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DU FONDS MULTILATERAL AUX FINS
D'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTREAL
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**PLAN D'ACTIVITES DE L'ONUDI
POUR LA PERIODE 2009-2011**

OBSERVATIONS ET RECOMMANDATIONS DU SECRETARIAT DU FONDS

1. Le présent document offre un résumé des activités prévues par l'ONUDI pour la période triennale 2009-2011 en vue de l'élimination des substances appauvrissant la couche d'ozone (SAO). Il présente également les indicateurs de performance du plan d'activités de l'ONUDI, ainsi que les observations générales et les recommandations proposées au Comité exécutif. Le plan d'activités de l'ONUDI pour 2009-2011 est reproduit à l'Annexe I du présent document.

Activités prévues pour 2009-2011

2. Bien qu'il s'agisse d'un plan d'activités triennal à horizon mobile, la majorité des informations détaillées dans le présent document concernent l'année 2009. Les activités prévues pour 2010 et 2011, à l'exception de celles associées aux accords pluriannuels existants, sont incluses à titre indicatif uniquement et pourront être révisées au cours de la mise en œuvre du plan d'activités définitif pour 2009-2011.

Activités prévues pour 2009

3. Les projets présentés par l'ONUDI pour 2009 ont une valeur totale de 39,33 millions de \$US (coûts d'appui inclus) et visent l'élimination de 2 285 tonnes PAO. Ce plan d'activités comprend :

- a) Des tranches concernant les vingt-six accords pluriannuels en cours visant le secteur et l'élimination des substances, pour un montant de 5,58 millions de US \$, qui une fois mis en œuvre, entraîneront l'élimination de 1 336 tonnes PAO.
- b) Cinq nouveaux accords pluriannuels d'une valeur totale de 9,14 millions de \$US en 2009 (soit un total de 24,47 millions de \$US pour la période triennale) avec une élimination associée de SAO de 870 tonnes PAO en 2009 (soit un total de 1 906 tonnes PAO sur la période triennale);
- c) Cinq nouveaux projets d'investissements estimés à 5,38 millions de US \$, équivalent à 29 tonnes PAO;
- d) Quatre projets de démonstration estimés à 11,23 millions de US \$, équivalant à 48 tonnes PAO ;
- e) La préparation d'un projet estimé à 4,28 millions de \$US ;
- f) Trois projets d'assistance technique estimés à 414 200 US \$, équivalant à 2 tonnes PAO ;
- g) Huit projets de renforcement institutionnel estimés à 1,39 millions de US \$; et
- h) Des coûts de base unitaires de 1,91 millions de \$US .

Activités prévues pour 2010

4. En 2010, l'ONUDI prévoit de présenter des projets dont le montant total s'élève à de 108,21 millions de \$US pour l'élimination de 2 098 tonnes PAO. Ce montant comprend également 94,91 millions de \$US pour les activités essentielles à la conformité, en application du modèle axé sur la conformité selon lequel 85,69 millions de \$US sont consacrés aux activités relatives aux HCFC. Ce montant comprend également 13,3 millions pour les activités qui ne sont pas nécessaires à la conformité, 11,53 millions de \$US pour l'élimination des SAO, 1,56 millions de \$US pour l'élimination accélérée de bromure de méthyle et 218 000 \$US pour le bromure de méthyle pour un pays n'ayant pas ratifié l'amendement de Copenhague.

Activités prévues pour 2011

5. En 2011, l'ONUDI prévoit de présenter des projets dont le montant total s'élève à 72,58 millions de \$US pour l'élimination de 1 135 tonnes PAO. Cela comprend 68,01 millions pour la conformité, dont 59,75 millions de \$US sont consacrés aux activités relatives aux HCFC. Cela comprend également 4,57 millions de \$US pour les activités n'étant pas directement liées à la conformité, 2,96 millions de \$US pour l'élimination des SAO et 1,61 millions de \$US pour l'élimination accélérée du bromure de méthyle.

Affectation des ressources

6. Le tableau 1 présente un récapitulatif de l'affectation des ressources du plan d'activités de l'ONUDI pour la période 2009-2010.

Tableau 1**AFFECTATION DES RESSOURCES (en milliers de \$US)**

	2009	2010	2011
Activités essentielles à la conformité			
Accords pluriannuels approuvés	5 581	3 551	2 688
Coûts de base des agences d'exécution	1 913	1 971	2 030
Renforcement institutionnel	1 393	469	1 393
Activités sur les CFC	5 375	3 225	2 150
Activités sur les CTC et TCA	44	0	0
Activités sur le bromure de méthyle	218	0	0
Activités sur le TCA	44	0	0
HCFC – Projets de démonstration	11 234	4 515	0
HCFC – Préparation de démonstration	129	0	0
HCFC – Préparation de production	0	0	161
PGEF	327	40 991	40 239
Préparation de PGEF	785	0	0
PGEF – Projets d'investissement	7 848	39 993	19 350
HPMP – Préparation de projets d'investissement	2 053	194	0
Sous total (activités non essentielles à la conformité)	36 943	94 908	68 011
Non essentielle à la conformité			
Destruction des SAO	1 215	11 525	2 956
Bromure de méthyle – Elimination accélérée	1 172	1 559	1 613
Bromure de méthyle sans Amendement de Copenhague	0	218	0
Sous-total (activités non essentielles à la conformité)	2 387	13 302	4 569
Total	39 330	108 210	72 579

7. L'ONUDI sollicite un financement s'élevant à 39,33 millions de US \$. Le plan d'activités de l'ONUDI prévoit 36,94 millions de \$US pour des activités essentielles à la conformité et 2,39 millions de \$US pour les autres. Ces dernières comprennent des activités relatives à l'élimination des SAO (1,22 millions de US \$) et à l'élimination accélérée du bromure de méthyle (1,17 millions de US \$).

8. Comme indiqué ci-dessus, la majorité des activités du plan de l'ONUDI pour les années 2010 et 2011 sont essentielles à la conformité. Le niveau de financement attendu est passé de 39,33 millions de \$US en 2009 à 108,21 millions de \$US en 2010 et passe à 72,58 millions de \$US en 2011. L'agence a recensé des activités estimées à 129,88 millions de \$US après 2011, dont la majorité sera axée sur les HCFC.

Aide à la mise en œuvre et à la conformité

9. Au cours de la triennale 2009-2011, l'ONUDI prévoit l'élimination de 7 736 tonnes PAO grâce aux projets en cours et aux projets pluriannuels. En outre, l'agence a indiqué que 1 024 tonnes PAO seront éliminées grâce aux projets qui seront soumis à l'approbation au cours de la triennale.

Observations générales

10. Les activités non essentielles à la conformité sont présentées dans le tableau 1 en fonction de la valeur des demandes pour 2009, 2010 et 2011.

Activités sur les HCFC

Estimations de croissance de la consommation, PAO et coût-efficacité.

11. Le tonnage PAO et les chiffres figurant dans le plan d'activités pour « Après 2011 » comprennent la valeur restante et le tonnage PAO nécessaires pour parvenir au gel des HCFC et à une réduction de 10 pour cent, ainsi qu'à l'élimination totale du bromure de méthyle. Les montants du plan d'activités sont fondés sur le coût attendu de l'élimination des HCFC, à l'exception des avantages additionnels liés au climat.

Production de HCFC

12. Selon les informations reçues de l'UNO sur le projet du secteur de production des HCFC au Venezuela, la capacité de production des HCFC-22 dans ce pays s'élève à 6 000 tonnes.

Projets de démonstration pour les mousses de HCFC

13. Le Secrétariat a demandé à l'ONUDI de préciser quels agents de gonflage de substitution seraient présentés dans les projets de démonstration concernant les mousses de HCFC. L'ONUDI a répondu qu'elle n'avait pas encore choisi de solutions de substitution car les agents de gonflage dépendent du pays, de la disponibilité, du coût des technologies de substitution et des technologies y relatives, du choix des bénéficiaires prenant en considération sa solution par rapport au marché, du lieu, de l'infrastructure et des compétences techniques, ainsi que de l'application/ produit lui-même. Cependant, les hydrocarbures (HC), le CO₂ et le formate de méthyle devraient être les principales solutions de substitution choisies. Sur la question du calendrier, l'ONUDI a conseillé que les projets de démonstration durent 18 mois et que la

mise en œuvre des PGEF prenne en compte l'évolution et les résultats des projets de démonstration, le cas échéant.

Projets de démonstration pour la réfrigération de HCFC

14. Dans son plan d'activités de 2009, l'ONUDI a proposé des projets de démonstration en Chine et en Jordanie. Le projet de démonstration en Jordanie est en cours de préparation suite à son approbation à la 56^{ème} réunion du Comité exécutif et devrait être présenté à la 58^{ème} réunion. Le Secrétariat estime que la nature du projet de démonstration n'est pas claire et se demande en quoi elle se distingue du projet d'investissement, étant donné son ampleur.

15. En Chine, deux technologies différentes sont proposées pour les projets de démonstration, à savoir HFC-410A et HC290. L'ONUDI a indiqué que la nature de ces projets est importante étant donné que la Chine est le plus grand producteur mondial de climatiseurs de salles et que le secteur affiche sur le plan national la consommation la plus élevée de HCFC. Elle a également indiqué qu'à l'heure actuelle, il n'y a pas d'autres technologies commercialement disponibles et avérées. En outre, afin de parvenir à la réduction de 10 pour cent de la consommation de HCFC, l'ONUDI a avancé que les projets d'investissement relatifs à la conversion dans ce secteur ne devraient pas être repoussés jusqu'à ce que les nouvelles technologies à faible potentiel de réchauffement de la planète (PRG) soient disponibles, et que les projets de démonstration sont nécessaires pour mobiliser le secteur et définir la stratégie d'élimination fondée sur les résultats des investissements et des essais à l'échelle industrielle.

Projets d'investissement individuels avant les PGEH

16. Dans son plan d'activités de 2009, l'ONUDI a indiqué pour l'Argentine, la Croatie, l'Égypte, l'Inde, le Nigéria et la Syrie, son intention de présenter des projets d'investissement avant les PGEH. Le Comité exécutif a établi dans la décision 54/39 que les projets d'investissement relatifs aux HCFC pourraient être mis en œuvre parallèlement à la préparation des PGEH afin de permettre aux pays visés à l'article 5 de remplir leurs obligations d'élimination en 2013 et 2015. La question de savoir jusqu'où les activités en avance pourraient être approuvées avant l'achèvement d'un plan n'a pas été abordée dans la décision. Les directives pour les PGEH n'indiquent pas si le Comité exécutif a besoin d'examiner un projet de PGEH avant d'approuver des projets individuels ou des plans sectoriels. Cette question est importante étant donné le fait que le concept des PGEH repose sur l'idée d'une requête de financement total. La préparation de ces projets d'investissement est recommandée pour approbation dans le programme de travail de l'ONUDI étant donné que ces requêtes sont conformes aux directives (voir UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/20).

