-Free Cities programme. The programme, which covers 12 cities in as many provinces, promotes accelerated phase-out of OSD through adoption and achievement of a 'no production, no consumption, no transport and no trade' standard achieved by July 2006. In 2007, 18 more cities are slated to follow suit, replicating the results of the initial twelve.

As the China solvents sector project nears its end, UNDP focused in 2006 on assisting the Government in how to deal most effectively and strategically with the SMEs in the sector.

COLOMBIA

In support of Colombia's chiller demonstration project, UNDP worked closely with the NOU and the GEF Operational focal point during the transition into GEF 4's Resource Allocation framework (RAF), to highlight the value of the cross-convention synergies that exist in linking chiller replacement with overall building energy efficiency enhancements. In tandem, given the incertitude of securing GEF funding, UNDP worked to identify other innovative sources of financing to support the MLF chiller project.

UNDP also provided targeted guidance to both the government and the national expert regarding the objectives of the HCFC survey that was conducted in 2006, including policy advice on how best to bring relevant national stakeholders into the dialogue from the outset. And lastly, at the request of the Government, UNDP accepted the transfer of the country's CTC project from the World Bank in 2006.

CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC of (Kinshasa)

Decision XVIII/21 has requested DR Congo to monitor its licensing system in order to ensure its effective operation. As UNDP assists the country in the implementation of its TPMP, it continues to provide advice and guidance to the Party in order that this activity may be effectively monitored.

In reviewing UNDP's 2006 Progress Report, the MLFS specifically noted that decision XVIII/21 and recommendation 37/9 request Congo DR to submit 2006 data to enable a review of Congo DR's commitment to reduce TCA consumption to 4 ODP tonnes and CTC consumption to 16.5 ODP tonnes. We have not received implementation of country programme data. Does UNDP have any new information on the prospects of Congo DR achieving its commitments or when it will submit its country programme implementation data? DR Congo's Institutional Strengthening programme is implemented by UNEP. The solvents sectors concerns raised above can be better addressed by the UNIDO/Italy solvents sector projects recently approved. UNDP is not active in this sector.

COSTA RICA

During 2006, UNDP continued to monitor and provide advice to the execution of the Costa Rica MeBr elimination project. Success in execution of the project relies on an effective and continuous transparent communication being maintained between government and private sector interests. With the change in Government during 2006, UNDP was called upon to act as facilitator in bringing the new NOU up to speed on all project-related issues and involve them effectively in the project's execution.

Another area of focus for UNDP in 2006 centred on the issue of seeing effective ODS regulations replace the limited legislation the country has in place, building upon a draft set of comprehensive regulations that is available. With the advent of the new Government, UNDP sought to engage stakeholders in an expanded dialogue that would hopefully see new legislation adopted no later than 2007.

CUBA

UNDP, in partnership with MDI technical experts and a recognized pharmaceutical company, contributed substantively during 2006 to negotiations regarding the stable and safe production, in-country, of two pharmaceutical grade MDI products. This also involved concluding a product developer warranty such that such product development not infringe on any third party intellectual property related to the drug molecule, the method of formulation or any other necessary technology and information concerning the development of the product

UNDP also provide substantive support to Cuba in the development and dissemination of its national MDI transition strategy, focusing efforts on an awareness campaign to educate doctors that prescribe MDIs on a number of key issues to facilitate the transition, namely:

- the timing and reasons for the transition from CFC MDIs to CFC-free MDIs
- information on usage characteristics and differences of the product developed vis-à-vis the CFC MDI products.

With regard to Cuba's Chillers Demonstration project, UNDP participated in the dialogue with the Government of Canada to secure co-financing. In tandem, as 2006 was named the Year of Energy in Cuba, UNDP worked closely on the ground with relevant national ministries in order to explain the positive synergies that result from taking action on both ozone and climate issues.

DJIBOUTI

UNDP organized two missions during 2006 in order to facilitate commencement of the R&R project's operations. This involved provision of both substantive policy and technical guidance.

DOMINICA

The Parties, through Decision XVIII/22, encouraged Dominica to reduce its consumption of Annex I, Group I substances (CFCs) from 1.388 ODP T in 2005 to zero as of 2007, and to introduce by December 2006 a licensing system to monitor imports and exports of CFCs. UNDP, working in cooperation with UNEP on the implementation of Dominica's RMP, contributed substantive guidance with regard to the introduction of a licensing system, supported the Party in the preparation of its report to the 37th meeting of the Implementation Committee, and continues to provide support in assisting Dominica to achieve the aforementioned targets.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

In 2006, in support of the country's National Phase-out Plan, UNDP suggested organizing a workshop on new non-ODS alternatives for the refrigeration sector. UNDP was able to secure in-kind support for the seminar from Honeywell and Dupont, both of whom sent technical representatives to the seminar as resource persons. A good deal of information regarding new blends was provided to participants through practical sessions that were well-received and positively evaluated. In tandem, during 2006 UNDP through diligent follow-up, was able to put the implementation of the NPP back on track.

EGYPT

In support of Egypt's National Halon Management Bank, in 2006, UNDP provided guidance to the Government in engaging private sector partners in a dialogue to finalize technical requirements to allow the Halon Bank to begin providing services on a commercial scale.

EL-SALVADOR

In early 2004, the Government of El Salvador had RMP update projects approved. Despite efforts to move the process forward, execution was virtually nil through early 2006. In order to allow the country to develop a strategic approach to the management of CFCs in the refrigeration servicing sector through formulation of a TPMP, UNDP focused hard during 2006 in assisting the NOU to move implementation of its RMP project forward. This involved an in-country mission during which high-level meetings with senior Ministerial officials were held.

GEORGIA

During 2006, UNDP, in cooperation with the Swedish Government, provided substantive input to the formulation of the Georgia TPMP, as well as participated in a workshop where lessons learned, applicable to the Georgian case, were shared with national stakeholders.

GHANA

During 2006, UNDP provided substantive input to the NOU in the formulation of the country's TPMP and thoroughly reviewed the results of the Ghana MB elimination project in order to draw out the valuable lessons learned during its execution.

GUINEA-BISSAU

In 2006, UNDP provided special assistance to the NOU in mediating between differing opinions on whether UÉMOA regulations constitute a sufficient condition to allow RMP R&R activities to commence. Ultimately, they were deemed sufficient and project signature moved forward in early 2007.

In reviewing UNDP's 2006 Progress Report, the MLFS specifically noted that decision XVI/24 and recommendation 37/17 request Guinea Bissau to submit 2006 data to enable a review of its commitment to reduce CFC consumption to 13.137 ODP tonnes in 2006. We have not received implementation of country programme data. Does UNDP have any new information on the prospects of Guinea Bissau achieving its commitments or when it will submit its country programme implementation data? UNDP is unable to shed any light on this issue at this time, but has contacted the Government to encourage their submission without delay.

HAITI

In 2006, UNDP, in cooperation with UNEP, continued to closely monitor and provide guidance to support the NOU's efforts to advance adoption of legislation required to allow the RMP projects to begin implementation.

HONDURAS

Given delays in implementation of the country's RMP update projects, UNDP undertook a special mission in 2006 to discuss the importance of advancing the projects' execution with a variety of national stakeholders in order to allow the Government to remain in compliance with the objectives of the Montreal Protocol.

INDIA

During 2006, in addition to ongoing MLF activities, UNDP provided special targeted guidance to both the government and the national expert regarding the objectives of the HCFC survey that was being undertaken, including policy advice on how best to bring relevant national stakeholders into the dialogue from the outset.

INDONESIA

During 2006, UNDP provided guidance to the Government as it prepared to amend its ODS legislation to allow for a revision of its ODS import regulations. In support of the country's NPP, UNDP facilitated coordination of NPP activities with other implementing agencies involved.

UNDP also provided special targeted guidance to both the government and the national expert regarding the objectives of the HCFC survey that was being undertaken, including policy advice on how best to bring relevant national stakeholders into the dialogue from the outset.

IRAN

In reviewing UNDP's 2006 Progress Report, the MLFS specifically noted its understanding that UNDP, as part of its work as the agency responsible for the INS, undertook collection and reporting of ODS data and prepared action plan to address non-compliance in CTC through formulation of Solvent Sector Plan with UNIDO. Does UNDP have any new information on the status of that action plan and whether it was submitted to the Ozone Secretariat or when Iran will submit its country programme implementation data since it has not done so as of this writing? UNDP coordinated closely with the NOU on the non-compliance issue and assisted Iran in the preparation of its Action Plan for Return to Compliance submitted to the Implementation Committee at its 37th meeting. The NOU then worked with UNIDO in the completion of its solvent sector plan to address CTC and TCA consumption. The solvent sector plan was submitted to and approved at ExCom 50. Further to this, UNDP has no additional information to provide on the status of activities to support the Action Plan. Further to the request from the MLFS, UNDP has followed up with the NOU to encourage submission of the CP data report as soon as possible.

KENYA

In order to support national interest in establishing a local procurement and management system for the execution of its MB elimination project in the cut flower sector (Phases II and II of the project), UNDP attempted during 2006 to identify a means by which such a request could be honoured, taking into consideration UNDP operating rules and regulations. This involved much consultation, justification and negotiation.

In its role as IS agency, UNDP also provided substantive backing to the Government during the 37th Meeting of the Implementation Committee, working with the NOU and the MLFS to align the country's Plan of Action for Return to Compliance (CFCs) with the Agreed Conditions that govern its TPMP, funded by the Government of France and executed by GTZ.

