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COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL
Sexagésima primera Reunión
Montreal, 5 al 9 de julio de 2010

**INFORME SOBRE LA MARCHA DE LAS ACTIVIDADES DE LA ONUDI
AL 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 2009**

Este documento comprende:

- Los comentarios y recomendaciones de la Secretaría del Fondo
- El Informe sobre la marcha de las actividades y financiero de la ONUDI para 2009 (enero-diciembre de 2009)

COMENTARIOS DE LA SECRETARÍA DEL FONDO

Introducción

1. En este documento se presentan los comentarios y recomendaciones de la Secretaría del Fondo respecto al informe sobre la marcha de las actividades de la ONUDI hasta el 31 de diciembre de 2009. Se adjunta el informe sobre la marcha de las actividades. Los datos han sido incluidos en la base de datos del informe refundido sobre la marcha de las actividades que está disponible a solicitud.

Instantánea de las cuestiones

- 162,3 millones de \$EUA han sido aprobados para acuerdos plurianuales (APA) por ejecutar a cargo de la ONUDI y hubo un saldo de 28,4 millones de \$EUA al 31 de diciembre de 2009.
- 62 acuerdos plurianuales están en vías de ejecución (incluidos dos que fueron aprobados en 2010); para cinco acuerdos plurianuales (aprobados hace un año) se han desembolsado menos del 20 por ciento de los fondos aprobados.
- Hay cinco proyectos clasificados como con demoras en la ejecución que son objeto de procedimientos para cancelación de proyectos.
- Continúa habiendo un escaso nivel de desembolso en cinco países y demoras en seis países para la ejecución de sus acuerdos plurianuales.
- En un proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional continúan experimentándose dificultades de ejecución.
- Ha habido demoras en la preparación de un proyecto de demostración de desecho de SAO.
- La preparación de un Plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC ha sido demorada por un promedio de 10 meses desde el pasado año y no se proporcionaron motivos de las demoras.
- También han sido demorados algunos planes sectoriales en materia de HCFC.
- Modificaciones en los sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias, cuotas, reglamentación y legislación para medidas aceleradas de control de los HCFC han ocurrido en 4 de los 30 países respecto a los cuales la ONUDI es el organismo principal en la preparación de planes de gestión para eliminación de HCFC.
- La ONUDI indicó que no podía incluir ninguno de los tipos de financiación en común previstos para los planes de gestión para eliminación de los HCFC.
- Ha habido demoras en los proyectos de conversión de inhaladores de dosis medida de dos países.
- Se han registrado tasas bajas de desembolsos en un proyecto regional y en un proyecto nacional de enfriadores.
- Hay algunas discrepancias en la presentación de los datos.

Situación de aplicación

2. Durante el periodo de notificación (enero-diciembre de 2009) la ONUDI eliminó 4 175 toneladas PAO y desembolsó una suma aproximada de 28,3 millones de \$EUA. El Comité Ejecutivo aprobó 26 proyectos de inversión en 2009 de ejecución a cargo de la ONUDI, por un valor aproximado de 13,5 millones de \$EUA, lo cual llevaría a la eliminación de 4 132 toneladas PAO.

3. En 2009, la ONUDI completó 24 proyectos de inversión. En conjunto, a finales de 2009 se completó el 86 por ciento (526 proyectos) de los 611 proyectos de inversión aprobados. La ONUDI eliminó el 88 por ciento (68 330 toneladas PAO, incluidas 17 181 toneladas PAO de producción) de las SAO por eliminar en su cartera de proyectos aprobados (77 508 toneladas PAO, incluidas 17 602 toneladas PAO de producción) y a finales de 2009, se había desembolsado el 87 por ciento (429,5 millones de \$EUA) de los recursos aprobados para ello (491,8 millones de \$EUA) por el Comité Ejecutivo, excluidos los costos de apoyo del organismo.

4. La ONUDI ha completado además tres proyectos de asistencia técnica. Se inició un nuevo proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional y se renovaron siete proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional en vías de ejecución. Se están en la actualidad ejecutando 60 acuerdos plurianuales basados en el desempeño (APA) para los cuales 9,7 millones de \$EUA fueron aprobados en 2009, incluidos dos acuerdos plurianuales que fueron añadidos a la cartera de proyectos de la ONUDI en 2009. La ONUDI completó además cuatro actividades de preparación de proyectos durante 2009.

Progreso alcanzado durante 2009 a nivel de país

5. En el Anexo I se proporciona una evaluación, por países, de las actividades de la ONUDI en 2009. La ONUDI ha planificado desembolsos en 65 países o regiones y logrado una tasa de desembolsos por lo menos del 85 por ciento en 38 de ellos.