17. En ce qui concerne la consommation de HCFC-22 dans le secteur de l'entretien, certaines des estimations de l'ONUDI excèdent les niveaux du tableau 13 de l'annexe IV du document ExCom/55/47, en raison du fait que les activités d'investissement sont comprises dans les activités du secteur de l'entretien.

Activités d'élimination des SAO

18. L'ONUDI a proposé plusieurs projets de démonstration relatifs à l'élimination des SAO dans son plan d'activités de 2009 conformément à la décision XX/7. Le tableau 2 présente les activités d'élimination des SAO. L'estimation du tonnage pour l'élimination des SAO se fonde sur les informations reçues des agents du bureau de l'ozone.

Tableau 2

ACTIVITES D'ELIMINATION DES SAO

Pays	Coût total (US\$)	Valeur PAO	Préparation de projet (US\$)
Chili	645 000	60,0	64 500
Chine	1 612 500	100,0	107 500
Croatie	322 500	15,0	32 250
République populaire démocratique de Corée	218 000	10,0	43 000
Ethiopie	130 800	5,0	32 250
Gabon	130 800	5,0	32 250
Inde	2 150 000	200,0	96 750
Iran (République islamique)	537 500	30,0	64 500
Jordanie	436 000	20,0	43 000
Mexique	645 000	40,0	86 000
Maroc	218 000	10,0	53 750
Nicaragua	218 000	10,0	43 000
Nigeria	860 000	50,0	75 250
Pakistan	860 000	50,0	43000
Serbie	860 000	50,0	43 000
Afrique du Sud	860 000	50,0	86 000
République arabe syrienne	436 000	20,0	53 750
Ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine	218 000	10,0	32 250
Turquie	537 500	14,0	64 500
Venezuela (République bolivarienne)	2 150 000	200,0	75 250
Yémen	436 000	20,0	43 000

19. Le Secrétariat a demandé des informations au sujet de la nature de ces projets de démonstration. L'objectif du projet final serait de parvenir à la destruction régulière des SAO indésirés visés à l'article 5. Les projets comprennent une étude, un examen de la législation, le choix des technologies et des méthodes de destruction, l'achat effectif d'incinérateurs et la création d'installations locales de destruction centralisées pour les substances et les appareils, ainsi que des programmes de formation.

Mobilisation des ressources pour les avantages liés au climat

20. Dans son plan d'activités 2009, l'ONUDI a proposé un projet visant à développer un concept et une méthodologie afin de calculer les coûts additionnels devant être assumés par le Fonds multilatéral pour l'introduction de solutions de substitution ou de pratiques entraînant des avantages liés au climat. De tels coûts additionnels sont tout d'abord liés aux améliorations en matière de consommation d'énergie lors de la fabrication et aux améliorations subséquentes au niveau de l'efficacité énergétique des équipements pendant le fonctionnement. De tels coûts additionnels pourraient alors être assumés par le FEM grâce à une disposition particulière prise par le Fonds multilatéral en vue d'aboutir à davantage d'approbations de projets d'élimination présentant des avantages pour le climat, sans mettre en péril les fonds limités dans le cadre de l'actuelle reconstitution. L'ONUDI demande 300 000 \$US pour travailler sur la méthodologie et le concept en collaboration avec le FEM et pour la mise en application dans le cadre d'un des projets pilotes à Petra Co en Jordanie. Les concepts et les méthodologies à élaborer pourraient être utilisés comme modèle dans le cas d'activités et de projets similaires.

Indicateurs de performance

21. Un récapitulatif des indicateurs de performance de l'ONUDI conformément à la décision 41/93, 47/51 et 49/4(d) figure dans le tableau 3.

Tableau 3

INDICATEURS DE PERFORMANCE

Point	Objectifs 2009
Nombre de programmes annuels d'accords pluriannuels approuvés par rapport au nombre prévu	18
Nombre de projets individuels/activités (projets d'investissement, PGF, banques de halons, assistance technique, renforcement institutionnel) approuvés par rapport au nombre prévu	19
Activités importantes achevées/niveaux de SAO atteints pour les tranches pluriannuelles par rapport aux prévisions	26
Quantités de SAO éliminées dans le cadre de projets individuels par rapport aux quantités prévues dans les rapports périodiques	155,2
Achèvement de projets (conformément à la décision 28/2 pour les projets d'investissement) et de ceux correspondant à la définition de projets ne portant pas sur des investissements par rapport à ceux prévus dans les rapports périodiques	13
Pourcentage de l'assistance en matière de politique/réglementation fournie par rapport aux prévisions	s.o
Rapidité d'achèvement du volet financier par rapport aux échéances prévues dans le rapport périodique	12 mois après l'achèvement opérationnel
Remise dans les délais prescrits des rapports d'achèvement par rapport aux échéances convenues	Dans les délais
Remise des rapports périodiques et des réponses dans les délais prescrits sauf dispositions contraires	Dans les délais

22. L'ONUDI a fixé à 18 le nombre de tranches annuelles présentées en 2009, conformément au tableau ci-dessus et au plan d'activités de l'ONUDI. Cependant, les données du tableau du plan d'activités de l'ONUDI indiquent que cette dernière présentera le financement des tranches annuelles pour les 26 accords existants et pour cinq nouveaux accords en 2009 pour un total de 31 tranches annuelles devant être présentées en 2009. Par souci de cohérence avec les autres institutions, le nombre de programmes annuels visés par l'ONUDI devrait être de 31.

23. Le nombre de projets individuels visés par l'ONUDI par rapport au nombre prévu est de 19. Cependant, la base de données du plan d'activités de l'ONUDI indique 20 projets individuels devant être présentés en 2009 dont huit projets de renforcement institutionnel, trois projets d'assistance technique, cinq projets d'investissement et quatre projets de démonstration. Par souci de cohérence avec les autres institutions, le nombre de programmes annuels visés par l'ONUDI devrait être de 20.

RECOMMANDATIONS

24. Le Comité exécutif examinera ce qui suit :

- a) L'approbation du plan d'activités 2009-2010 de l'ONUDI tel que contenu dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/11, tout en considérant que l'approbation

n'entraîne pas celle des projets définis dans le document ni de leurs niveaux de financement, et que des modifications pourront y être apportées après l'examen des points suivants :

- i) Projets de démonstration pour les mousses HCFC;
 - ii) Projets de démonstration pour la réfrigération HCFC;
 - iii) Activités d'élimination des SAO ; et
 - iv) Mobilisation des ressources pour les avantages liées au climat;
- b) L'approbation des indicateurs de performance pour l'ONUDI présentés dans le tableau 3 des commentaires du Secrétariat du Fonds figurant dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/11 tout en fixant un objectif de 31 pour le nombre de programmes annuels des accords pluriannuels approuvés et un objectif de 20 pour le nombre de projets individuels approuvés.

UNIDO
BUSINESS PLAN 2009



UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2009 Business Plan of UNIDO together with the forecast for 2010 and 2011 represents the Three-year Rolling Business Plan of Montreal Protocol activities of the Organization. It was prepared based on the previous three year rolling business plan, taking into consideration the approvals and experience of previous years, the requests received from Article 5 countries, priorities established by the Executive Committee and the decisions taken. It also reflects the discussions held in Montreal during the Inter-agency Coordination Meeting on 26-27 January 2009, whereby an analysis of the compliance situation provided valuable information. It is also largely inspired from the historical decision of the 19th Meeting of the Parties agreeing on the acceleration of the phase-out of HCFCs, and the relevant ExCom decisions on HPMP preparation and HCFC project preparation.

In 2009, UNIDO plans to prepare and submit for approval to the Executive Committee, two (2) solvent technical assistance projects, eighth (8) institutional strengthening activities, six (6) methyl bromide/fumigants projects (which include two project preparations), one new CFC national phase out plan (for Iraq) and 21 project preparation projects for ODS destruction. In addition, UNIDO is planning to submit HCFC investment projects in different sectors in seven (7) countries.

Extensions for institutional strengthening projects for 8 countries for **US\$ 1,393,000**, technical assistance activities for the phase-out of solvents for two countries for **US\$ 87,000** as well as new methyl bromide investment project for two countries for **US\$ 1,293,000** are also included in UNIDO's 2009 Business Plan.

Funds for project preparation for HCFC phase out projects amounting to **US\$ 2,967,000** will be requested.

The forward commitments amount to a total of **US\$ 5,581,164** for 2009. All above-mentioned figures include agency support costs.

Finally, in accordance with ExCom's decision 38/68, as modified by decision 46/35, in 2006, and following decision 56/41 maintaining the existing cost regime for the 2009-2011 Triennium, **US\$ 1,913,000** has been allocated for funding of the 2009 core unit at UNIDO.

The total amount foreseen in UNIDO's 2009 Business Plan, including forward commitments, new investment and non-investment activities, and funding of core unit is **US\$ 39,329,647**, including support costs and with an impact of **2,285 ODP** tonnes (based on average cost effectiveness).

For the second and third year of the Three-year Rolling Business Plan, US\$ 108,210,159 worth of projects was included for the year 2010 with a planned phase-out of 2,098 ODP tonnes and US\$ 72,579,308 worth of projects were earmarked for 2011 with an impact of 1,135 ODP tonnes.

A. MULTILATERAL FUND TARGETS

1. CONTEXT

UNIDO prepared its 3-year rolling business plan for 2009 to 2011 based on ExCom decision 56/3, 56/5 and 56/16 on the 3-year phase-out plan, model three year plan, compliance-oriented model, and the status/prospects in achieving compliance prepared by the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, the annual tranche submission delays, as well as the Government requests received from Article 5 countries. An interagency coordination meeting was held on 26-27 January 2009 in Montreal, Canada. Considering the draft business plans submitted by all implementing agencies and the compliance-oriented model, the Secretariat identified the countries that are in need of immediate assistance in order to comply with the various phase-out schedules (CFCs, CTC, Methyl Bromide as well as HCFCs) for which no activities were included in the business plans of implementing agencies and pointed out cases where a duplication of activities occurred among the various implementing agencies.

During the preparation of projects, the remaining absent data or discrepancies, if any, will be collected or clarified. The current Business Plan, however, reflects only those phase-out targets, which according to our present information, can be realistically addressed through investment and non-investment activities. For HCFCs and ODS destruction projects the estimation was based on the accumulated experience in similar activities and the cost provided from the technology providers.