The MLFS has noted that Decision XVIII/28 and Recommendation 37/20 requests reporting by Kenya to the Implementation Committee on the submission of 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC to 60 ODPT, and the gazettal of ODS regulations required to establish and implement licensing and quota system for Kenya. Kenya reported on 5 January to the Ozone Secretariat that rough-estimates of CFC imports to Kenya during the year 2006 were likely to be less than 60 ODP tonnes. Nevertheless, the Fund Secretariat has not yet received implementation of country programme data to ascertain whether the CFC target of the action plan had been achieved. Please provide an update on the status of the establishment of the licensing/quota system and the achievement of the CFC target for 2006. Achievement of the CFC target could better be reported by GTZ, the TPMP implementing agency. UNDP has encouraged the Kenya NOU to submit its CP data report as soon as possible. UNDP is aware of the fact that the gazettal of the ODS regulations did not occur by 31 December 2006, as encouraged by the Implementation Committee and the MoP. UNDP has contacted the Director General of the National Environment Management Authority, where the NOU is housed. The delay in gazettal was attributed not to a change in Permanent Secretary, but due to the fact that the documents required reconfirmation, a requirement of the Attorney General's Office that is imposed when circumstance results in documents not being processed in a timely manner. The documents were therefore returned to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources by the Attorney General for reconfirmation and UNDP was advised that signature of a resubmission letter by the Minister for E&NR was imminent.

KYRGYZSTAN

In 2006, at the request of the NOU, UNDP, in cooperation with UNEP, undertook a mission to Kyrgyzstan and facilitated a dialogue between the NOU and the UNDP Country Office in order to promote capacity development for national project management.

In reviewing UNDP's 2006 Progress Report, the MLFS has noted that decision XVII/36 and recommendation 36/25 request Kyrgyzstan to submit 2006 data to review its commitment to consume no greater than 1.2 ODP tonnes of halon in 2006. We have not received implementation of country programme data. Does UNDP have any new information on the prospects of Kyrgyzstan achieving its commitments or when it will submit its country programme implementation data? UNDP has no information to provide in this respect. UNDP has contacted the NOU to encourage submission of the information requested.

LEBANON

As Lebanon faced an unexpected and destructive crisis in 2006, UNDP provided strategic policy guidance to the NOU and MB and NPP project teams in assessing the impact of the war on project activities, as well as in revising Annual Work Plans to account for the disruption that had been wrought.

UNDP also provided special targeted guidance to both the government and the national expert regarding the objectives of the HCFC survey that was being undertaken, including policy advice on how best to bring relevant national stakeholders into the dialogue from the outset.

MALAWI

In order to support the sustainability of Malawi's accelerated MB phase-out (zero consumption as of 1 January 2015), UNDP worked in 2006 with the Government, the National Project Steering Committee and relevant stakeholders to prepare a business plan for possible ventures to support local suppliers of alternative materials, for submission to the Malawi Chamber of Commerce.

MALAYSIA

During 2006, UNDP provided special targeted guidance to both the government and the national expert regarding the objectives of the HCFC survey that was being undertaken, including policy advice on how best to bring relevant national stakeholders into the dialogue from the outset.

MALDIVES

The Maldives was, for much of 2006, without an Ozone Officer. As of December 2006, when the new NOO came on board, UNDP, in partnership with UNEP, put much effort into bringing them up to speed as quickly as possible so that activities related to its RMP may begin.

We note that decision XV/37 and recommendation 36/28 request Maldives to submit data to enable a review of its commitment to maintain CFC at no greater than 2.3 ODP tonnes in 2006. We have not received implementation of country programme data. Does UNDP have any new information on the prospects of Maldives achieving its commitments or when it will submit its country programme implementation data? The Maldives has not yet completed their data reporting exercise for 2006. UNEP, their implementing agency, has urged them to complete and submit their report as soon as possible.

MEXICO

UNDP provided the Government of Mexico with special targeted guidance to both the government and the national expert in 2006 regarding the objectives of the HCFC survey that was being undertaken, including policy advice on how best to bring relevant national stakeholders into the dialogue from the outset.

MOLDOVA

In 2006, at the request of the NOU, UNDP, in cooperation with UNEP, undertook a mission to Moldova and facilitated a dialogue between the NOU and the UNDP Country Office in order to promote capacity development for national project management.

NEPAL

We note that decision XVI/27 and recommendation 36/24 request Nepal to submit data to enable a review of its commitment to maintain CFC at no greater than 13.5 ODP tonnes in 2006. We have not received implementation of country programme data. Does UNDP have any new information on the prospects of Nepal achieving its commitments or when it will submit its country programme implementation data? Nepal's IS is not implemented by UNDP. It is our understanding that their implementing agency has urged them to complete their report.

NIGERIA

In 2006, UNDP provided a detailed focused assessment of the NPP audit report that resolved stalemate with respect to issues that were impeding disbursement of the NPP's third tranche and therefore, allowed the NPP activities to continue. UNDP also further provided assistance to the Government by undertaking a mission in order to contribute substantively to the development of the NPP's 2006-2007 Annual Work Plan.

The MLFS notes that decision XIV/30 and recommendation 37/26 request Nigeria to submit data for 2006 in order to review its commitment to achieve a CFC consumption of no more than 1100 ODP tonnes in 2006. We have not received implementation of country programme data. We also note that the decision requires a ban on the import of ODS-containing equipment in 2008. Does UNDP have any new information on the prospects of Nigeria achieving its commitments or when it will submit its country programme implementation data? UNDP has contacted the NOU about this request and encouraged a quick response.

PAKISTAN

During 2006, UNDP, with cooperation from UNEP and UNIDO, provided extensive guidance to the Government of Pakistan in order to allow it to resolve its CTC compliance issue.

In reviewing the We note that decision XVIII/3 requests Pakistan to submit reporting data for 2006 to enable a review of its commitment to reduce its CTC consumption to 41.8 ODP tonnes and decision XVI/29 and recommendation 37/27 requests information about its commitment to limit halon consumption to 7.1 ODP tonnes. We have not received implementation of country programme data. Does UNDP have any new information on the prospects of Pakistan achieving its commitments or when it will submit its country programme implementation data? Pakistan has had a number of workshops on CTC with the assistance of UNIDO and informally indicates that they will meet the targets set out in their action plan for CTC. We have urged them to complete and submit their data as soon as possible.

PANAMA

During 2006, further to a request received from the Government, UNDP provided institutional capacity development assistance. This resulted in the NOU project moving within the Ministry of Health to a department better suited to deal with project implementation. In addition, it also resulted in the Ministry of Health engaging a Project Manager for the National Phase-out Plan.

PARAGUAY

The MLFS notes that Decision XVIII/32 and recommendation 37/29 requests Paraguay to submit CFC and CTC plans of action to return to compliance. We also note that UNDP the National consultant recruited by UNDP completed a collection of information on the use of CTC, TCA and CFC 113. It was found that a use of CTC in the pharmaceutical sector was already phased out in 2006, and there are currently laboratory and analytical uses of CTC. A workshop to provide assistance to users was being planned to take place in 2007. During 2006 it was also found that the licensing system had deficiencies on CTCs that led to non-compliance. These items are being corrected. Does UNDP have any information about Paraguay's submission of the action plans? During 2006, UNDP provided substantive advice to the new National Ozone Officer and helped bring them up to speed as quickly as possible. This allowed the Government to finalise its TPMP for submission in early 2007. In addition, a joint mission was conducted with UNEP to help them design the Action Plans called for under Decision XVIII/32. It is UNDP's understanding that the action plans have been submitted to the Ozone Secretariat.

PERU

In 2006, UNDP undertook a special mission to Peru in order to accelerate RMP implementation and establish a proper RMP/TPMP national management structure. This value-added guidance was provided in partnership with UNEP.

REGIONAL AFRICA

HALONS: During 2006, UNDP provided close follow-up with the countries in order to allow them all to complete the phase I terms of their national contracts. Communication, with respect to some, remained difficult. With options for successful completion of the project dwindling, UNDP engaged HTOC members in an extensive discussion on how best to meet the needs of the countries in question. Advice was provided to the countries regarding avenues by which to validate and reaffirm critical uses, and rid themselves of obsolete stocks of halons. Contact was also made with an American firm that may be able to help the countries deal with their critical use/obsolete stock issues and thereby, bring the project to closure.

FUMIGANTS: In 2006, investment activities were completed in PR Congo, including negotiation for kind procurement of metam sodium through donation by a private sector entity, following omission of its procurement during preparation of the specifications by the technical expert; UNDP also corresponded with the Government of Swaziland to follow-up on Decision 48/16 regarding reporting of MeBr consumption data; with respect to the Sudanese project component, efforts were made to determine the effects of embargo on procurement of equipment; a relatively one-sided constant dialogue continued with Nigeria regarding signature of the national contract, with no positive results associated; and, good progress was made with respect to initiation of a detailed survey in DR Congo, following nomination of a new NOO in 2006. As in the previous year, difficulty in a) transferring funds for national contracts and b) receiving communication and authorization from the countries concerned, resulted in significant delays.

For the remaining VLVC MB countries, due to difficulties in communication and delays in action, all the national contracts to allow for preparation of policy work on appropriate regulatory mechanisms to reduce and ban imports of MB that had been issued in 2005 had to be re-issued/extended in 2006. UNDP ensured that it was present during the Joint Regional Network Meeting in Madagascar in order to liaise with each of the participating countries and secure signature on the new/revised contracts. The contracts were all signed and since that time progress has been significant, with only 3 countries still remaining unresponsive.

UNDP maintained systematic and continuous communication attempts with all partner countries by telephone and e-mail, and participated in the regional network meetings hosted by UNEP, in order to liaise with countries, present updates and help advance implementation through direct bilateral contact.

REGIONAL CARIBBEAN

In support of the Regional Caribbean demonstration project, UNDP-MPU worked closely with UNDP-GEF and UNDP-Country Office colleagues to during the transition into GEF 4's Resource Allocation framework (RAF), to highlight for countries the value of the cross-convention synergies that exist in linking chiller replacement with overall building energy efficiency enhancements. In tandem, given the incertitude of securing GEF funding, UNDP worked to identify other innovative sources of financing to support the MLF chiller project. Substantive guidance was also provided to the associated UNDP Energy Thematic Trust Fund project, in order to launch preparations for energy audits in Jamaica and Cuba.