6. Las demoras en la ejecución pudieran haber llevado a un aumento de las emisiones netas en algunos países en base a las fechas previstas de terminación de las actividades y a la eliminación asociada a su aprobación. Entre los países con emisiones netas consecuencia de las demoras se incluyen Albania, República Democrática Popular de Corea, Georgia, Guinea, India, Kenya, Kuwait, Jamahiriya Árabe Libia, Madagascar, Qatar, Santo Tomás y Príncipe, República Árabe Siria, Venezuela (República Bolivariana de) y Yemen los cuales no han notificado los datos de 2009. Para aquellos países que habían notificado datos, disminuyó el consumo actual en 2009, a pesar del hecho de que hubo demoras en los proyectos, salvo en el caso de Argentina.

7. Basándose en las fechas de terminación previstas y revisadas presentadas por la ONUDI en virtud de la decisión 53/38 y de los resultados presentados en el informe sobre la marcha de las actividades de 2009, la ONUDI completó el 59 por ciento de los proyectos que había previsto completar en 2009 y logró el 27 por ciento de su meta de eliminación.

Acuerdos plurianuales basados en el desempeño

8. La ONUDI incluyó información en su informe sobre la marcha de las actividades acerca de 62 acuerdos plurianuales que estaban siendo ejecutados (incluidos dos acuerdos aprobados en 2010). Las principales fuentes de información sobre el progreso de estas actividades son los programas de trabajo anuales y el correspondiente informe sobre la marcha de las actividades. En el informe anual sobre la marcha de las actividades se proporciona información sobre los desembolsos y sobre la situación de la firma de acuerdos de donación.

Bajo desembolso para acuerdos plurianuales

9. Hay 113 tramos anuales de 60 acuerdos plurianuales en ejecución a cargo de la ONUDI con saldo remanente por desembolsar. Se indican estos tramos anuales en la Tabla 1.

10. De los 162 269 145 \$EUA de fondos aprobados para tramos anuales de acuerdos plurianuales, la ONUDI ha desembolsado una suma de 133 886 552 \$EUA (83 por ciento) quedando un saldo de 28 382 593 \$EUA. De este saldo, se espera que una suma de 12 125 066 \$EUA (43 por ciento) sea desembolsada en 2010. Siete países han notificado desembolsos inferiores al 20 por ciento de los fondos aprobados para acuerdos plurianuales.

11. Respecto a varios tramos de acuerdos plurianuales se ha informado un desembolso ya sea de cero ya sea cercano a cero a finales de 2009, debido en primer lugar al hecho de que fueron aprobados en la segunda o en la tercera reunión de 2009. Entre estos se incluye un plan de eliminación de SAO en Iraq y un proyecto de metilbromuro en Guatemala (véanse los datos en letra bastardilla en la Tabla 1). La ONUDI ha notificado que en todos estos países ya se han iniciado actividades. Hay cinco países para los cuales fueron aprobados proyectos antes de la segunda reunión de 2009 que tienen niveles de desembolso inferiores al 20 por ciento (véanse los datos en negrilla en la Tabla 1).

12. La ONUDI ha desembolsado el 7 por ciento de los fondos aprobados en julio de 2008 (5 191 \$EUA de los 76 000 \$EUA) del plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva (TPMP) en Burundi (BDI/PHA/55/INV/24). Se informó que no había habido ningún progreso hasta noviembre de 2009 y por consiguiente no había sido posible realizar desembolsos significativos en 2009. En respuesta a una pregunta de la Secretaría, la ONUDI señaló, sin embargo, que en la fecha de este informe sobre la marcha de las actividades la mayoría de los fondos había sido comprometido y el equipo había sido adquirido.

13. La ONUDI no ha desembolsado ninguna parte de los 100 000 \$EUA de fondos aprobados en abril de 2008 del plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva en Eritrea (ERI/PHA/54/INV/05). El organismo informó que el sistema de otorgamiento de licencias todavía no había sido aprobado y, por consiguiente, no podía iniciarse la ejecución del proyecto. No obstante, la cuestión del otorgamiento de licencias ya ha sido resuelta en la actualidad y se espera que tenga lugar una misión conjunta PNUMA-ONUUDI.

14. La ONUDI ha desembolsado el 4 por ciento de los fondos aprobados en julio de 2008 (5 204 \$EUA de los \$140 000 \$EUA) del plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva en Guinea (GUI/PHA/55/INV/20). Se informó que el equipo había sido adquirido y entregado y que el ritmo lento de desembolso era el resultado de demoras en la ejecución de las actividades de capacitación y de la situación de seguridad en el país. Tomándose en consideración las posibles demoras en la entrega del equipo, la fecha prevista de terminación es en marzo de 2010.

15. La ONUDI ha desembolsado el 12 por ciento de los fondos aprobados en noviembre de 2008 (82 350 \$EUA de los \$690 000 \$EUA) para el acuerdo sobre metilbromuro (judías verdes y melones) en Marruecos (MOR/FUM/56/INV/61). La ONUDI informó que la adquisición, distribución e instalación del equipo de laboratorio y de las máquinas para la preparación de abonos tendrían que completarse a principios de 2010. Ha de continuar la demostración relativa a judías verdes. Se proyecta el seguimiento de las actividades de capacitación de agricultores y la realización de visitas de misión. El segundo tramo se sometería a la consideración y aprobación de la 61ª reunión.