Moreover, during the preparation of the Business Plan, we had to take into consideration our experience and information collected. However, the indicated amount is only forecast for planning purposes. The fluctuation of possible costs is very high depending on sector, selected technology, production capacities and any relevant future decision of the ExCom. Specially on the Cut-off date, second-stage conversion, etc.

2. RESOURCE ALLOCATION

In 2009, UNIDO will submit 4 TPMPs tranches (Cameroon, Montenegro, Oman and Qatar), while 10 TPMP tranches will be submitted by UNEP, where UNIDO is cooperating agency (Benin, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Guinea, Honduras, Kuwait, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe,), one new national ODS phase-out plan (Iraq), 10 tranches of ongoing sector and national ODS phase-out plans, 2 tranches of fumigant phase-out plans (China and Honduras), 2 methyl bromide phase-out projects (Guatemala and Turkmenistan), and 2 technical assistance projects to phase out remaining CTC/TCA consumption (Cambodia, Kenya). Furthermore, UNIDO will submit 8 Institutional strengthening projects (Armenia, Libya, FYR Macedonia, Mexico, Qatar, Serbia, Syria, Turkey).

HCFC phase-out activities form large part of UNIDO's 2009 Business Plan. Priority was given to Article 5 countries requesting assistance for the preparation of HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs), investment and demonstration project following ExCom Decision 56/16. Several countries with existing HCFC-based manufacturing facilities requested UNIDO's assistance in preparing, as a matter of priority, investment and demonstration projects in order to allow them to comply with the fast approaching freeze in 2013 and the 10 % reduction in 2015.

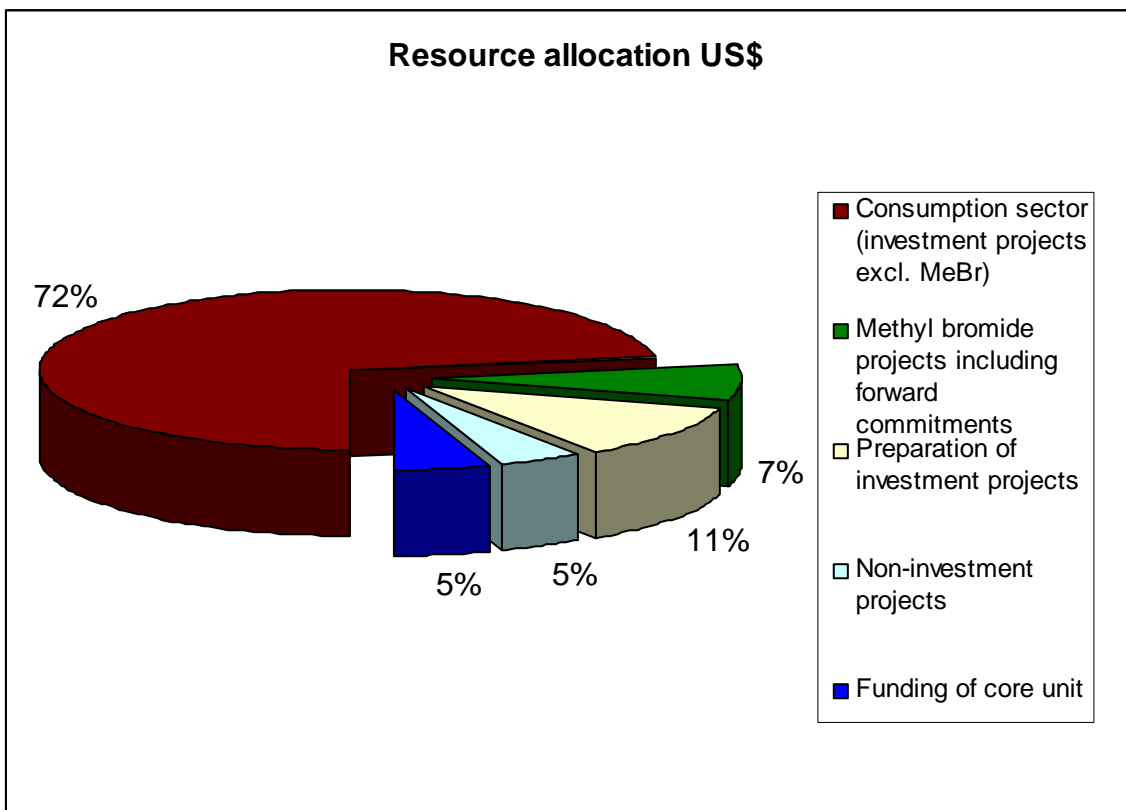
The details of the 3-year rolling Business Plan are spelled out in the database, Annex 1 and Table 2.

The total budget for 2009 for the above activities is US\$ 37,416,282 plus US\$ 1,913,365 core unit funding for UNIDO.

Table 1. Resource allocation

Pos.	Type/sector	US\$ (incl. support cost)	Share of Business Plan allocation
(a)	Consumption sector (investment projects excl. MeBr) incl. forward commitments and demonstration projects	28,525,640	72.5 %
(b)	Methyl bromide projects including forward commitments	2,804,774	7.1 %
(c)	Preparation of investment projects	4,278,500	10.9 %
(d)	Non-investment projects (INS and TAS)	1,807,368	4.6 %
(e)	Funding of core unit	1,913,365	4.9 %
	Total	39,329,647	100%

The details of the 3-year rolling Business Plan are spelled out in the database, Annex 1 and Table 2.



The contribution of UNIDO's Business Plan to the implementation of the 3-year Phase-out Plan of the Multilateral Fund is demonstrated in the following two tables:

Table 2. ODS Phase-out Impact of Planned New Activities and Forward Commitments

Phase-out in ODP tonnes	Forward Commitments				New Activities			
	2009	2010	2011	Total	2009	2010	2011	Total
CFC Non-LVC	1,131	42		1,173				-
CFC LVC	54	3		57				-
CFC All	1,185	45	-	1,230	-	-	-	-
SEV*	67			67	750	1,169	550	2,469
CTC/TCA				-	2			2
MBR	84	311	26	421	105	110	120	335
Production Sector**			127	127				-
HCFC				-	92	463	313	868
Grand Total	1,336	356	152	1,844	949	1,742	983	3,673

Table 3. Total ODS Phase-out Impact of Activities in UNIDO's Rolling Business Plan 2009-2011

Phase-out in ODP tonnes	Total New and Forward Commitments			Grand Total
	2009	2010	2011	
CFC Non-LVC	1,131	42	-	1,173
CFC LVC	54	3	-	57
CFC All	1,185	45	-	1,230
SEV*	817	1,169	550	2,536
CTC/TCA	2	-	-	2
MBR	189	421	146	756
Production Sector**	-	-	127	127
HCFC	92	463	313	868
Grand Total	2,285	2,098	1,135	5,518

* More than one substance

** Methyl bromide

3. GENERAL OVERVIEW ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES IN NON-COMPLIANCE

UNIDO's three year-rolling Business Plan for 2009-2011 is driven by the compliance needs of Article 5 Countries. In 2008, the implementation of UNIDO's ongoing activities supported by the Multilateral Fund in countries with decisions on non-compliance such as Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Guatemala, Islamic Republic of Iran, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Honduras and Uruguay succeeded in bringing some countries back into compliance or sustaining the compliance of other countries.

Through the presented business plan, the Organization focuses on providing assistance to countries in non-compliance as well as those in potential non-compliance with regard to their obligations towards the Montreal Protocol. The 20th meeting of the Parties addressed non-compliance by Bosnia Herzegovina through a new decision. It also addressed Countries that were noted to be in non-compliance during prior meetings of the parties and are now in compliance. UNIDO's ongoing and newly planned activities in those countries for 2009 are described below:

Albania

Albania reported ozone-depleting substances consumption data of Annex A, Group I substances (CFC) for 2007 as 4.1 ODP-tonnes. The reported data for 2007 is consistent with Albania's commitment contained in decision XV/26 in which the party committed to reduce CFC consumption to no greater than 6.2 ODP-tonnes for that year. The reported figure puts Albania in advance of its commitment contained in decision XV/26.

UNIDO is currently implementing the National phase out plan in Albania. There are two remaining tranches for 2009 and 2010 of 20,000 each. The funds under these tranches are mostly related to monitoring activities. The completion of this project is expected to bring Albania to comply with its obligations to fully phase out CFCs by the January 2010.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnia and Herzegovina submitted its ODS data for 2007, reporting 22.1 ODP tonnes and zero consumption of methyl bromide and methyl chloroform. The data reported by the Party is inconsistent with its obligation under decision XV/30 to reduce CFC consumption to no greater than 3.0 ODP tones. The data for methyl bromide and methyl chloroform place the Part in compliance with its commitment contained in decision XV/30 and XVII/28.

UNIDO is implementing an ODS phase out management plan in BHE. All tranches of the NPP were approved already by the Executive Committee. The Party had not yet introduced an ODS import export licensing system until May 2007, resulting in a situation of non-

compliance. The enforcement of the import/export licensing system along with the implementation of the project activities under the NPP are expected to improve the compliance prospects for Bosnia Herzegovina in 2008 & 2009 and enable it to comply with the full phase out of ODS by 1st of January 2010. In 2009, UNIDO will continue its efforts to implement the project activities on time despite the difficulties faced at the country level.

Honduras

Honduras has submitted its ozone-depleting substances data for 2007, reporting methyl bromide consumption of 248.2 ODP-tonnes. Based on this data, Honduras continued to be in advance of its methyl bromide consumption reduction commitment of 255 ODP tones contained in decision XVII/34 and therefore maintained its progress toward compliance.

The last tranche of the project for the phase out of methyl bromide with a value of US\$ 100,000, will be submitted to the Executive Committee in 2009.

Islamic Republic of Iran

In 2007, The Islamic Republic of Iran reported data of zero for its consumption of carbon tetrachloride. The reported data places Iran back in compliance with its commitment to reduce CTC consumption in 2007 to 11.6 ODP tones as contained in decision XIX/27.

The ongoing sector plan in the solvent sector will be completed at the end of 2009.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

In 2007, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya submitted its ODS data reporting a consumption of 57.5 ODP tones of CFCsm 291.5 ODP tones of halons and 67.6 ODP tones of methyl bromide. This data places the Party in compliance with its commitments under decision XV/36 to reduce its consumption of CFCs to no greater than 107 ODP tones and its consumption of halons to no greater than 653.91 ODP tones and its commitments under decision XVII/37 to reduce its consumption of methyl bromide to 75 ODP tones in 2007.

UNIDO is currently implementing a halon management plan, a national CFC phase out plan as well as a methyl bromide phase out project. The implementation of the various project activities is expected to allow the Party complies with its phase out obligations as stipulated in the plans of actions. However it is to be noted that the implementation of the halon-banking project is pending the nomination of a national center to host the halon bank under this project.