SAO TOME y PRINCIPE

Substantive guidance provided by UNDP and UNEP in 2006 allowed the Government of São Tomé y Príncipe to pass ODS legislation, thereby allowing the country's R&R programme to launch.

SRI LANKA

During 2006, UNDP provided special targeted guidance to both the government and the national expert regarding the objectives of the HCFC survey that was being undertaken, including policy advice on how best to bring relevant national stakeholders into the dialogue from the outset.

In addition, UNDP assisted the Government and the Tea Research Institute to finalise a work plan and associated budget breakdown for all remaining activities in the tea sector demonstration project that was endorsed by stakeholders. UNDP worked hard to meet the government's desire to have the project managed nationally through national contracts, while respecting the rules and regulations of the executing agency (UNOPS).

SYRIA

During 2006, UNDP provided special targeted guidance to both the government and the national expert regarding the objectives of the HCFC survey that was being undertaken, including policy advice on how best to bring relevant national stakeholders into the dialogue from the outset.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

UNDP contributed substantively during 2006 in assisting the NOU to prepare an updated Plan of Action for the TPMP that includes establishment of a Monitoring Unit to monitor zero consumption in the country through 2009, in order to ensure that no back-slipping occurs.

URUGUAY

UNDP provided substantive technical guidance to the Government of Uruguay during 2006 with respect to its MDI investment project. As a result, all formulations, save one, were completed.

The MLFS has noted that decision XVII/29 and recommendation 37/39 requests Uruguay to submit reporting data for 2006 to enable a review of its commitment to reduce its MBR consumption to 8.9 ODP tonnes. Uruguay has not submitted implementation of country programme data. Does UNDP have any new information on the prospects of Uruguay achieving its commitments or when it will submit its country programme implementation data? UNDP has contacted Uruguay and encouraged the NOU to submit its CP data report to the MLFS as soon as possible. In addition, when queried by UNDP, the NOU advised UNDP that the information pertaining to MeBr consumption had been provided directly to UNIDO.

VENEZUELA

We note that decision XVIII/34 and recommendation 37/41 request Venezuela to submit reporting data for 2005 as soon as possible. We have not received implementation of country programme data. Does UNDP have any new information on Venezuela's reporting of data for 2005 or when it will submit its country programme implementation data for 2006? UNDP has contacted the Venezuela NOU and encouraged it to submit its CP data report to the MLFS as soon as possible. It is expected that at this time, this request has been acted upon

YEMEN

UNDP worked hard in 2006 to break a stalemate blocking the initiation of a large-scale national service contract between the NOU and the UNDP executing agent, UNOPS, trying on the one hand to address the NOU's interest while simultaneously respecting UNOPS operating rules and regulations. UNDP also initiated closer working collaboration with UNEP in order to ensure that the R&R activities that remain to be completed are in line with the strategic plan being spelled out in the TPMP under preparation.

ANNEX 2 – Tables related to the Performance Indicators

Table 1

Annual Programmes Approved in 2006	Short Title
ARG/FUM/48/INV/149	MeBr tobacco/seedbeds: 6th tranche
BAH/PHA/50/INV/16	TPMP (1st Tranche)
BRA/PHA/50/INV/278	CFC phase-out plan: 5th tranche
COS/FUM/49/INV/36	Total MeBr phase-out: 4th tranche
CPR/SOL/50/INV/446	China solvent sector: 2007 annual programme
CUB/PHA/48/INV/37	National CFC phase-out plan: 2004/ 2005
DMI/PHA/48/TAS/09	Terminal CFC ph-out mgt plan (1st tranche)
DOM/PHA/48/INV/38	Terminal phase-out plan: 2006
DRC/PHA/49/INV/24	CFC Nat. plan (1st tranche)
GEO/PHA/50/INV/22	TPMP (1st Tranche)
GHA/PHA/50/INV/24	TPMP (1st Tranche)
GRN/PHA/49/INV/10	TPMP (1st tranche)
IDS/REF/48/INV/174	Refr. Manuf. Phaseout: 4th tranche
IDS/REF/48/INV/175	Refr. Servicing Plan: 4th tranche
IND/REF/50/INV/403	Servicing Sector Plan (4th tranche - 2007)
KEN/FUM/50/INV/40	MeBr phase-out in soil (3rd tranche)
KYR/PHA/50/INV/14	TPMP (1st Tranche)
LEB/PHA/48/INV/63	Nat.CFC phase-out plan (2nd & 3rd tranches)
PAN/PHA/50/INV/26	National CFC phase-out plan (3rd tranche)
STK/PHA/48/TAS/09	Terminal CFC ph-out mgt plan (1st tranche)
TRI/PHA/49/INV/20	TPMP for CFCs: 2nd tranche
URU/PHA/50/INV/46	TPMP (1st Tranche)

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Table 2

	Individual Projects Approved in 2005 (no PRP)	Short Title
1	BGD/ARS/50/TAS/24	TAS for MDI project
2	CHI/FOA/48/INV/161	Terminal umbrella for foam
3	CHI/REF/48/INV/160	Terminal umbrella for manuf in refrigeration
4	COL/PAG/48/INV/66	CTC as process agent at Prodesal S.A.
5	ZIM/SOL/50/TAS/35	TAS in solvent/sterilant

Table 3

- ❖ It was assumed that for all ongoing MY tranches that were approved in 2006, at least one milestone (ODP target achieved) was fulfilled, failing which the approval would not have taken place. Table 1 shows that there were 13 such MY tranches.
- ❖ In addition, the milestone related to Nigeria in order for its 3rd funding tranche to be released was also achieved. This brings the total to 14.
- ❖ Methyl Bromide MY Agreements in Lebanon and Malawi and National Plans in Colombia and St Kitts & Nevis have met their respective ODP-phaseout target for 2005, yet they have not received a new funding tranche in 2006 because either it was the last year of the plan or there was no tranche scheduled for 2006. Yet these 4 milestones have been achieved. This brings the total of milestones to 18.

Milestones Target	Milestones Achieved	%
15	18	100%

Table 4

The figures below come from Table 4 of the progress report and include partial phase out from ongoing projects plus phase out from completed projects.

	All Projects	Individual Only
Cumulative Total	54,249	41,606
Last year Cumulative	50,936	40,063
Add. ODP for 2006	3,313	1,543

Table 5

PRP projects Completed in 2006		
ARG/FUM/43/INV/139	MeBr tobacco/seedbeds: 4th tranche	
BDI/REF/41/TAS/13	Supplementary training/spares for R&R	
BDI/REF/41/TAS/16	Monitoring the RMP	
BGD/SEV/36/CPG/14	Country programme update	
BHU/REF/45/TAS/06	RMP: technical assistance	
BKF/REF/32/TAS/11	End-users incentive programme	
BKF/REF/34/TAS/13	Monitoring the RMP	
BRA/SEV/32/INS/199	Institutional Strengthening: Phase 3	
BZE/REF/44/TAS/12	RMP: TAS for REF servicing	
COL/FOA/38/INV/58	Terminal Foam Umbrella	
COS/SEV/41/INS/32	Institutional Strengthening: Phase 5	
CPR/SEV/44/INS/421	Institutional Strengthening: Phase 6	
CPR/SOL/42/INV/410	China solvent sector: 2004 annual programme	
CUB/ARS/34/INV/18	CIDT: insecticides/technical aerosols	
CUB/SEV/40/INS/22	Institutional Strengthening: Phase 4	
DRC/FOA/35/INV/06	Complast SPRL Flexible Foam	
GHA/FUM/37/TRA/18	TRA for phase-out of MeBr	
GHA/REF/32/TAS/14	End-users incentive programme	
GHA/SEV/43/INS/20	Institutional Strengthening: Phase 6	
GHA/SOL/44/TAS/22	TAS for CTC sector	
IDS/ARS/44/INV/167	Aerosols at P.T Yulia	
IDS/REF/41/INV/155	Refr. Manuf. Phaseout: 2nd tranche - balance	
IDS/REF/41/INV/157	Refr. Servicing Plan: 2nd tranche	
IDS/SEV/41/INS/159	Institutional Strengthening: Phase 4	
IND/FOA/41/INV/365	Foam Sector Plan: 2nd tranche	
IND/FOA/44/INV/384	Foam Sector plan (third tranche)	
IND/REF/38/INV/356	Refr. Manuf. Phaseout: 1st tranche	

PRP projects Completed in 2006		
IND/REF/41/INV/364	Refr. Manuf. Phaseout: 2nd tranche	
IND/REF/42/INV/371	Servicing Sector Plan (1st tranche)	
IND/REF/44/INV/379	Servicing Sector Plan (2nd tranche)	
IND/REF/44/INV/383	REF manufacturing plan (third tranche)	
IND/SEV/36/CPG/349	Country programme update	
IND/SEV/41/INS/367	Institutional Strengthening: Phase 5	
IRA/REF/35/INV/133	Ghotb Jonoub Dom/Comm.Refr.	
IRA/SEV/44/INS/167	Institutional Strengthening: Phase 5, year 1	
JAM/SOL/42/TAS/20	TAS umbrella for ODS in solvent use	
KYR/REF/37/TAS/01	Monitoring the RMP	
LEB/FUM/41/INV/53	MeBr: vegetable/flower/tobacco: 3rd tranche	
LIB/FOA/35/INV/15	EI Houria LCD foam	
MAL/FUM/29/DEM/12 9	Malaysian timber: MeBr phaseout	
MLW/FUM/43/INV/21	MeBr non-QPS: 4th tranche	
NIR/PHA/38/INV/106	National CFC phase-out plan: 1st tranche	
NIR/SEV/40/INS/107	Institutional Strengthening: Phase 3	
PER/FOA/35/INV/30	Foam sect. phaseout (5 enterprises)	
SRL/SEV/43/INS/22	Institutional Strengthening: Phase 5	
TRI/PHA/40/INV/16	TPMP for CFCs: 1st tranche	
TRI/SEV/38/INS/15	Institutional Strengthening: Phase 3	
URU/SEV/37/INS/39	Institutional Strengthening: Phase 5	
		48

Table 6

Last year's database counted ??? projects operationally completed before 1 Jan 2006, which could have been financially completed in 2006.

This year's database counts 45 projects for which a final revision was issued in 2006. As such, the target was almost achieved.

Finrevs Target	Finrevs Processed	%
164	45	27.4

1. Annual Summary

UNDP, Table 1
23 May 2007

Year/Implementation Characteristic	Number of Approvals (=> 3)	Number Completed (=> 3)	Per Cent Completed (=> 3)	ODP to be Phased Out (=> 3)	ODP Phased Out (=> 3)	Per Cent of ODP Phased Out (=> 3)	Approved Funding (US \$)	Adjust-ment (US\$)	Funds Disbursed (US \$)	Per Cent of Funds Disbursed	Balance (US \$)	Planned Commitment in Current Year (US \$)	Administrative Support (\$)
Disbursement during Implementation													
1991	15	15	100.0	0	0		1,381,450	-232,418	1,149,032	100.0	0	0	10
1992	62	62	100.0	420	420	100.0	7,111,056	32,460	7,143,516	100.0	0	0	92
1993	47	47	100.0	848	848	100.0	10,632,330	-267,141	10,365,189	100.0	0	0	1,38
1994	134	134	100.0	6,005	6,005	100.0	51,309,949	-6,641,568	44,668,381	100.0	0	0	6,67
1995	103	103	100.0	4,141	4,141	100.0	29,145,957	-2,019,653	27,126,304	100.0	0	0	3,78
1996	69	69	100.0	3,736	3,736	100.0	27,383,759	-1,487,357	25,707,670	99.3	188,732	150,985	3,55
1997	181	181	100.0	5,542	5,542	100.0	47,939,742	-4,637,676	43,281,574	100.0	20,492	16,394	6,23
1998	160	159	99.4	4,482	4,482	100.0	31,143,571	-1,639,676	29,305,992	99.3	197,903	57,662	4,02
1999	196	195	99.5	4,473	4,472	100.0	37,395,669	-2,414,236	34,701,463	99.2	279,969	130,690	4,76
2000	136	129	94.9	4,251	3,478	81.8	30,876,151	-1,694,608	28,660,646	98.2	520,898	118,440	3,75
2001	173	170	98.3	4,176	4,143	99.2	35,924,756	-1,243,543	34,057,386	98.2	623,827	347,206	4,39
2002	107	87	81.3	3,902	3,775	96.7	42,852,428	-149,385	39,540,900	92.6	3,162,143	1,347,656	5,95
2003	58	32	55.2	3,740	3,324	88.9	35,043,654	0	16,280,243	46.5	18,763,413	5,882,482	4,35
2004	59	26	44.1	4,016	3,172	79.0	22,162,430	0	6,203,717	28.0	15,958,710	8,023,567	3,26
2005	47	7	14.9	3,932	3,489	88.7	28,634,239	-20,000	913,585	3.2	27,700,656	7,447,132	3,95
2006	55	0	0.0	2,787	120	4.3	14,490,699	0	6,177	0.0	14,484,522	3,678,854	2,85
Sub-total	1,602	1,416	88.4	56,451	51,147	90.6	453,427,840	-22,414,801	349,111,775	81.0	81,901,266	27,201,068	59,98
Disbursement after Completion													
1991	0	0		0	0		0	0	0		0	0	
1992	0	0		0	0		0	0	0		0	0	
1993	0	0		0	0		0	0	0		0	0	
1994	5	5	100.0	108	108	100.0	2,715,015	-347,444	2,367,571	100.0	0	0	35
1995	8	8	100.0	953	953	100.0	1,881,897	-18,450	1,863,447	100.0	0	0	24
1996	5	5	100.0	148	148	100.0	437,000	-14,413	422,587	100.0	0	0	5
1997	3	3	100.0	41	41	100.0	227,050	-5,429	221,621	100.0	0	0	2
1998	1	1	100.0	11	11	100.0	62,980	-1,589	61,391	100.0	0	0	
1999	2	2	100.0	21	21	100.0	191,277	-4,406	186,871	100.0	0	0	2
2000	0	0		0	0		0	0	0		0	0	
2001	0	0		0	0		0	0	0		0	0	
2002	0	0		0	0		0	0	0		0	0	
2003	0	0		0	0		0	0	0		0	0	
2004	1	0	0.0	192	192	100.0	1,109,120	0	917,083	82.7	192,037	76,815	8
2005	0	0		0	0		0	0	0		0	0	
2006	0	0		0	0		0	0	0		0	0	
Sub-total	25	24	96.0	1,474	1,474	100.0	6,624,339	-391,731	6,040,571	96.9	192,037	76,815	80
Retroactively Funded	11	11	100.0	732	732	100.0	2,090,480	-113,434	1,977,046	100.0	0	0	26
Time-sensitive Accounts	116	90	77.6	391	368	94.1	23,101,236	103,753	19,345,079	83.4	3,859,910	1,146,723	2,61
GRAND TOTAL	1,754	1,541	87.9	59,048	53,721	91.0	485,243,895	-22,816,213	376,474,471	81.4	85,953,213	28,424,606	63,66
Note 1: Agency and National implementation is not distinguished in this table.													
Note 2: Retroactive projects and time-sensitive accounts are provided for all years as one cumulative figure (not included in annual data).													
Note 3: The columns containing "=> 3" do not include closed and transferred projects. Others columns do. If all columns were to include closed and transferred projects, the Grand Totals would read as follows:													
GRAND TOTAL	1,830	1,617	88.4	59,622	54,249	91.0	485,243,895	-22,816,213	376,474,471	81.4	85,953,213	28,424,606	63,66

2. Summary by Type

UNDP, Table 2
23 May 2007

Type	Number of Approvals ==> * *	Number Completed ==> * *	Per Cent Completed ==> * *	Approved Funding (US \$)	Adjustment (US \$)	Funds Disbursed (US \$)	Per Cent of Funds Disbursed	Balance (US \$)	Planned Commit-ments in Current Year (US \$)	tra
Country Programme Preparation	22	21	95.5	1,636,503.0	2,785	1,585,651	96.7	53,637	21,536	
Demonstration Projects	22	16	72.7	7,511,998	(114,810)	3,311,093	44.8	4,086,095	854,749	
Institutional Strength. Projects	116	90	77.6	23,101,236	103,753	19,345,079	83.4	3,859,910	1,146,723	
Investment Projects	968	907	93.7	406,478,945	(19,608,867)	317,110,605	82.0	69,759,473	23,801,255	
Project Preparation	375	340	90.7	13,626,338	(2,220,416)	10,743,535	94.2	662,389	624,389	
Technical Assistance Projects	223	142	63.7	30,812,735	(495,608)	22,951,091	75.7	7,366,037	1,924,573	
Training Projects	28	25	89.3	2,076,140	(483,050)	1,427,417	89.6	165,673	51,381	
GRAND-TOTAL	1,754	1,541	87.9	485,243,895	-22,816,213	376,474,471	81.4	85,953,211	28,424,606	
* Note: The columns containing "=>*" do not include closed and transferred projects. Others columns do. If all columns were to include closed and transferred projects, the Grand Total read as follows:										
GRAND TOTAL	1,830	1,617	88.4	485,243,895	-22,816,213	376,474,471	81.4	85,953,213	28,424,606	
					462,427,682					