4. PROGRAM EXPANSION

In the years 2009 to 2011 UNIDO aims to enhance its assistance to Article 5 countries by strengthening its project portfolio through new approvals and particular attention will be given to the implementation of already approved in principle multi-year agreements, as it was the case in the previous year.

The main objective of this Business Plan is to assist Article 5 countries in meeting their obligations under the Montreal Protocol. It is expected that tonnages to be eliminated through forward commitments, ongoing and planned activities will meet the Montreal Protocol phase-out of 2010 and in the cases of accelerated HCFCs and methyl bromide phase-out activities the 2015 reduction target as well.

The analysis of the activities of our Business Plan reveals the following main trends:

- The major share of UNIDO's MP project portfolio consists of HCFC investment projects and project preparations for HCFC investment activities;
- Forward commitments cover 14% of UNIDO's 2009 Business Plan;

In 2009, UNIDO will continue to cover all the regions (Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, Asia and Pacific, Europe) with planned activities in various sectors and countries (including non-investment activities and project preparation).

The following section summarizes the activities contained in UNIDO's 2009 Business Plan sorted by region and country.

Africa

In Africa, twenty-five (25) activities in twenty-one (21) countries, with a value of US\$ 3,716,875 will be submitted in 2009. Among these, two (2) investment projects, one (1) technical assistance project for solvent, twenty-one (21) project preparations and one (1) institutional strengthening project.

The following projects are planned to be prepared and submitted in 2009:

Algeria

Funds will be requested Refrigeration manufacturing sector and PU foam production and additional funding for HPMP preparation due to the increased 2007 consumption data.

Cameroon

Additional funds will be requested to prepare an HPMP. Since 2007 HCF consumption includes also HCFC-141b.

Egypt

Funds will be requested Refrigeration manufacturing sector and PU foam production.

Ethiopia

A pilot project for the destruction of ODSs is planned.

Gabon

A pilot project for the destruction of ODSs is planned.

Kenya

A technical assistance project is planned for the solvent sector.

Libya

The extension of the institutional strengthening project and additional funding will be requested for the HPMP preparation.

Morocco

Funds will be requested project preparation for refrigeration manufacturing sector, PU foam production and for ODS disposal (pilot) project.

Nigeria

Funds will be requested project preparation for refrigeration manufacturing sector, HCFC solvent sector and for ODS disposal (pilot) project.

Senegal

Additional funding for HPMP preparation due to the increased 2007 consumption data will be requested.

South Africa

Funds will be requested project preparation for refrigeration manufacturing sector, PU foam production and for ODS disposal (pilot) project.

Sudan

Additional funding for HPMP preparation due to the increased 2007 consumption data will be requested.

Tunisia

Funds will be requested project preparation for refrigeration manufacturing sector and PU foam production.

Asia (ASP)

In Asia, thirty-seven (37) activities in sixteen (16) countries, with a value of US\$ 22,619,485 will be submitted in 2009. Among these, three (3) investment projects, one (1) technical assistance project for solvent sector, one (1) National Phase-out plan, twenty-four (24) project preparations in different sectors, three (3) demonstration projects for HCFC phase-out and two (2) institutional strengthening projects.

The following projects are planned to be prepared and submitted in 2009:

Cambodia

Technical assistance project is planned for the solvent sector.

China

Demonstration project in the room air-conditioning manufacturing sector (2 companies) and demonstration project in the compressor-manufacturing sector for room air-conditioners are planned. Furthermore, funding will be requested for the preparation of a pilot project on ODS destruction.

India

Transportation refrigeration and pilot project for the destruction of ODSs are planned for submission.

Indonesia

Funds will be requested project preparation for refrigeration manufacturing sector and HCFC solvent sector project.

Iran

Funding will be requested to prepare room air-conditioning and compressors project and ODS disposal.

Iraq

Funding will be requested for National ODS phase-out plan and to prepare a MeBr project as well as additional funding for HPMP preparation.

Jordan

Funding will be requested for a demonstration project for conversion to non-HCFC technologies in the manufacturing of mini-split units and for preparation of an ODS disposal project

DPR Korea

Additional funding for HPMP preparation and Funding for ODS disposal project preparation will be requested.

Kuwait

Funds will be requested project preparation for refrigeration manufacturing sector and PU foam production.

Myanmar

Funds will be requested to prepare an HCFC phase-out management plan.

Oman

Funds will be requested for project preparation of HCFC investment activities in the PU foam and refrigeration-manufacturing sector.

Pakistan

ODS disposal project preparation will be requested.

Qatar

The extension of the institutional strengthening project and funding for the preparation for a foam project will be submitted, as well as additional funding for the HPMP preparation.

Saudi Arabia

Funding will be requested to prepare a demonstration project in the– foam sector and funds will be requested for the preparation of an investment project in the AC manufacturing sector.

Syria

The extension of the institutional strengthening project, funding for the preparation for a refrigeration manufacturing projects and Conversion to non-HCFC technologies in the manufacturing of air conditioners investment project will be submitted, as well as ODS disposal project preparation.

Yemen

ODS disposal project preparation will be requested.

Europe

In Europe, fifteen (15) activities in seven (7) countries, with a value of US\$ 1,861,296 will be submitted in 2009. Among these, two (2) investment projects, nine (9) project preparations in different sectors and four (4) institutional strengthening project.

The following projects are planned to be prepared and submitted in 2009:

Albania

Additional funding for HPMP preparation will be requested, since the country reported the 2007 HCFC data.

Armenia

The extension of the institutional strengthening project will be request from MLF.

Croatia

Funds will be requested project preparation for foam project, subsequently foam investment project and for ODS disposal (pilot) project.

Macedonia

The extension of the institutional strengthening project, as well as ODS disposal preparation funds will be requested.

Serbia

The extension of the institutional strengthening project and funding for the preparation for a foam project will be submitted, as well as ODS disposal preparation funds will be requested.

Turkey

Funds will be requested project preparation for refrigeration manufacturing sector, PU foam production, ODS disposal (pilot) project and extension of the institutional strengthening project.

Latin America and the Caribbean

In Latin America and the Caribbean Region, fourteen (14) activities in seven (7) countries, with a value of US\$ 3,310,463 will be submitted in 2009. Among these, one (1) investment project, one (1) MeBr Phase-out plan, eleven (11) project preparations in different sectors and one (1) institutional strengthening project.

The following projects are planned to be prepared and submitted in 2009:

Argentina

Funds will be requested for preparation of Room air-conditioning sector (3-14 companies) projects, which will be followed by the submission of investment activities.

Chile

Funds will be requested project preparation of MeBr investment projects and ODS disposal - pilot project.

Guatemala

Funds will be requested to prepare an HCFC phase-out management plan and a fumigants phase-out plan.

Mexico

Funds will be requested for project preparation in refrigeration manufacturing sector and for ODS disposal projects.

Nicaragua

ODS disposal project preparation will be requested.

Uruguay

Project preparation for commercial refrigeration manufacturing sector (demonstration for 2 enterprises) will be requested.

Venezuela

Funds will be requested project preparation in refrigeration manufacturing sector, PU foam production and for ODS disposal (pilot) project.

ODS disposal pilot projects

Following the Decision XX/7 of the Meeting of the Parties to Montreal Protocol, related to the Environmentally sound management of banks of ozone-depleting substances, is requesting both IAs and MLF to consider as a matter of urgency commencing pilot projects that may cover the collection, transport, storage and destruction of ozone-depleting substances, UNIDO included in the 2009 Business Plan and Work Programme correlated preparatory activities.

The future pilot projects for ODSs destruction will include, but not be limited, to the following activities:

- unwanted ODS inventory
- system for collection and transportation of ODS waste
- selection of technologies and destruction methods
- changes of national legislation and regulations to support destruction activities

- training programmes to develop the country capacity in dealing with ODS destruction issues and unwanted future ODS stockpiling
- consideration of potential different funding sources (as CDM and voluntary markets, or other financial instruments)

UNIDO is planning to implement these projects in conjunction with other toxic & hazardous waste destruction initiatives, which are being formulated and implemented by UNIDO in a number of countries. This would enable a better integration into the waste management model, cost-effective and sustainable operation of destruction facilities in many countries over a longer period of time.

Facility for resource mobilization funding

The proposal takes into account the discussions about the issue held in Montreal during the coordination meeting on 26- 27 January 09. Furthermore, the below considerations have been taken into account in developing this proposal:

GEF provides funding for projects in the thematic areas of interest, such as those relating to the UNFCCC, UNBDC and UNDCC. Projects aiming at energy saving and increase the energy efficiency are usually funded.

GEF operates through national Focal Points (NFP) within governments and in most cases the projects proponents or counterparts are governmental entities (Energy Ministry, Agricultural Ministry, transportation Ministry, etc).

GEF has limited access/experience in working with individual companies in the private sector especially if they are SMEs.

GEF confounding requirements made more complex for developing countries to fully benefit from the GEF. And this is more apparent when SMEs were concerned.

MLF has the mandate to provide funding and assistance for covering the incremental costs relating to the ODS phase out.

MLF and IAs have a long history of successful cooperation with A5 countries conversion projects at national and enterprise level (over than 5000) projects have been implemented so far). MLF has been successful in building partnership with A5 countries and in developing a good system to deal with big number of national and individual projects in a very smooth and cost effective manner.

MLF has been successful in achieving remarkable results in the reduction of GHG emissions as a by-product of ODSs phase out projects. However, the generation of climate benefits is not mandated by the MP and therefore associated costs are not covered by MLF.

Partnership between the GEF and MLF would serve the purposes of both bodies and make use of the strength of each other specifically in the HCFCs phase out era, taking into account the decisions of the MOP and ExCom to adopt alternatives that generate climate and environment co benefits where applicable.

Project proposal:

To develop a concept and methodology to calculate the additional costs to be born by the MLF corresponding to the introduction of alternatives or practices that generate climate co benefits. Such additional costs are mostly related to the improvements of the energy performance during manufacturing and subsequently increased energy efficiency of equipments during operation. This is due to the fact that in the refrigeration and A/C equipment, the indirect emissions are dominant in most cases.

Such additional costs could be then covered by the GEF through a special facility at the MLF to allow for more approvals of phase out projects with co climate benefits without jeopardizing the limited funds under the current replenishment.

It is needless to mention that such additional costs will be definitely less compared to costs to be paid by GEF to achieve the same results through their current way of business to implement stand alone projects with the objective to increase the energy efficiency of production and equipments at a designated manufacturing facility (estimated at 15- 20% of the total project).

A conversion project funded by the MLF covers usually the remaining costs relating to activities that are required any way to enable manufacturing enterprises to improve their energy performance.