Ctry	Sector Plan/National ODS Phase-Out Plan	Date Approved	Planned date of completion Plan	Funds Committed by ExCom (US\$)	Funds Released including Present Year by ExCom (US\$)	Funds Disbursed to the Country (US\$)	Total ODP Consumption to be Phase-out for the Plan	ODP Consumption Allowed for the Reporting Year	Actual ODP Consumption for Reporting Year	Remarks (Achievement of Conditions of Approval, Milestones, Relevant Issues concerning next Targets)
ARG	Methyl bromide phase-out in tobacco and non-protected vegetable seedbeds	Mar-02	Dec-07	3,588,000	3,588,000	3,009,746	156.00	264.80	N.A.	The UNDP project timeline was extended through to the end of 2007, following an ExCom 45 approved change in the total project's Agreed Conditions. Phases I through IV are operationally complete. Work in 2006 focused on the provinces of Salta, Jujuy, Catamarca & Tucumán where reductions in previous years had been less significant, and was expanded to further into the open-field vegetables' sector. Awareness-raising efforts continued including the launch of a new media campaign, the hosting of local outreach events and the production of training materials for growers and extensionists. Efforts to identify cost-effective local inputs for FTS continued. Coordination with the Ministries of Environment and Agriculture continued with respect to regulations to control MB imports. The project remains on track and continues to meet its targets.
BAH	Terminal phase-out management plan (first tranche)	Nov-06	Dec-08	312,500	272,500	-	58.71	67.72	na	This project has been recently approved at the 50th ExCom. The Government is in the process of signing the project document which is expected to be done by May 2007
BGD	National ODS phase-out plan	Apr-04	Dec-10	1,025,000	155,000	-	267.60	81	N.A.	The Government of Bangladesh is expected to sign the NPP (1st Tranche) in March 2007. After this signature the NPP will be revised.
BOL	Terminal phase-out management plan	Mar-07	Mar-10	373,000	151,000	-	26.90	26.90	N.A.	Recently approved at the 51st ExCom meeting
BRA	National CFC phase-out plan	Jul-02	Dec-09	22,816,400	21,596,400	9,140,274	5,801.00	2,050.00	N.A.	For 2006, consumption targets were accomplished. 30 Workshops in 12 cities to train 545 technicians and distribute 335 MAC R&R units to 335 companies. Distribution of 562 CFC-12 recovery units to 70 companies in 26 cities in Sao Paulo and in 6 other states. Cooperation Agreement signed between the MMA and 2 Electricity Companies for recovery of CFC-12 in 14,000 domestic refrigerators. Selection of the Reclaim Center operator company in Rio and purchase of reclaiming equipment. Regions selected for the 2 remaining Reclaim Centers.
COL	National phase out plan for Annex A (Group I and II) substances: first implementation programme	Dec-03	Dec-10	4,500,000	4,500,000	675,488	805.85	1,197.85	N.A.	Last 16 companies received equipment under the CRM project. National database with 5000 detailed records for companies, technicians and reporting and updating mechanisms. 39 SENA Training Centers in different cities prepared to respond to the demand for certification. 1200 candidates enrolled in the certification for 200 companies covering 72 municipalities. 227 servicing workshops selected to receive equipment. 32 R&R MAC, 175 recovery units and 175 tool kits purchased. 6 new resolutions approved to support the MPP and 4 new draft resolutions in discussion. The dissemination activities continued supporting the plan.
DRC	National CFC phase-out plan (first tranche)	Jul-06	Dec-07	337,500	193,750	-	51.50	185.70	N.A.	Due to elections and slow resumption of Government functions, signature of project document took longer than usual. Country office informs that situation has settled and that prococ would be signed in April/May 2007. Activities to be initiated soon thereafter.
COS	Total methyl bromide phase-out used as a fumigant in melons, cut flowers, bananas, tobacco seedbeds and nurseries, excluding QPS applications	Dec-01	Dec-08	4,845,283	4,118,492	2,113,203	342.50	253.20	N.A.	Project timeline was extended through 2010 by a decision at ExCom 48, as per ExMOP 1/2. Technical aspects of the project's implementation are on track and the 2006 MB consumption target was met. Training and field days were organized during the year on alternative products, safety and application methods, dosage rates and monitoring effectiveness. The tobacco sector reported zero MB use for the 2nd consecutive year. In addition, MB reduction in the cut flower sector was achieved and the sector expects 2007 to be the final year of MB use. In the melon production sector, where technical difficulties in adoption persist, the 2006 reduction targets were met. A change in Government in 2006 resulted in change in the project's overall management authority in COGO. This contributed to some delays on policy work and approval for fund disbursement staff familiarized themselves with the project's terms and objectives.
CPR	ODS phaseout in China solvent sector	Mar-00	Dec-09	52,000,000	47,560,000	27,102,986	4,031.00	339 TCA	N.A.	Eighth funding tranche released. 22 large and medium-sized enterprises participated through retroactive reimbursement mechanism for 298 ODP tonnes of CFC-113 phased out. 12 TCA consuming enterprises signed contract to phase out 48.3 ODP tonnes of TCA upon completion of phase-out activities. 7 of 12 provinces/cities certified as Ozone-Friendly Provinces/Cities for achieving early phase-out by July 2006 through enacting legislative measures to ban CFC and Halon production, consumption and transport.

3. Multi-Year Agreements

UNDP, Table 3
23 May 2007

CUB	National ODS Phase out Plan	Apr-05	Dec-09	1,559,228	762,228	-	331.30	260.40	N.A.		The Executive Committee at its 48th Meeting approved the transfer of implementing agencies and UNDP now serves as the lead agency. The internal approval of the project in Cuba was a long and cumbersome process, and the UNDP Project Document was not signed until December 2006.
DMI	Terminal CFC phase-out management plan (first tranche)	Apr-06	Dec-09	103,000	40,000	-	0.74	0.74	N.A.		Project approved at ExCom 48. UNDP Project Document signed. An inception workshop was conducted jointly with UNEP. Process of identifying local and regional consultant is underway.
DOM	CFC Phase-Out Plan (first and second tranche).	Apr-05	Dec-09	1,711,600	900,000	93,770	311.20	252.00	N.A.		Consumption targets accomplished. National consultant identified and hired. Work plan for the complete project elaborated and under implementation. Two missions to DR to support implementation of TPOP. MOU negotiated with technical institute in order to implement certification programme of technicians. National Seminar on new alternative non-ODS blends took place with the participation of importers, distributors, technicians and workshops. Procurement process of R&R equipment initiated. Training of customs officials.
GEO	Terminal phase-out management plan (first tranche)	Nov-06	Nov-09	325,000	216,180	-	8.20	8.20	N.A.		Project approved in November 2006. UNDP-documentation produced, entered in ATLAS and project signature awaited for.
GHA	Terminal phase-out management plan (first tranche)	Nov-06	Nov-09	344,894	204,394	-	17.50	17.50	N.A.		Project approved in November 2006. UNDP-documentation produced, entered in ATLAS and project document signed in Feb 07..Mission by MPU staff to Ghana took place in Mar 07 during which activities were initiated.
GRN	Terminal CFC phase-out management plan (first tranche)	Jul-06	Dec-09	120,000	40,000	-	2.99	2.99	N.A.		Project approved at ExCom 49. UNDP Project Document signed. An inception workshop was conducted jointly with UNEP. The identification of local and regional consultant is in process.
IDS	Refrigeration sector phase-out plan: refrigeration servicing	Nov-02	Dec-08	4,912,300	4,912,300	2,320,319	1,072.00	2,331.00	N.A.		R&R equipment distributed to 247 servicing and 114 training establishments. 3R and 2R equipment procured for additional 71 and 186 servicing establishments respectively. Procurement of mini-reclamation units also finalized. Additional end-users identified to participate in 2007 pilot retrofit/replacement programme. Additional refrigeration technicians trained by master trainers in training institutions. (Note: "ODP Consumption allowed" corresponds to the National level as a sector breakdown is not available).
IDS	Sector phase-out plan for elimination of CFCs in the refrigeration (manufacturing) sector	Jul-02	Dec-07	6,398,000	6,217,000	3,253,178	1,141.00	2,331.00	N.A.		Of total 89 enterprises endorsed, 77 completed their phase-out activities. 5 enterprises still implementing their activities during 2006. Procurement for 7 enterprises endorsed in 2006 completed with expected delivery in 2007. Revised ODS import regulation issued in June 2006. Performance verification established that 2005 national consumption limits and phase-out targets achieved. (Note: "ODP Consumption allowed" corresponds to the National level as a sector breakdown is not available).
IND	Plan for phase out of CFCs in the refrigeration manufacturing sector	Nov-02	Dec-06	2,935,986	2,935,986	2,215,845	428.00	1,560.00	N.A.		Equipment installation, commissioning and phase out activities completed at all but about 25 of the identified and endorsed refrigeration manufacturing enterprises, phase out completed as planned. Other technical assistance, policy and management support activities on-going. (Note: "ODP Consumption allowed" corresponds to the National level as a sector breakdown is not available).
IND	Plan for phase out of CFCs in the refrigeration servicing sector - UNDP Component	Apr-04	Dec-09	1,522,260	1,170,460	732,833	219.10	1,560.00	N.A.		Equipment for Phase I and Phase II procured and distributed to Refrigeration Servicing Enterprises. Second batch of training equipment delivered to remaining 57 training institutes. ITB for Long Term Agreement for equipment for Phase III RSEs finalized with POs to be issued early 2007. (Note: "ODP Consumption allowed" corresponds to the National level as a sector breakdown is not available).
IND	Sectoral phase-out plan for elimination of CFCs in the foam sector	Jul-02	Dec-06	5,424,577	5,424,577	4,001,448	639.00	1,560.00	N.A.		Equipment installation, commissioning and phase out activities completed at all identified and endorsed foam enterprises, phase out completed as planned. Other technical assistance, policy and management support activities on-going. (Note: "ODP Consumption allowed" corresponds to the National level as a sector breakdown is not available).
IRA	National CFC Phase-out Plan	Apr-04	Apr-07	770,000	770,000	635,652	56.00	956.60	N.A.		Equipment installed and commissioned at all 25 enterprises identified, phased out 165.85 ODP tonnes of CFC. Up to two more refrigeration manufacturing enterprises to be identified to participate in achieving additional phase-out. All activities to be completed in 2007. (Note: "ODP Consumption allowed" corresponds to the National level as a sector breakdown is not available).

KEN	Technology transfer leading to methyl bromide phase-out in soil fumigation in cut flower component	Nov-02	Dec-09	1,021,319	1,021,319	343,513	63.00	63.00	N.A.	Disbursement of tranche 1 funds remained slow in 2006 due to a request from project technical experts that local procurement rights be granted to the national team in line with the GTZ project. This was explored at length as per UNOPS regulations and finally resolved late in 2006. Remaining ph 1 funds are obligated and will be spent by July 07. In the field, training for growers, technicians, farm labourers & extensionists was conducted. Adoption of alternatives for cut flowers continued alongside the GTZ-executed horticultural uses project. A high-level stakeholder cut flower workshop was held in February. Training manuals were produced & a cost-effectiveness evaluation was launched to ensure sustainability. In parallel, the Gov't continued to seek gazette of ODS regs. As a result of ongoing delays regarding tranche management arrangements, phase II disbursement was stalled. UNDP had arranged a ntl execution plan for the remaining tranches & it funds were expected to flow in 06 once the local procurement mgmt issue was resolved. Now set back into 2007 due to fact that ntl proponents are keen to maintain the ntl mgmt structure adopted by the GTZ project
KYR	Terminal CFC phase-out management plan (first tranche)	Nov-06	Nov-09	317,000	194,000	-	7.00	7.00	N.A.	Project approved in November 2006. UNDP-documentation produced, entered in ATLAS and project document signed in April 07. UNDP/UNEP mission took place in April 2007 to kickstart the implementation.
LEB	National CFC Phase Out Plan	Dec-04	Dec-08	2,091,420	1,926,420	593,902	417.00	235.00	N.A.	Equipment for manufacturing sectors procured and delivered to recipient enterprises. Many activities suspended due to July 2006 war. Supplier contacted end 2006 to reactivate activities. Action plan developed to address servicing sectors including training programme on refrigeration, procurement of reclamation, workshop and vocational center equipment
LEB	Sectors phase-out of methyl bromide in vegetable, cut flower and tobacco production	Jul-01	Dec-06	2,600,000	2,510,000	2,003,686	186.10	43.30	N.A.	ExCom 47 approved request for change in alternative (from steam to chemical alternatives) in the cut flower sector. Procurement/distribution continued in all sectors in 2006. Phase-out proceeded and the target for tranche was surpassed. This despite the fact that war consumed the country in July/August and brought to a halt implementation until the autumn. This also affected disbursement and led to delay in release of the remainder of tranche IV and tranche V funds. Post-conflict, efforts were made to assess impact on project sites. The draft legal decree for regulation of MB imports (part of decree for ODS regulation) has been submitted to the Council of Ministers and forwarded for endorsement to each of the Ministers that make up the Council. Unstable political situation caused some delays.
MLW	National programme for the phaseout of all non-essential and non-quarantine and pre-shipment applications of methyl bromide	Dec-00	Dec-04	2,999,824	2,999,824	2,939,885	129.00	0.00	N.A.	During 2006 follow-up training sessions were held and many were conducted by extension officers during their day to day interaction with farmers. This underlines the sustainability of the efforts that had been put in place. FTS inputs were procured for small-holder farmers and laboratory equipment was procured to allow ARET to evaluate quality of the local substrates production in order to encourage local economic development in support of the adoption of alternatives. A final training of trainers workshop was held in August to review and assess the total project experience. The Ministry of Finance endorsed a duty waiver for MB alternatives, thereby encouraging their ongoing use. A business plan for possible ventures to support local suppliers of alternative materials is being finalized and will be shared with the MLW Chamber of Commerce. Consumption at zero since 2005, supported by the requisite legal and regulatory framework.
NIR	National CFC phase-out plan: foam sector and refrigeration servicing sector	Nov-02	Dec-09	12,193,400	10,067,897	3,875,708	2,388.80	1,015.90	N.A.	The National Coordinator continues to manage the programme through OPIAMU. For the foam sector, all 60 box foam units have been commissioned, the 2 rigid foam projects were completed, equipment for second phase boxfoam projects (30 units) have been ordered, specifications for Billand and Solar foam have been completed and an implementation plan for the third phase has been prepared. For the refrigeration servicing, training and R&R equipment arrived in Nigeria in Sep 06, training of trainers in Good Refrigerant Management Practices took place in Dec 06 which will be followed by Training of Technicians across the country over the next several years. The R&R units are to be phased in over a period of 3 years. For customs training, an international customs training expert was recruited, CFC identifiers arrived in Sep 06 and training of custom trainers was undertaken in Dec 06. This will be followed by training of other custom officials over the next years. Additional verification report was produced in Aug 06 and submitted in Sept. This tranche finally allowed the release of the 3rd tranche in Dec 06. Next tranche to be submitted at 53rd ExCom.
PAN	National CFC Phase Out Plan (first and second tranche)	Dec-04	Dec-09	943,152	688,152	46,789	168.42	65.98	N.A.	3 tranches have been approved. ODS Consumption targets met in 2006. National consultant hired in June 2006. Work Plan for the project developed and under implementation. 7 conversions in fishing fleet in process. Promotion of non-ODS alternatives. Active promotion of retrofit programme in fishing sector.
PAR	Terminal phase-out management plan for Annex A Group I substances	Mar-07	Mar-10	371,000	160,000	-	31.60	105.30	N.A.	Recently approved at the 51st ExCom meeting

3. Multi-Year Agreements

UNDP, Table 3
23 May 2007

TRI	Terminal phase-out management plan for CFCs (first tranche)	Dec-03	Dec-07	460,000	220,000	176,263	77.00	61.00	N.A.		Consumption targets accomplished, and country is well on its way to stop using CFCs as of January 2008. Request for second tranche approved at ExCom 49. The following training courses were conducted in 2006 by the national Refrigeration Association: Training in good refrigeration practices, advanced training, and senior technician training. Customs training continued. Commercial Refrigeration Project active and identified new enterprises. MAC and Domestic Retrofit demonstration programme under implementation. 33 Robinair recovery units were distributed to beneficiary workshops and technicians.
URU	Terminal phase-out management plan for Annex A Group I Substances (first tranche)	Nov-06	Dec-09	333,000	240,000	-	29.86	99.53	N.A.		Approved at 50th Excom Meeting in November 2006. Project Document sent for signatures by the government and UNDP Montevideo. Signatures expected by May 2007.
STK	Terminal phase-out management plan for CFCs (first tranche)	Apr-06	Dec-09	108,000	50,000	-	1.85	1.85	N.A.		Project approved at ExCom 48. UNDP Project Document signed. An inception workshop was conducted jointly with UNEP. Process of identifying local and regional consultant in process.
STV	Terminal phase-out management plan for CFCs (first tranche)	Jul-03	Dec-09	128,000	460,000	-	2.08	34.10	N.A.		Approved at ExCom 47. UNDP Prodoc has been signed in late 2006. National consultant identified. Regional consultant is in the process of being identified. Project inception workshop took place in late 2006.
				139,490,643	126,265,879	65,274,488	19,270	16,699			

ODP Tonnes/yr phased out for ongoing and completed projects

Country Name	ARS	FOA	FUM	HAL	PAG	REF	SOL	STE	SEV/PHA	TOTAL
REGIONAL			1	45						46
ARGENTINA		1,426	99			71			26	1,622
BAHAMAS						13				13
BAHRAIN						37			0	37
BANGLADESH	124					13			0	137
BARBADOS						0				0
BELIZE						9				9
BENIN		27								27
BOLIVIA		5	2			19				26
BRAZIL		4,282				1,487	4		3,773	9,546
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM						0				0
BURKINA FASO						31				31
BURUNDI	9	26				13				48
CAMBODIA						19				19
CAPE VERDE						0				0
CHAD						16				16
CHILE	0	72				0	9	20		101
CHINA		4,828				3,027	4,055		64	11,974
COLOMBIA		418			0	448			443	1,309
CONGO						19				19
CONGO DR		250				4				254
COSTA RICA			215			218				433
CUBA	28					52			42	122
DJIBOUTI						10				10
DOMINICAN R		79		2		110			41	232
EGYPT		1,429		0		238				1,667
EL SALVADOR						101				101
FIJI			0			13				13
GABON						15				15
GAMBIA		11								11
GEORGIA						20			0	20
GHANA		316	6			73			0	395
GRENADA						1				1
GUATEMALA		13				68				81
GUINEA						6				6
GUINEA-BISSAU						0				0
HAITI						0				0
HONDURAS						0				0
INDIA	614	3,706		1,307		983			31	6,641
INDONESIA	80	497				1,308			22	1,907
IRAN		143				778			70	991
JAMAICA		82				17	79		2	180
KENYA			10							10
KYRGYZSTAN			9			40			0	49
LAOS		16								16
LEBANON	159		159			20			188	526
LESOTHO						4				4
LIBYA		306								306
MALAWI		33	111			7				151
MALAYSIA	292	1,598	0	574		403	24		34	2,925
MALDIVES						0				0
MALI						29				29
MAURITANIA						2				2
MAURITIUS	25					5				30
MEXICO		1,761		230		882	6			2,879
MOLDOVA						72				72
MONGOLIA						4				4
MOROCCO		494								494
MOZAMBIQUE						7				7
NEPAL						6				6
NICARAGUA						15				15
NIGER						6				6
NIGERIA		1,718							1,503	3,221
PAKISTAN									15	15
PANAMA		42				17			36	95
PARAGUAY		56				103	0			159
PERU		74	4			178				256
PHILIPPINES		501		77		105	72			755
RWANDA						0				0
SAO TOME -PRINCIPE						0				0
SIERRA LEONE						0				0
SRI LANKA	5		5			51			22	83
ST VINCENT & GRENADINES									0	0
SURINAME						0				0
SYRIA						509				509
TANZANIA		78								78
THAILAND	504	1,698				21				2,223
TOGO						13				13
TRIN/TOBAGO	18					18			43	44
UGANDA						4				4
URUGUAY	16	88		5		98				207
VENEZUELA						439			48	487
VIET NAM	231					51				282
YEMEN						185				185
ZAMBIA						7				7
ZIMBABWE							0			0
TOTAL	2,105	26,001	693	2,240	0	12,538	4,249	20	6,403	54,249