One should consider that in most developing countries, equipments manufacturers are not required to improve the energy efficiency of their products if it means additional costs to be born by them either due to modification of process or materials costs. As savings generated due to increased energy efficiency would be usually beneficial to end-users and subsequently to developing countries governments due to reducing of required investments in power generation to meet the national growing demands.

UNIDO is therefore requesting 300,000 US\$ to workout the methodology and concept in collaboration with GEF and apply it to one of its pilot projects at PETRA Co. in Jordan.

The idea is to avoid the very complicated and lengthy procedure relating to the calculation of Co2 emission reductions and validating of CERs. The anticipated methodology should enable both UNIDO and GEF calculate the climate co benefits in an easy and straightforward manner and agree on the contribution to the special facility.

Similarly, UNIDO plans to use part of the above requested funds for developing a methodology for the calculation of climate co benefits (maybe in CERs form) resulted from the implementation of one of its pilot projects on proper environmental management and destruction of unwanted ODSs in A5 countries. The concept shall also streamline MLF funds with available funding from other institutions for similar activities (FAO funds for the proper management of unwanted chemicals: insecticides and pesticides).

The concepts and methodologies to be developed could be then used as model for replication with other similar activities and projects.

The application of the methodologies in two of UNIDO pilot projects is planned to apply in our HCFCs phase out project at Petra Co. in Jordan and on one of the management and destruction projects.

5. NON-INVESTMENT PROJECTS

In 2009, UNIDO is planning the extension of institutional strengthening projects in 8 countries, namely Armenia, Libya, Macedonia, Mexico, Qatar, Serbia, Syria and Turkey for a total budget of US\$ 1,393,168, all including agency support costs.

Furthermore, UNIDO will support Cambodia and Kenya in the solvent sector (CTC and TCA) through the implementation of a Technical Assistance programme, in order to ensure the country compliance to the final elimination targets and in line with the Montreal Protocol commitments.

Finally, non-investment technical assistance components will be included in phase-out plans that have been approved as well as new phase-out plans.

B. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The 47th ExCom Meeting has reviewed the weighting of the existing performance indicators. The new weightings, based on decision 47/51, are indicated in the below table.

Performance Indicator	Item	Weighting	Target 2009
Approval	Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved	15	18
Approval	Number of individual projects/activities (investment projects, methyl bromide, halon banks, TAS) approved	10	19
Implementation	Milestone activities completed/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches versus those planned	20	26
Implementation	ODP phased out for individual projects	15	155.2
Implementation	Project completion (pursuant to Decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects	10	13
Implementation	Policy/regulatory assistance completed	10	N/A
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	10	12 months after operational completion
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	5	On time
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	5	On time

Based on Decision 49/4, the performance indicator on milestone activities for MYAs was changed as listed now in the above table.

C. BILATERAL COOPERATION

The following Bilateral activities are or were implemented by UNIDO:

Bilateral Agency	Country	Sector	ODP [tonnes]	Budget (without support cost) [US\$]	Status
France	Morocco	Methyl Bromide	61	673,973	Ongoing
France	Africa	Chiller demonstration	0	360,000	Ongoing
Germany	Egypt	RMP	0	279,300	Completed
Italy	Cameroon	Methyl Bromide	14.5	259,713	Ongoing
Italy	China	Dom. Ref.	181	1,950,000	Completed
Italy	China	Methyl Bromide	534	4,000,000	Completed
Italy	Congo	Solvent sector	26.5	432,660	Ongoing
Italy	Mexico	Methyl Bromide	70	1,000,000	Ongoing
Italy	Morocco	Methyl Bromide		310,000	Ongoing
Italy	Romania	Methyl Bromide	93.9	630,517	Completed
Italy	Senegal	TPMP	26.14*	355,000	Ongoing
Italy	Serbia	Domestic refrigeration	94.9	1,683,135	Completed
Italy	Serbia	CTC phase-out	2.6	49,324	Ongoing
Japan	Africa	Chiller demonstration	0	700,000	Ongoing
Japan	China	Refrigeration Servicing	0	4,000,000	Ongoing
Japan	China	Compressors	75	2,250,000	Completed
Japan	Indonesia	Foam	18.2	142,506	Completed
Japan	Indonesia	Foam	22.8	117,889	Completed
Spain	Brazil	Methyl Bromide	65.4	580,390	Ongoing
Spain	Libya	Methyl Bromide	55	500,000	Ongoing
Spain	LAC	Methyl Bromide		147,400	Ongoing
Spain	Mexico	Methyl Bromide	107.2	707,965	Ongoing

* UNEP is the lead implementing agency. The value includes the ODP to be phase out in the entire project.

Furthermore, conversations are ongoing with several Bilateral Agencies for cooperation in new activities in 2009 and in future years.

D. INITIATIVES TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE

The status of ongoing projects is described in Annex I below. Successful and timely implementation of these activities is crucial in the current compliance period.

UNIDO has continued to provide supportive initiatives in order to ensure timely project completion of projects approved so far, and to facilitate compliance of the recipient countries with their MP obligations, which supported successful project implementation:

- Regular missions to ozone offices are organized to monitor with the ozone officers the implementation of national and/or sectoral phase-out plans and ongoing stand alone projects. UNIDO visits each ozone office at least once a year. When required, UNIDO fields ad-hoc missions and requests support from the field representatives, who are in regular contact with the ozone office to organize training, clear equipment from the customs, recruit experts, etc.
- Good cooperation with the national ozone offices has continued and regular follow up of the implementation process is being done by the staff of the ozone office together with UNIDO's national and international consultants and project managers. This ensures that effective actions on critical issues such as resolving bottlenecks in site preparation, customs clearance, installation, commissioning and safety certification, monitoring of CFC-related equipment are taken.
- UNIDO is regularly attending Regional Network Meetings and respective workshops providing additional support to our counterpart countries.
- Regular communication and interaction between regional and country offices about the implementation process has ensured the smooth flow of project plans. As in previous years, directors of UNIDO regional and country offices are regularly briefed at UNIDO HQs on ongoing and possible future activities. They are involved in the implementation process and are following up the progress of the programmes. In turn, the representatives brief headquarter staff working in a specific country on the regular activities in the field and problems faced, if any.
- UNIDO also provides, when requested, support such as policy assistance, putting in place relevant legislation etc.

Annex I**COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY IMPLEMENTATION OF
APPROVED ACTIVITIES****Albania****Phase-out of ODS**

The national ODS phase-out plan is implemented by UNIDO while UNEP is in charge of institutional strengthening. The delivered refrigeration demonstration unit for training of service technicians is operational. In order to ensure successful operation of the refrigerant recovery and recycling network component, it was agreed that first an enabling environment should be established by putting more emphasis on the reuse scheme, enforcement and code of practice before purchase and distribution of the equipment. Therefore, two national experts were recruited for preparing the code of practice as well as for updating the training manual and organizing training workshops. Purchase of equipment for vocational schools was initiated which was delivered in 2007 as requested by the Ozone Unit Manager. A joint mission with UNEP was fielded in 2007. Training workshops and training related to the equipment were planned, equipment for vocational schools were delivered, the training conducted and hence this component is completed. A national consultant was recruited and international experts provided advise on technical matter and legislation. Procurement of tools and equipment for service workshop was done in 2008 and under the third tranche R&R equipment was ordered and delivered. The fourth and fifth tranches were approved at 54th ExCom Meeting. Translation of manuals and training works are planned in 2009. Management and monitoring programme are ongoing.

Algeria**1. Phase-out of CFCs**

The terminal umbrella project in the commercial refrigeration sector was approved by the Executive Committee at its 44th meeting. In 2007, the ownership of the foaming equipment, which was supplied to a company, which went bankrupt after the completion of an earlier individual investment project, was planned to be transferred to the eligible enterprises under the terminal umbrella project. Despite several attempts to transfer the equipment to the subject companies the legal process is still ongoing and with the agreement of the Executive Committee UNIDO proceeded with the purchase of the two foaming machines as originally planned in the project document. The delivery of the equipment is expected in April 2009. The request for proposal to supply services related for the training on the development of prototypes has to be re-announced, since non of the French institutes identified was interested in bidding for the project. The Ozone Office agreed to re-initiate the bid accepting that the training would be conducted in English with the assistance of a translator.

The first tranche of the National ODS Phase out Plan of Algeria was approved at the 53rd Executive Committee Meeting. Implementation of the project started beginning 2008. Survey of the refrigeration service sector as well as the foam sectors are being completed by the National Ozone Office (NOU). A national expert for the review and update of the ODS legislation was recruited. The bidding for the update of the refrigeration curricula and the preparation of the Code of Practice was completed. Award of contract is expected in February 2009. Investment activities in the refrigeration servicing and the foam sectors are planned in 2009. UNIDO is still waiting for the NOU's nomination for the PMU.

2. Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

A technical assistance project to phase out methyl bromide in pulses disinfestations was approved by the 50th Executive Committee. The project has an impact of 1.6 ODP tonnes. A Study Tour for some Algerian technicians was done. Training and the last set of equipment was procured and the project was successfully completed in December 2008.

Argentina

1. Phase-out of CFCs

The national CFC phase-out plan was approved at the 42nd ExCom Meeting and the first, second and third funding tranches were released. The fourth tranche will be submitted to be released at the 53rd ExCom Meeting for approval. The 2005 CFC consumption target was 2,047 ODP tonnes and 1,676 ODP tonnes were achieved. By end of 2006, about 5,000 technicians have already been trained. Servicing tools and R&R equipment were distributed among the eligible service shops. In 2007 training of technicians continued. Equipment for 2 refrigeration and 9 R&R centers were purchased. Technicians received tools and R&R equipment. End user sector survey continued. Detailed report was submitted to 53rd ExCom Meeting based on which the 4th tranche was released. The R&R and refrigeration centers started their operation in 2008. The end user sector activities were continued. Further training and equipment for technicians were provided. Training of customs officers was carried out. The before-mentioned activities will be continued in 2009 with an increased focus on the end-users sector and ODS destruction as well as monitoring of project performance.

2. Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

According to the revised agreement approved by the 45th Executive Committee, the project in strawberry, protected vegetables and cut flower production will be mainly implemented until 2010 leaving a small consumption till 2015. The project will continue with the training and secure the compliance with the phase out chronogram. The project is expected to be complete in January 2015. As per Decision 45/13, before the end of 2010, UNIDO and Argentina have to submit a full report on the implementation of the phase out plan together with the status report on the alternatives to methyl bromide in the strawberry sector available in Argentina. In addition, at that time, Argentine would consider the possibility of completing the phase out of methyl bromide earlier than 2015. The ban of import will be put in place once the total phase out is accomplished.

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

The plan for phase-out of ODS in the solvent sector was approved in December 2003 (41st ExCom). The approved date of completion is December 2009. UNIDO issued several contracts with local Argentinean companies, which provide for consultancy services on selection material of alternative solvents and conduction of compatibility tests. Two Solvent training workshops (i.e. for textile industry on the laboratory use) were conducted in December 2007. Identification of new or additional companies consuming ODS has been made in 2008 and activities for the phase out of TCA have been prepared. In 2009 laboratory uses were addressed. The project deals with TCA phase out in SSIs, therefore, one additional year for project implementation is needed.

Benin

Phase out of CFCs

The TPMP was approved at the 55th ExCom Meeting and the first tranche was released. UNEP is the leading implementing agency while UNIDO is cooperating. In October 2008 a joint UNEP UNIDO mission was organized to Benin where the implementation modalities have been agreed on. Bidding for the procurement of equipment is ongoing and is expected to be complete by 2nd Quarter 2009. The second tranche will be submitted in 2009.

Bosnia & Herzegovina

1. Phase-out of CFCs and TCA

The national ODS phase-out plan was approved at the 41st ExCom Meeting. The first funding tranche was completed in December 2006 and the project is progressing with the second tranche. Equipment to phase out TCA at the only ODS consuming company was ordered, delivered, installed and commissioned, resulting in a total phase-out of 1.1 ODP tonnes of TCA in 2006. The request for release of the third tranche was submitted and approved at the 52nd ExCom Meeting, following the receipt of the 2005 verification report on the ODS consumption. The training of trainers programme for the refrigeration service technicians is in progress. The section of training centers has been completed and the section of training equipment is being coordinated with the NOU.

2. Phase-out of Halons

At the 42nd ExCom Meeting, a technical assistance project was approved to phase out the entire halon consumption in the country. Halon awareness and training workshop was carried out in February 2007. The annual activities for 2007 have been coordinated with the NOU, which is to confirm the selection of the beneficiary for halon R&R equipment. The scope of international and local equipment procurement was finalized. Bidding will start upon settlement of the issue with the customs clearance and VAT exemption.

Brazil

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

The total phase-out of methyl bromide in tobacco, flowers, ornamentals, strawberries and other uses was approved at the 46th Meeting of the Executive Committee. Subcontract for training was awarded. The equipment (boilers and accessories) was delivered in 2006 and 2007. Training continued in 2007 and the remaining equipment was purchased and delivered in 2008. Additional 34 OPD tones have been phase out during 2008. The project was successfully completed in December 2008.

Burundi

Phase-out of CFCs

The TPMP was approved at the 55th ExCom Meeting and the first tranche was released. UNEP is the leading implementing agency while UNIDO is cooperating. During 2009 equipment will be purchased once UNIDO received guidance from the lead agency. Submission of the second tranche is expected in 2009.

Cameroon

Phase-out of CFCs and TCA

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

China

1. Phase-out of CFCs

Under the domestic refrigeration sector plan, the conversion of all domestic refrigeration companies under this project was completed. Official commissioning also took place, which enables transfer of titles to the enterprises. Technical assistance to compressor manufacturing enterprises was undertaken in 2008. Ban of the use of CFCs in the sector was issued. A TÜV workshop based on plant inspections was performed in 2008. Technical assistance in safety and monitoring and verification of the project performance will continue until end 2010 to ensure sustainability of the project.

The refrigeration servicing sector plan was approved at the 44th ExCom. After completion of the first four tranches the fifth tranche was approved at the 56th ExCom Meeting. The verification of national consumption was submitted to and accepted by ExCom each year. The implementation plan is being completed without delay. During 2008 the training of technicians has continued and technicians were provided with recovery and service tools. Training centers for the domestic and industrial refrigeration were established and additional training of service technicians and purchase of equipment for the technicians as well as continued monitoring of activities is planned for 2009.

The sector plan for the entire phase out of CFCs in the MDI sector in China was approved at the 56th ExCom Meeting. Implementation modalities have been agreed upon in December 2008. Terms of Reference are under preparation and it is expected that a subcontract will be signed with the Chinese counterpart in 2nd Quarter 2009.

2. Phase-out of Methyl Bromide Consumption Sector

The second phase of the national methyl bromide consumption phase out plan was approved at the 52nd ExCom Meeting, the second tranche of which was released at the 55th ExCom Meeting. Equipment procurement for the tobacco seedling sector was undertaken, in time for the crop season 2008. Subcontract for the ongoing tranche was issued in November 2008 and the final report is expected in July 2009.

3. Phase-out of Methyl Bromide Production Sector

The sector plan for the methyl bromide production sector was approved at the 47th ExCom Meeting. A subcontract was issued to SEPA in March 2006. The training plan was implemented and a working arrangement contract was signed with the counterpart companies. The following activities have been implemented in 2008: a) Monitor the methyl bromide production, b) inspect the manufacturers and perform technical verification, c) management of production quota and d) signed agreement with producers for compensation against production reduction quota achieved and verified. The 2006 and 2007 production quotas were verified during 2008 and compensated accordingly. The total production target agreed with the MLF had been achieved. The second tranche was approved at the 56th ExCom Meeting. Methyl bromide production audit and supplementary verification of the methyl bromide feedstock use for the period 2005-2007 have been completed. Production data are in line with the agreement.

Colombia

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

A technical assistance project for the phase out of the remaining methyl bromide consumption in Colombia was approved at the 55th ExCom Meeting. In December 2008 an international consultant was recruited to work on the alternatives in cooperation with a national agro institute. After completion of the national survey awareness raising activities will be organized.

Congo, Rep. of

Phase-out of CFC

The TPMP was approved at the 54th ExCom with UNEP as lead implementing agency. Implementation modalities have been agreed upon. Technical specification for equipment purchase was prepared and upon clearance of the NOU procurement process will start.

Cote d'Ivoire

1. Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

The phase-out of methyl bromide in the commodities and storage fumigation sectors was approved at the 42nd ExCom Meeting. Procurement and delivery of the last set of equipment was done in 2008. The project was successfully completed in December 2008 phasing out the remaining consumption of 3.8 ODP tonnes.

2. Phase-out of CFCs

At the 46th Executive Committee Meeting, a terminal aerosol sector project was approved for UNIDO with a total phase-out of 43.4 ODP tonnes of CFCs. Despite UNIDO's efforts to redeploy the equipment from Alkaloid, Macedonia (cancelled aerosol project) to COPACI, the redeployment was not successful. In addition, all attempts to restart implementation of the project have failed. The government requested cancellation of the project.

A TPMP was approved at the 45th ExCom Meeting with UNEP as lead implementing agency. Project implementation activities have been coordinated with the NOU and UNEP. Equipment will be purchased during 2009.

Croatia

Phase-out of CFCs

The complete phase out of CFCs as a result of the implementation of the terminal CFC phase-out management plan was achieved. Upon the request of the ExCom a verification audit was undertaken in 2008, which confirmed the successful implementation of the project. Monitoring activities are still ongoing to ensure the sustainability of the phase out.

Cuba

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

At the 44th ExCom Meeting, a total phase-out project in soil, substrate, storage and structure fumigation was approved. Equipment including soil fumigation equipment was purchased and delivered in 2008. Training programme is ongoing and the project is planned to be complete in June 2009.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

1. Phase-out of CFCs

The refrigeration sector phase-out plan for Korea was approved in 2003. The project is progressing with the second tranche. Remaining equipment for the conversion of the compressor factory is being ordered. Procurement of additional safety equipment is planned. The project is expected to be complete in June 2009.

UNIDO is in charge of the recovery and recycling component of the national CFC phase-out plan which was approved by the 47th Executive Committee and which is being implemented together with UNEP. Recovery and recycling equipment was purchased and additional tools and equipment are under procurement. The project is expected to be complete in December 2009.

2. Phase-out of CTC

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

The supplementary plan for terminal phase out of CTC was successfully completed in December 2008.

Dominican Republic

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

Under the phase-out project in melon, flowers and tobacco, agreements with methyl bromide consumer farmers have already been made. Most of the supplies (chemicals, substrates, small equipment) agreed upon with the farmers, were purchased. In the flowers sector, methyl bromide has already been phased out. During 2008 technical support was provided to the flower sector on the use of steaming and in horticulture in general. In 2009 additional training will be provided and the project is expected to be complete in June 2009.

Egypt

1. Phase-out of CFCs

The national CFC phase-out plan was approved at the 46th Executive Committee and the first three tranches were released. The first part of the refrigeration service equipment was purchased and delivered. The training programme of 1,200 technicians was accomplished. The industrial refrigeration and chillers as well as the remaining commercial refrigeration manufacturers were addressed providing a package of technical assistance, equipment, training services and eligible incentives aimed to achieve the phase out target. For 2009 an expedited plan of action for the implementation of the third tranche was agreed upon between the Egyptian authorities and UNIDO.

The phase-out of CFC consumption in the manufacture of aerosol metered dose inhalers was approved at the 50th ExCom Meeting. The project has an impact of 159.5 ODP tonnes and is expected to be complete by December 2010. UNIDO contract for equipment procurement and technology transfer in the value of USD 5.1 million was awarded. After the completion of the int. bidding the selected Contractor, i.e. Impopharma, Canada suddenly withdraw from the contractual commitments. Two new bidding have been started (one for equipment, another for technology transfer). In 2008 UNIDO procured filling equipment for the two Egyptian companies (ADCO and EIPICO). The selection of the technology provided was completed in November 2008. The pilot batches of the first MDI are being planned to achieve by December 2009.

2. Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

The 20% methyl bromide reduction target was achieved in 2005 as a result of the implementation of the national phase-out plan for methyl bromide in horticulture and commodities fumigation. Completion of Phase 1 of this Project was completed in 2008 while the second phase was approved of the 56th ExCom Meeting. In 2009 additional equipment is going to be purchased for three horticulture companies and training will be provided in grafting.

Eritrea**Phase-out of CFCs**

The TPMP was approved at the 54th ExCom Meeting with UNEP as the lead implementing agency. As per the ExCom's decision, no funding can be released until the confirmation of the report of the licensing system to the Ozone Secretariat had been received by the Fund Secretariat. Despite several follow-ups by UNEP and UNIDO the above confirmation has not yet been received. Thus, no activities could be implemented.

Georgia**Phase-out of Methyl Bromide**

At the 47th ExCom Meeting, technical assistance for the elimination of methyl bromide in grain and storage facilities was approved for UNIDO. Equipment have been delivered and first training session was successfully undertaken in 2007. A second training session was organized and equipment installation was completed in 2008. Training activities are ongoing and the project is expected to be complete in December 2009.