5. Completed Since Last Report

UNDP, Table 5
23 May 2007

Project Title	Region	Country	Sector	Mtg	Type	Inv	ODP Phased Out	Date Approved	First Disbursement Date	Date Completed (Actual)	Date of Financial Completion	Approved Funding (US \$)	Adjustment (US \$)	Funds Disbursed (US \$)
MeBr tobacco/seedbeds: 4th tranche	LAC	ARG	FUM	43	INV	139	16	Jul-04	Feb-05	Dec-06		467,000	0	467,000
PRP for RMP-Update	ASP	BAH	REF	43	PRP	13	0	Jul-04	Feb-05	Dec-06		24,000	0	22,500
Supplementary training/spares for R&R	AFR	BDI	REF	41	TAS	13	5	Dec-03	Jan-04	Dec-06		32,500	0	32,300
Monitoring the RMP	AFR	BDI	REF	41	TAS	16	3	Dec-03	Jul-04	Dec-06		20,000	0	19,500
Country programme update	ASP	BGD	SEV	36	CPG	14	0	Mar-02	Feb-03	Dec-06		18,750	0	18,500
RMP: technical assistance	ASP	BHU	REF	45	TAS	6	0	Apr-05	Jul-05	Dec-06		45,000	0	44,900
End-users incentive programme	AFR	BKF	REF	32	TAS	11	28	Dec-00	Apr-01	Dec-06		132,250	0	119,900
Monitoring the RMP	AFR	BKF	REF	34	TAS	13	3	Jul-01		Dec-06		16,350	0	
Institutional Strengthening: Phase 3	LAC	BRA	SEV	32	INS	199	0	Dec-00	Jan-01	Jul-06		270,000	0	270,000
RMP: TAS for REF servicing	LAC	BZE	REF	44	TAS	12	7	Dec-04	Jan-06	Dec-06		44,879	0	44,600
PRP for commercial refrigeration	LAC	CHI	REF	42	PRP	155	0	Apr-04	Jan-05	Dec-06		32,000	0	30,500
Terminal Foam Umbrella	LAC	COL	FOA	38	INV	58	123	Nov-02	Feb-03	Dec-06		840,170	0	837,700
Institutional Strengthening: Phase 5	LAC	COS	SEV	41	INS	32	0	Dec-03	Jul-04	Dec-06		140,513	0	139,800
Institutional Strengthening: Phase 6	ASP	CPR	SEV	44	INS	421	32	Dec-04	Feb-05	Dec-06		390,000	0	388,600
China solvent sector: 2004 annual programme	ASP	CPR	SOL	42	INV	410	733	Apr-04	Jan-06	Dec-06		5,555,000	0	1,312,900
CIDT: insecticides/technical aerosols	LAC	CUB	ARS	34	INV	18	28	Jul-01	Oct-02	Dec-06		124,220	0	115,500
Institutional Strengthening: Phase 4	LAC	CUB	SEV	40	INS	22	12	Jul-03	Oct-03	Dec-06		149,066	0	149,000
Complast SPRL Flexible Foam	AFR	DRC	FOA	35	INV	6	38	Dec-01	Dec-02	Nov-06		190,820	0	190,800
PRP for the Refrigeration Sector	AFR	DRC	REF	45	PRP	21	0	Apr-05	May-05	Jul-06	Dec-06	16,870	0	16,800
PRP for National Plan	ASP	FIJ	PHA	45	PRP	12	0	Apr-05		Jul-06		16,870	0	
TRA for phase-out of MeBr	AFR	GHA	FUM	37	TRA	18	6	Jul-02	Feb-03	Dec-06		101,550	0	100,700
PRP for a TPMP	AFR	GHA	PHA	47	PRP	23	0	Nov-05	Feb-06	Dec-06		30,000	0	29,300
End-users incentive programme	AFR	GHA	REF	32	TAS	14	15	Dec-00	Jun-01	Dec-06		198,000	0	196,500
Institutional Strengthening: Phase 6	AFR	GHA	SEV	43	INS	20	0	Jul-04	Jul-04	Dec-06		139,100	0	138,800
TAS for CTC sector	AFR	GHA	SOL	44	TAS	22	0	Dec-04	Feb-05	Dec-06		20,000	0	19,700
Core unit budget (2006)	GLO	GLO	SEV	47	TAS	271	0	Nov-05		Dec-06		0	0	
Aerosols at P.T Yulia	ASP	IDS	ARS	44	INV	167	80	Dec-04	Nov-05	Jun-06		224,000	0	181,800
Refr. Manuf. Phaseout: 2nd tranche - balance	ASP	IDS	REF	41	INV	155	150	Dec-03	Jan-05	Jun-06		1,600,000	0	1,365,100
Refr. Servicing Plan: 2nd tranche	ASP	IDS	REF	41	INV	157	200	Dec-03	Jan-06	Dec-06		1,805,987	0	123,500
Institutional Strengthening: Phase 4	ASP	IDS	SEV	41	INS	159	22	Dec-03	Feb-05	Dec-06		271,245	0	264,500
Foam Sector Plan: 2nd tranche	ASP	IND	FOA	41	INV	365	210	Dec-03	Jan-05	Jul-06		1,750,000	0	1,750,000
Foam Sector plan (third tranche)	ASP	IND	FOA	44	INV	384	301	Dec-04	May-06	Dec-06		1,500,000	0	20,500
Refr. Manuf. Phaseout: 1st tranche	ASP	IND	REF	38	INV	356	0	Nov-02	Nov-03	Jul-06		2,000,000	0	1,824,800
Refr. Manuf. Phaseout: 2nd tranche	ASP	IND	REF	41	INV	364	0	Dec-03		Dec-06		476,536	0	
Servicing Sector Plan (1st tranche)	ASP	IND	REF	42	INV	371	0	Apr-04	Nov-05	Jun-06		277,200	0	277,200
Servicing Sector Plan (2nd tranche)	ASP	IND	REF	44	INV	379	158	Dec-04	Mar-06	Jun-06		277,050	0	249,600
REF manufacturing plan (third tranche)	ASP	IND	REF	44	INV	383	141	Dec-04		Dec-06		250,000	0	
Country programme update	ASP	IND	SEV	36	CPG	349	0	Mar-02	Sep-04	Jul-06		150,000	0	150,000
Institutional Strengthening: Phase 5	ASP	IND	SEV	41	INS	367	31	Dec-03	Jul-04	Jul-06		373,230	0	370,300
Ghotb Jonoub Dom/Comm.Refr.	ASP	IRA	REF	35	INV	133	15	Dec-01	Jun-04	Apr-06		170,125	0	106,200
Institutional Strengthening: Phase 5, year 1	ASP	IRA	SEV	44	INS	167	0	Dec-04	Feb-05	Mar-06		86,755	0	85,400
TAS umbrella for ODS in solvent use	LAC	JAM	SOL	42	TAS	20	79	Apr-04	Feb-05	Dec-06		25,000	0	22,400
Monitoring the RMP	ASP	KYR	REF	37	TAS	1	2	Jul-02	Feb-03	Dec-06		16,500	0	16,000
MeBr: vegetable/flower/tobacco: 3rd tranche	ASP	LEB	FUM	41	INV	53	54	Dec-03	Feb-05	Jun-06		500,000	0	500,000
EI Houria LCD foam	AFR	LIB	FOA	35	INV	15	96	Dec-01	Dec-02	Aug-06		520,405	0	453,600
Malaysian timber: MeBr phaseout	ASP	MAL	FUM	29	DEM	129	0	Nov-99	Feb-03	Jul-06		230,000	0	201,500
MeBr non-QPS: 4th tranche	AFR	MLW	FUM	43	INV	21	30	Jul-04	Jul-04	Dec-06		849,824	0	789,400
National CFC phase-out plan: 1st tranche	AFR	NIR	PHA	38	INV	106	0	Nov-02	Jul-04	Dec-06		5,013,929	0	4,507,500
Institutional Strengthening: Phase 3	AFR	NIR	SEV	40	INS	107	22	Jul-03	Jul-04	Dec-06		260,000	0	248,100
Foam sect. phaseout (5 enterprises)	LAC	PER	FOA	35	INV	30	34	Dec-01	Oct-02	Dec-06		325,277	0	325,200
PRP for Halons	AFR	SIL	HAL	45	PRP	10	0	Apr-05	Jun-05	Dec-06		16,870	0	4,000
Institutional Strengthening: Phase 5	ASP	SRL	SEV	43	INS	22	11	Jul-04	Feb-05	Dec-06		134,056	0	125,000
TPMP for CFCs: 1st tranche	LAC	TRI	PHA	40	INV	16	43	Jul-03	Jul-04	Dec-06		220,000	0	176,200

5. Completed Since Last Report

UNDP, Table 5
23 May 2007

Project Title	Region	Country	Sector	Mtg	Type	Inv	ODP Phased Out	Date Approved	First Disbursement Date	Date Completed (Actual)	Date of Financial Completion	Approved Funding (US \$)	Adjustment (US \$)	Funds Disbursed (US \$)
Institutional Strengthening: Phase 3	LAC	TRI	SEV	38	INS	15	0	Nov-02	Jul-04	Dec-06		57,200	0	44,680
Institutional Strengthening: Phase 5	LAC	URU	SEV	37	INS	39	0	Jul-02	Jan-03	Jan-06		150,800	0	150,800
PRP for re-formulation of solvents IAS	AFR	ZIM	SOL	42	PRP	26	0	Apr-04	Jul-04	Dec-06	Dec-06	24,000	0	24,000
	56						2,728					28,570,897	0	19,065,200

**6. Cumulative Completed Inv Projects
by Region, Sector, and Implementation Characteristics**

UNDP, Table 6
23 May 2007

	Item	Number of Approvals	Approved Funds plus Adjustment (US \$)	Per Cent of Funds Disbursed	Average Number of Months from Approval to First Disbursement	N M A C
GRAND TOTAL		907	310,276,672	96.8	13.0	
Region	Africa	108	32,185,499	97.8	14	
	Asia & Pacific	519	187,884,538	95.1	14	
	Europe	0	0			
	Latin America and Caribbean	280	90,206,635	99.7	11	
	Global	0	0			
Sector	Aerosol	39	6,746,251	96.2	14	
	Foam	617	145,413,123	98.8	12	
	Group	0	0			
	Halon	18	1,827,856	100.0	15	
	Methyl Bromide	11	8,574,915	99.3	9	
	Other	0	0			
	Phaseout Plan	3	13,093,929	95.8	12	
	Production	0	0			
	Refrigeration	188	92,988,955	96.6	13	
	Solvents	30	41,218,902	89.7	24	
	Sterilants	1	412,741	100.0	12	
Implementation Characteristics	Agency Implementation	783	184,760,129	99.6	12	
	National Implementation	124	125,516,543	92.6	20	
Time or Objective-sensitive Accounts	Time-Sensitive	0	0			
	Objective-Sensitive	907	310,276,672	96.8	13	
Disbursement Method	During Implementation	872	303,352,702	96.7	13	
	After Implementation	24	4,946,924	100.0	14	
	Retroactive Funding	11	1,977,046	100.0	10	
Note: The sum of each section (Region, Sector, etc.) equals the Grand Total.						

**7. Cumulative Completed Non-Invment Projects
by Region, Sector, Type, and Implementation Characteristics**

UNDP, Table 7
23 May 2007

	Item	Number of Approvals	Approved Fund plus Adjustment (US \$)	Per Cent of Funds Dis-bursed	Average Number of Months from Approval to First Disbursement	Average Number of Months from Approval to First Disbursement
GRAND TOTAL		294	41,673,927	99.4	11.6	
Region	Africa	48	5,497,667	99.2	12	
	Asia & Pacific	112	17,821,398	99.1	14	
	Europe	4	475,598	99.9	7	
	Latin America and Caribbean	104	14,777,305	99.7	8	
	Global	26	3,101,959	100.0	12	
Sector	Aerosol	11	843,508	97.3	11	
	Foam	16	1,495,841	100.0	17	
	Group	136	21,601,047	99.4	8	
	Halon	15	1,878,149	99.8	11	
	Methyl Bromide	13	2,281,491	98.7	9	
	Other	0	0			
	Phaseout Plan	0	0			
	Production	0	0			
	Refrigeration	96	12,815,342	99.4	16	
	Solvents	7	758,549	99.6	14	
	Sterilants	0	0			
Type	Country Programme Preparation	21	1,397,795	100.0	9	
	Demonstration Projects	16	2,801,206	99.0	13	
	Institutional Strengthening Projects	90	18,071,894	99.3	7	
	Project Preparation					
	Technical Assistance Projects	142	18,092,294	99.4	13	
	Training Projects	25	1,310,738	99.9	20	
Implementation Characteristics	Agency Implementation	155	16,641,649	99.6	14	
	National Implementation	139	25,032,278	99.2	9	
Time or Objective-sensitive Accounts	Time-Sensitive	90	18,071,894	99.3	7	
	Objective-Sensitive	204	23,602,033	99.4	14	
Disbursement Method	During Implementation	294	41,673,927	99.4	12	
	After Implementation	0	0			
	Retroactive Funding	0	0			
Note: The sum of each section (Region, Sector, etc.) equals the Grand Total.						

**8. Cumulative Ongoing Inv Projects
by Region, Sector, Implementation Characteristics**

UNDP, Table 8
23 May 2007

	Item	Number of Approvals	Approved Funds plus Adjustment (US \$)	Per Cent of Funds Disbursed	Average Number of Months from Approval to First Disbursement	Average Number of Months to Approval Complete
GRAND TOTAL		61	70,577,669	15.4	11.0	
Region	Africa	10	7,367,208	12.7	19	
	Asia & Pacific	19	27,183,005	10.2	7	
	Europe	1	216,180	0.0		
	Latin America and Caribbean	31	35,811,276	20.0	10	
	Global	0	0			
Sector	Aerosol	3	6,970,023	17.6	11	
	Foam	7	3,942,362	64.4	14	
	Group	0	0			
	Halon	0	0			
	Methyl Bromide	11	6,498,522	41.5	11	
	Other	0	0			
	Phaseout Plan	27	30,038,992	11.0	10	
	Production	0	0			
	Refrigeration	9	6,798,290	16.6	6	
	Solvents	3	16,215,000	0.0		
	Sterilants	0	0			
Implementation Characteristics	Agency Implementation	7	4,540,911	65.8	12	
	National Implementation	54	66,036,758	12.0	11	
Time or Objective-sensitive Accounting	Time-Sensitive	0	0			
	Objective-Sensitive	61	70,577,669	15.4	11	
Disbursement Method	During Implementation	60	69,468,549	14.3	11	
	After Implementation	1	1,109,120	82.7	10	
	Retroactive Funding	0	0			
Note: The sum of each section (Region, Sector, etc.) equals the Grand Total.						

**9.Cumulative Ongoing Non-Invment Projects
by Region, Sector, Type, and Implementation Characteristics**

UNDP, Table 9
23 May 2007

	Item	Number of Approvals	Approved Funds plus Adjustment (US \$)	Per Cent of Funds Disbursed	Average Number of Months from Approval to Disbursement
GRAND TOTAL		117	22,375,357	31.7	
Region	Africa	31	4,599,435	41.7	
	Asia & Pacific	36	7,201,467	37.9	
	Europe	1	173,495	81.0	
	Latin America and Caribbean	48	10,400,960	22.2	
	Global	1	0		
Sector	Aerosol	2	100,000	34.7	
	Foam	0	0		
	Group	40	6,443,395	26.5	
	Halon	4	1,245,000	77.4	
	Methyl Bromide	7	2,038,500	61.9	
	Other	0	0		
	Phaseout Plan	7	425,000	24.6	
	Production	0	0		
	Refrigeration	53	11,757,772	24.6	
	Solvents	4	365,690	36.1	
	Sterilants	0	0		
Type	Country Programme Preparation	1	241,493	77.9	
	Demonstration Projects	6	4,595,982	11.7	
	Institutional Strengthening Projects	26	5,133,095	27.2	
	Project Preparation				
	Technical Assistance Projects	81	12,137,487	40.2	
	Training Projects	3	267,300	38.3	
Implementation Characteristics	Agency Implementation	27	5,900,491	59.4	
	National Implementation	90	16,474,866	21.8	
Time or Objective-sensitive Accounts	Time-Sensitive	26	5,133,095	27.2	
	Objective-Sensitive	91	17,242,262	33.1	
Disbursement Method	During Implementation	117	22,375,357	31.7	
	After Implementation	0	0		
	Retroactive Funding	0	0		

10. Active Project Preparation Accounts

UNDP, Table 10
23 May 2007

Region	Project Number					Project Title	First Disbursement Date	Approved Funding (US \$)	Adjustment (US \$)	Funds Disbursed (US \$)	Per Cent of Funds Disbursed	
AFR	BDI	PHA	47	PRP	20	PRP for a TPMP	Mar-06	30,000	-	24,177	81	
ASP	BHU	PHA	50	PRP	9	PRP for TPMP		15,000	-	-	-	
LAC	BRA	SOL	48	PRP	276	PRP for solvent & process agents		50,000	-	-	-	
LAC	BZE	PHA	50	PRP	17	PRP for TPMP		15,000	-	-	-	
AFR	CHD	PHA	48	PRP	13	PRP for a TPMP in refrigeration servicing		12,000	-	-	-	
LAC	COS	PHA	48	PRP	35	PRP for a TPMP in refrigeration servicing	Oct-06	30,000	-	4,058	14	
AFR	DJI	PHA	48	PRP	10	PRP for a TPMP in refrigeration servicing		12,000	-	-	-	
LAC	ELS	PHA	48	PRP	19	PRP for a TPMP in refrigeration servicing		30,000	-	-	-	
AFR	GAB	PHA	48	PRP	17	PRP for a TPMP in refrigeration servicing		12,000	-	-	-	
AFR	GAM	PHA	49	PRP	16	PRP for a TPMP		12,000	-	-	-	
LAC	GUA	PHA	50	PRP	31	PRP for TPMP		15,000	-	-	-	
LAC	GUY	PHA	48	PRP	12	PRP for a TPMP in refrigeration servicing		15,000	-	-	-	
ASP	KAM	PHA	50	PRP	12	PRP for TPMP		15,000	-	-	-	
AFR	KEN	SOL	42	PRP	34	PRP for formulation of solvent sector plan	Jul-04	20,000	-	4,000	20	
ASP	KYR	PHA	47	PRP	11	PRP for a TPMP	Mar-06	30,000	-	9,660	32	
AFR	LIR	PHA	49	PRP	9	PRP for a TPMP		12,000	-	-	-	
AFR	MAU	PHA	48	PRP	15	PRP for a TPMP in refrigeration servicing		12,000	-	-	-	
ASP	MDV	PHA	50	PRP	13	PRP for TPMP		15,000	0	0	0	
AFR	MLI	PHA	48	PRP	21	PRP for a TPMP in refrigeration servicing		12,000	0	0	0	
EUR	MOL	PHA	48	PRP	15	PRP for a TPMP in refrigeration servicing	Nov-06	12,000	0	2,119	18	
ASP	NEP	PHA	50	PRP	20	PRP for TPMP		15,000	0	0	0	
AFR	NER	PHA	48	PRP	17	PRP for a TPMP in refrigeration servicing		12,000	0	0	0	
LAC	NIC	ARS	42	PRP	11	PRP for transitional strategy for MDI's	Jul-05	30,000	0	18,056	60	
LAC	NIC	PHA	49	PRP	18	PRP for a TPMP		15,000	0	0	0	
LAC	PAR	PHA	47	PRP	16	PRP for a TPMP	Apr-06	30,000	0	6,001	20	
LAC	PER	PHA	50	PRP	39	PRP for TPMP		15,000	0	0	0	
AFR	PRC	PHA	48	PRP	13	PRP for a TPMP in refrigeration servicing		12,000	0	0	0	
AFR	RWA	PHA	48	PRP	10	PRP for a TPMP in refrigeration servicing		12,000	0	0	0	
AFR	SIL	PHA	48	PRP	14	PRP for a TPMP in refrigeration servicing		12,000	0	0	0	
LAC	SUR	PHA	50	PRP	13	PRP for TPMP		15,000	0	0	0	
AFR	TOG	PHA	48	PRP	13	PRP for a TPMP in refrigeration servicing		12,000	0	0	0	
AFR	URT	PHA	50	PRP	21	PRP for TPMP		12,000	0	0	0	
LAC	URU	PHA	47	PRP	44	PRP for a TPMP	Apr-06	30,000	0	12,629	42	
SUB-TOTAL					33			598,000	0	80,700	286	