Guatemala**Phase-out of Methyl Bromide**

In 2008 the project continued supporting the melon growers in the elimination of the methyl bromide and the first phase was successfully completed in December 2008. The second phase will be submitted during 2009.

Guinea-Conakry**Phase-out of CFCs**

The TPMP was approved at the 55th ExCom Meeting with UNEP as lead implementing agency. Technical specification for equipment purchase has been prepared and once UNIDO received the confirmation of NOU the bidding will start. The second tranche is expected to be submitted in 2009.

Honduras

1. Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

A new phase-out schedule was approved by the 47th Executive Committee for the methyl bromide sector plan in order to reach the 20 per cent reduction target by 2008 giving time to further develop and softly apply the new technology. Phase I of the programme was completed in December 2006. Phase II was approved by the 50th ExCom and the first, second and third funding tranches were released. Equipment for grafting and for laboratory was purchased. All equipment have been installed and commissioned and are fully operational. Training components will continue in 2009.

2. Phase-out of CFCs

The TPMP was approved at the 55th ExCom Meeting with UNEP as the lead implementing agency. An experienced national consultant is working on a national survey on the remaining CFC consumption. Furthermore, a technical institution is being trained in drop-in technologies with hydrocarbon refrigerant.

India

Phase-out of CTC Consumption and Production Sectors

The majority of the enterprises has been converted. However, the installation of equipment in a few companies is still to be undertaken in 2009. We expect project completion in 2009.

Indonesia

The methyl bromide and the terminal solvent project were successfully completed in 2008.

Iran

1. Phase-out of CFCs

Under the activity on phasing out ODS in manufacturing of flexible PU slabstock foam through the use of liquid CO₂ blowing technology at Bahman Plastic Co, the installation did not take place because the enterprise did not provide the supplier with information required prior to the installation despite numerous follow ups. The project is expected to be automatically cancelled at the 57th ExCom meeting since no progress has been made in two consecutive ExCom Meetings. The activity on phasing out of ODS in the manufacture of flexible slabstock foam through the use of LCD blowing technology at Esfanj Shirvan Co. The project was successfully completed in December 2008.

The national CFC phase-out plan was approved at the 41st Meeting of the ExCom in December 2003. During 2008 monitoring activities have been continued. One monitoring cell was established in each of the provinces. The project was successfully completed in April 2008.

The CFC phase out project in the MDI sector was approved at the 52nd ExCom Meeting. The TOR for technology transfer has been prepared and an international bidding started. In 2008 UNIDO procured filling equipment for the Iranian company Sina Darou. The technology provided was selected in November 2008. The pilot batches of the first MDIs are planned to be achieved in December 2009.

2. Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

The 47th Executive Committee Meeting approved a total phase-out project in soil fumigation for UNIDO. The impact of the project is 14.4 ODP tonnes. Boilers were purchased in 2006. The project was completed in December 2008.

3. Phase-out of Solvents (CTC and TCA)

A terminal solvent sector umbrella project was approved by the 50th Executive Committee Meeting. The project deals with the phase out of 52.7 ODP tones of CTC and TCA. It covers 6 small-scale industries. The CTC/TCA phase out in the companies has been achieved in 2008. All equipment have been procured and installed. Technical monitoring activities and two solvent training workshops as well as the preparation of solvent leaflets are planned to be conducted in 2009.

Kenya

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

At its 53rd Meeting, the ExCom approved the request by the Government of Kenya to transfer responsibility for implementation of all remaining activities associated with the completion of the phase-out of methyl bromide in the cut-flower sector from UNDP to UNIDO.

The project will phase-out all soil uses of MB in Kenya and commits to permanently sustaining the consumption levels through the use of import restrictions and other policies it may deem necessary. During 2008 a UNIDO mission was undertaken to transfer the project team from UNDP to UNIDO and to discuss the plan of action. Most items were purchased and the training programme is underway. Progress report was submitted to the Executive Committee.

Kuwait

Phase-out of CFCs

The TPMP was approved at the 52nd meeting of the Executive Committee and approved in July 2007. The first tranche for a TPMP for Annex A group I substances was released in July 2007. The Annual Implementation Programme for 2007/2008 was prepared and agreed upon with the NOU and UNEP. Recovery and recycling equipment were procured. Training material for MAC retrofits was developed. The scheme for the implementation of a MAC retrofit incentive programme was agreed upon. The project is expected to be complete by June 2009.

Lebanon

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

The methyl bromide phase-out project follows the ratification of the Montreal Protocol by the Government of Lebanon, which had planned a schedule for phasing out Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS). The Ministry of Environment in collaboration with UNIDO implements the project funded by the Multilateral Fund.

At its 52nd meeting, the Executive Committee approved the extension of project activities until the end of 2008 given the difficulties encountered by the project as a result of July 2006 war. The 2006 MeBr phase out target has been rescheduled over 2007 (5 ODP tons) and 2008 (4 ODP tons). Equipment and chemicals were delivered in 2008. Contracts with a national consultant as well as site engineers have been extended to ensure full implementation of the alternative technologies. A few public awareness publications are being prepared and monitoring activities are ongoing in 2009.

Libya

1. Phase-out of CFCs

The third tranche of the national CFC phase-out plan was released at the 54th ExCom Meeting. Technical specification on service equipment for 50 service shops was prepared and agreed upon with the NOU. Procurement is underway and offers are being evaluated. Delivery of equipment is expected in 2nd Quarter 2009. Training of service technicians will be organized after delivery of the respective equipment.

2. Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

At the 47th Executive Committee Meeting, a phase-out project in horticulture was approved for UNIDO. The second tranche under Spanish contribution has also been released at the 56th ExCom Meeting and is under implementation by UNIDO. The Greenhouse is under installation. The report on the 2007/2008 activities was received and the 2009 plan is under finalization.

3. Phase-out of Halons

The plan to phase out the import and net consumption of halons in the fire-fighting sector was approved by the 47th Executive Committee. The project has a total impact of 653.9 ODP tonnes. The initially identified entity to host halon banking equipment failed to obtain approval by the Ministry of Industry. A new entity (iron and steel company) has been suggested and the suitability is verified by the Government. Without the appointment of such entity no project activity can start.

Macedonia, FYR

Phase-out of CFCs

The terminal phase-out management plan was approved at the 45th Executive Committee. The fourth tranche was released at the 56th ExCom Meeting. Monitoring and reporting activities on the import control and utilization of R&R equipment as well as operation of R&R and training centers are progressing according to the original schedule.

Madagascar

Phase-out of CFCs

The TPMP was approved at the 52nd ExCom Meeting with UNEP as lead implementing agency. The second tranche was released at the 56th ExCom Meeting. The plan of action for the implementation of the second tranche was reviewed and agreed upon with the government. The Terms of Reference for the supply of equipment were prepared and are under review of the government. The project is expected to be complete in November 2009 as originally planned.

Mexico

1. Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

The technical assistance project was completed in June 2008 helping Mexico to achieve the 20% reduction target. Subsequently at the 54th ExCom Meeting the national methyl bromide phase out plan was approved. The project started its implementation. Agreements with the farmers have been drafted and are expected to be signed in due course. The Terms of Reference for the equipment purchase are under preparation according to the agreement.

2. Phase-out of CFC Consumption Sector

The national CFC phase-out plan was approved in 2004. Large-scale training continued, the technicians received recovery and service tools after successful completion of training. Equipment for 14 R&R centers were purchased. These centers were put into operation in 2008. In 2009 additional training of technicians and phase out in the end-user sector is planned. Monitoring of implementation and verification of performance is continuing until end 2010 to ensure sustainability.

The CFC phase out project in the manufacture of metered dose inhalers was approved at the 53rd ExCom Meeting. Two biddings for the equipment procurement and for technology transfer started in 2008. In 2008 UNIDO procured filling equipment for the Mexican company Salus. The selection of technology provider was completed in November 2008. The pilot batches of the first MDIs are planned by December 2009.

3. Phase-out of CFC Production Sector

The CFC production was closed on 25 August 2005. Full phase-out took place. The CFC consumption monitoring system is ready and operational. Annual verification audits have taken place confirming the complete phase out of CFC production. At the 56th ExCom it was decided that no further external audit is required. Further monitoring, policy and awareness measures will be implemented in 2009.

4. Phase-out of Solvents (CTC)

The umbrella project for terminal phase-out of CTC was approved at the 52nd ExCom Meeting. Bidding for equipment procurement was completed in October 2008. Equipment is being manufactured and installation is planned for 2009. The company Mexichem will stop the use of CTC from 1 January 2009 to prepare premises for new equipment.

Montenegro

Phase-out of CFCs

The TPMP was approved at the 53rd ExCom Meeting. The implementation of the project started. The implementation modalities have been agreed upon. Equipment for training purposes was purchased. Project Management Unit was established and trained.

Morocco

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

The sixth tranche of the phase-out project for soil fumigation in the tomato sector was released in 2008. In 2008 the project was implemented according to the work plan. Expected reduction of methyl bromide consumption was 68.4 ODP tones.

The methyl bromide phase-out project in the production of green beans and cucurbits was approved at the 56th ExCom Meeting as the final funding of the methyl bromide phase out in Morocco. In February 2009 a UNIDO mission is planned to Morocco to agree on the implementation modalities and to set up an action plan. In 2009 the recruitment of national consultant is planned to undertake training activities. Furthermore, equipment and chemicals will be provided.

Niger

Phase-out of CFCs

The TPMP was approved at the 54th ExCom Meeting with UNEP as lead implementing agency. Implementation modalities have been agreed upon. Technical specifications for equipment purchase were prepared and agreed upon with UNEP and NOU. The procurement process was initiated and the delivery of equipment is expected in 2nd/3rd Quarter 2009.

Nigeria

Phase-out of Solvents

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

Oman

1. Phase-out of CFCs

The TPMP project was approved at the 52nd ExCom. During 2008 equipment was delivered, training on good practices was completed. Training material for chiller retrofits was developed. The training is expected to take place in 1st Quarter 2009. The tranche is expected to be complete in April 2009 and the second tranche will be submitted.

2. Phase-out of Halons

The halon consumption phase-out project was transferred from the World Bank to UNIDO at the 46th ExCom Meeting. The halon awareness and training workshop has been carried out. Selection of halon R&R equipment has been completed. International bidding for R&R equipment was completed and purchase order was issued. Equipment for local procurement is being coordinated with the NOU. Expected completion is 2009.

Pakistan

1. Phase-out of CFCs

The implementation of the RMP was successfully completed in September 2008.

2. Phase-out of Solvents and Process Agents (CFC and CTC)

The process agent project at Himont Chemicals Ltd., was successfully completed in October 2008.

The national CTC phase-out plan was approved at the 41st Meeting of the ExCom. The third tranche was released at the 54th ExCom Meeting. In 2008 public awareness activities continued and purchase of equipment for three metal cleaning companies was finalized. Commissioning is being organized. Institutions for training and technology demonstration have been identified and

purchase of equipment for these institutions is underway. Import control, monitoring and reporting is progressing.

Qatar

Phase-out of CFCs

A TPMP was approved at the 53rd meeting of the ExCom. The first tranche for the TPMP was approved in November 2007 and the project is planned to phase out of 3 ODP tonnes. The Annual Implementation Programme for 2008 was prepared and agreed upon with UNEP and NOU. Equipment for investment and non-investment activities were purchased by UNIDO. Training material on retrofitting of MACs and domestic refrigeration was prepared. Training will take place in 1st Quarter 2009 and second tranche will be requested.

Regional Africa

1. Phase-out of CFCs

The strategic demonstration project for accelerated conversion of CFC chillers was approved at the 48th ExCom for five African countries, i.e. Cameroon, Egypt, Namibia, Nigeria and Sudan. In order to secure the associated external resources, UNIDO drafted a project concept, which was submitted to the Steering Committee of the FGEF in December 2006. The project concept was endorsed and the chiller project was included in the FGEF pipeline for 2007. To date, the external resources were mobilized since the project was approved by the FGEF Steering Committee. UNIDO and the cooperating partner agencies received the clearance from the Secretariat for disbursement of the funds under the project. A Steering Committee at country level was established in Egypt, while the other countries are working on the establishment of their respective steering committees. Each country prepared a strategy for dealing with the chiller sector. Activities for chiller replacement will start in March 2009.

2. Phase out of methyl bromide

The regional demonstration project on alternatives to the use of methyl bromide for treatment of high moisture dates for Algeria and Tunisia was approved at the 54th ExCom Meeting. During 2008 subcontract was made with the local dates producer and laboratory in Algeria to undertake treatment and tests of dates. Due to difficulties in supplying the chemicals to the country the first laboratory tests were undertaken in France. The tests showed positive results. The detailed analysis is under preparation. During 2009 large-scale test are planned for both countries.

Regional Europe

Phase-out of CFCs

The demonstration project on the replacement of CFC centrifugal chillers was approved at the 47th ExCom for Croatia, Macedonia, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro. All eight chillers in Romania, Macedonia, Croatia and Monenegro and well as two other chillers in Serbia have been

delivered and installed. UNIDO is waiting for the Secretariat's approval to disburse funding for the remaining two chillers in Serbia. UNIDO submitted a detailed report on the implementation of the chiller project to the 56th ExCom Meeting.

Romania

1. Phase-out of CFCs

At the 45th Executive Committee, a national CFC phase-out plan was approved for UNIDO. The third tranche was released at the 51st ExCom Meeting. In June 2008 a joint mission with Sweden was undertaken. Update of the vocational schools was initiated, while in July and August 2008 the PMU carried out a survey of schools educating students in refrigeration and air-conditions. The training of teachers took place in September 2008 and two teachers from each of the seven schools identified in the survey participated in the training.

2. Sector plan for production sector (fourth tranche)

The fourth tranche of the sector plan for production sector was approved in view of the progress already achieved in establishing the CTC incinerator in Chimcomplex and the completion of the removal of the capability to produce CTC at Oltchim. Since the CTC production has already been closed, UNIDO is continuing with the monitoring activities and annual verification audits.

3. Phase-out of CTC in the Consumption and Production of Process Agent Uses

A terminal phase-out management plan for phase out of process agent uses was approved at the 50th ExCom Meeting. The process design was made by UNIDO and project equipment was procured. Three biddings have been conducted to identify a local consultancy company to make a plant design documentation, which is needed for plant registration by Romanian authorities. However, UNIDO could not identify such a company. It was agreed with the Romanian authorities to change the Terms of Reference to include all remaining activities including plant design, equipment installation, piping, etc., and carry out a new bidding. There is no use of CTC by Oltchim, DEHPC is being purchased.

4. Phase-out of Halons

The halon management programme was successfully completed in June 2008.

Sao Tome and Principe

Phase out of CFCs

TPMP was approved at the 54th ExCom with UNEP as lead implementation agency. The implementation modalities have been agreed upon. The project activities started with the training of technicians in the use of hydrocarbon as drop-in. Equipment required for the drop-in were purchased for the technical institution. National consultant was recruited for the

coordination of project activities. Three technicians were trained on the recovery and recycling issues. The second tranche is expected to be submitted in 2009.

Saudi Arabia

Phase-out of CFCs

The national phase out plan was approved at the 53rd ExCom Meeting with UNIDO as lead implementing agency and UNEP as cooperating agency. The Annual Implementation Programme for 2008 was prepared and agreed upon with UNEP and the Government. All equipment were procured in 2008 and delivery is expected in 1st Quarter 2009. Two technical assistance workshops were organized for the manufacturing sectors. In addition UNIDO contracted a company for the establishment of a data base for reporting and monitoring of the NPP implementation.

Serbia

Phase-out of CFCs

The national CFC phase-out plan was approved for Serbia and Montenegro at the 43rd ExCom Meeting. Since Serbia and Montenegro have separated in 2006, a revised agreement for Serbia was approved at the 50th ExCom Meeting. There is a delay in the completion of the aerosol project, which was caused by the change of the country's management. In November 2008 nomination of the Ozone Officers has been officially received by UNIDO. UNIDO mission was undertaken in December 2008 to speed up the implementation and to agree on an accelerated work plan. New training institutions will be selected and the Terms of Reference to carry out conversion at foam companies have been prepared and contractor was selected after bidding. New equipment is expected in 1st half of 2009. Local contract for pre-installation works and local purchase of instruments and services is under preparation.

Sudan

Phase-out of CFC and CTC

The national CFC and CTC phase-out plan was approved at the 44th ExCom Meeting. The third tranche was approved 53rd ExCom Meeting. Training of technicians has continued with two training courses for 16 trainers operating the R&R centers. Upgrade of national R&R scheme was performed. Technical specification to purchase service equipment for newly identified/certified training centers will be prepared in 2009. National consultant was recruited to support the NOU and coordinate implementation activities.

Syria

1. Phase-out of CFCs

The national CFC phase-out plan was approved at the 49th Executive Committee meeting. The second tranche was released at the 56th ExCom Meeting. The first bidding for the equipment purchase was unsuccessful and is now being repeated. The receipt of the offers is expected for end of February 2009. The country's monitoring system is under establishment. The component update of the vocational schools is ongoing.

The demonstration project on the replacement of CFC centrifugal chillers was approved at the 47th Executive Committee. External resources were secured and disbursement of funds was confirmed by the Secretariat. Three chillers for the Le Meridien Hotel were delivered and installed in 2008. The retrofitting of the four chillers at the El-Baseel hospital is in process. The project is expected to be complete in 2nd Quarter 2009. .

2. Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

The phase-out of methyl bromide in grain storage is progressing with the third tranche. Phosphine generators and additional equipment for phosphine application have been delivered and necessary training was provided. Purchase of additional equipment and contract with national expert will be extended.

The national phase-out plan in soil fumigation was approved at the 49th Executive Committee. National institution was selected and contracted. Grafted plants were distributed to farmers. Additional equipment will be purchased, contracts for national experts will be extended and additional training will be provided to farmers in 2009.

Turkey

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide for Soil Fumigation in Protected Horticulture and Cut-flower Production in Turkey was approved in 2001, but was started only from the beginning of 2003 and finally received considerable impetus at the end 2004-2005 and also in 2006.

The aim of this project was to phase out 293,4 ODP tons of methyl bromide used in protected horticulture and cut-flower production, introducing suitable alternative methods and minimizing economic losses due to the ban on methyl bromide. Three steam machines and one soil-less culture system were provided to end users who were also trained by suppliers.

Training activities included, nine training programs (3-5 days) given by international experts on soil-less culture, IPM for cut-flower growers, and trust tomato and pepper crop management for the horticulture sector, distributing leaflets, on farm trainings, extension personnel trainings, radio and TV programs. In total, 700 vegetable and cut flower growers attended the training programs. Grafting trials for the second year were finished and will be followed with additional trials for further confirmation of the results. Some awareness raising activities and finalization of publications are still outstanding.

Uruguay

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

An extension of the phase-out agreement was approved at the 46th Executive Committee in July 2005. According to this agreement, total phase-out of methyl bromide will be achieved by January 2013. Subcontractor (INIA) continued training and assistance to farmers. In one region, methyl bromide has already been phased out. In 2007, awareness activities to convince farmers to eliminate methyl bromide in one of the remaining regions were conducted. Some test on Iodure methane, which could be a convincing alternative were finalized. The test with Iodure methane gave very good results. Monitoring of the phase out will be continued until the complete phase out is achieved.

Venezuela

Phase-out of CFCs

The national CFC phase out plan was approved at the 42nd ExCom Meeting. Three tranches were successfully completed and the fourth tranche was submitted to the 56th ExCom consideration. Since additional verification was requested by the ExCom, the tranche is being submitted to the 57th ExCom. The recovery and recycling scheme is fully operational. Reclaiming equipment was installed in the premises of PRODUVEN and is operating as part of the R&R system. At present, 4,400 technicians have been trained and 3,890 technicians were trained and certified. A chiller programme will be implemented based on an incentive programme and revolving fund. The data monitoring and reporting system and the training and certification of technicians will continue in 2009.

Yemen**Phase out of CFCs**

The national ODS phase out plan for Yemen was approved at the 55th ExCom Meeting with UNEP as lead implementing agency. The Executive Committee decided to convert the foam companies to HCFC-141b technology due to the fact that there was an urgent need to phase out CFCs by 2010. Yemen will be eligible for funding for second stage conversion for the companies covered by the NPP. The equipment for the refrigeration manufacturing and servicing components of the project were purchased at the end of December 2008. A specialized foam expert was recruited and visited Yemen in early December 2008 to assess the situation of the 10 commercial refrigeration companies and study the feasibility of implementing hydrocarbon technology. The Government is considering merging 5 companies and providing them with Hydrocarbon machinery, while the rest will be supplied with HCFC machinery.

Zambia**Phase out of methyl bromide**

A technical assistance project for the complete phase out of methyl bromide in the tobacco, cut-flowers, horticulture and post harvest uses was approved at the 56th ExCom Meeting. Working arrangement on implementation modalities is under finalization between UNIDO and the government. In 2009 activities will be focused on training in the tobacco and horticulture sectors. Training will be organized and relevant equipment will be distributed to the farmers.

Zimbabwe**Phase-out of Methyl Bromide**

Two methyl bromide phase-out projects in grain fumigation and tobacco seedlings were successfully completed in 2008.