16. En lo que atañe al plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva en la República de Niger que fue aprobado en abril de 2008, solamente el 4 por ciento (8 128 \$EUA de los 184 000 \$EUA) había sido desembolsado para los dos primeros tramos (NER/PHA/54/INV/21 y NER/PHA/58/INV/23). Se informó acerca de bajos niveles de desembolsos debido a demoras en la ejecución de actividades de capacitación y demoras en el envío de las que había sido objeto el proveedor del equipo. La ONUDI informó que estaban en preparación las especificaciones técnicas para la adquisición del equipo.

17. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera considerar si solicita la presentación a la 62ª reunión de otros informes de situación sobre estos acuerdos plurianuales por razón de las demoras que habían tenido como resultado los bajos niveles de desembolso de fondos aprobados.

Tabla 1

TRAMOS ANUALES DE ACUERDOS PLURIANUALES

Acuerdo	Fondos aprobados más ajustes (\$EUA)	Fondos desembolsados (\$EUA)	Saldo (\$EUA)	Fondos obligados (\$EUA)	Desembolso estimado en 2010 (\$EUA)	Diferencia por desembolsar después de 2010 (\$EUA)
Albania - Eliminación de SAO	534,489	421,457	113,032	42,842	43,800	69,232
Argelia - Eliminación de SAO	921,500	281,921	639,579	369,374	350,000	289,579
Argelia - Plan de gestión de refrigerantes	1,412,104	1,412,104	0	0		0
Argentina - Eliminación de CFC	6,860,850	3,761,070	3,099,780	325,249	472,000	2,627,780
Benin - Eliminación de CFC	175,000	74,747	100,253	6,293	46,000	54,253
Bosnia y Herzegovina - Eliminación de SAO	862,161	480,513	381,648	28,290	30,000	351,648
Burundi - Eliminación de CFC	76,000	5,191	70,809	2,907	50,000	20,809

Acuerdo	Fondos aprobados más ajustes (SEUA)	Fondos desembolsados (SEUA)	Saldo (SEUA)	Fondos obligados (SEUA)	Desembolso estimado en 2010 (SEUA)	Diferencia por desembolsar después de 2010 (SEUA)
Camerún - Eliminación de SAO	800,000	659,483	140,517	42,697	80,000	60,517
China - metilbromuro	8,386,599	7,226,609	1,159,990	1,159,990	1,159,990	0
China – Producción de metilbromuro	6,000,000	3,510,169	2,489,831	2,450,634	2,180,000	309,831
China - Refrigeración doméstica	5,556,539	5,543,998	12,541	0	1	12,540
China – Servicio de refrigeración	3,435,000	1,126,851	2,308,149	1,484,400	1,901,000	407,149
China – Tabaco	11,000,000	11,000,000	0	0		0
Congo - Eliminación de SAO	50,000	44,410	5,590	4,725	895	4,695
Cote D'Ivoire - Eliminación de CFC	283,000	57,137	225,863	125,555	161,000	64,863
Croacia - Eliminación de CFC	287,500	268,596	18,904	12,200	12,202	6,702
República Democrática Popular de Corea - Eliminación de CTC	5,684,541	5,604,958	79,583	4,194	25,001	54,582
República Democrática Popular de Corea - Producción de SAO	2,566,800	2,566,800	0	0		0
República Democrática Popular de Corea - Refrigeración Doméstica	1,365,011	1,364,978	33	2	1	32
Egipto - Eliminación de CFC	2,800,000	1,928,543	871,457	434,668	545,000	326,457
Eritrea - Eliminación de SAO	100,000	0	100,000	0	10,000	90,000
<i>Guatemala - metilbromuro</i>	<i>1,300,000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1,300,000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>300,000</i>	<i>1,000,000</i>
Guinea - Eliminación de CFC	140,000	5,204	134,796	126,435	8,389	126,407
Honduras - Eliminación de CFC	338,500	133,221	205,279	47,003	125,798	79,481
Honduras - metilbromuro	1,806,301	1,504,003	302,298	115,469	126,327	175,971
India - Eliminación de CFC en fabricación de refrigeración	673,200	673,165	35	29	1	34
India - Eliminación de CTC	3,899,046	3,210,018	689,028	473,053	300,000	389,028
<i>Iraq - Eliminación de SAO</i>	<i>4,353,530</i>	<i>3,699</i>	<i>4,349,831</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>4,348,831</i>
Iran (República Islámica del) - Eliminación de CFC	3,308,263	3,308,263	0	0		0
Kuwait - Eliminación de SAO	220,000	186,040	33,960	5,694	20,000	13,960
Lebanon - metilbromuro	1,269,350	1,217,525	51,825	31,727	25,000	26,825
Jamahiriya Árabe Libia - Eliminación de CFC	2,497,926	2,078,971	418,955	46,016	140,000	278,955
Jamahiriya Árabe Libia - metilbromuro	743,000	491,757	251,243	244,046	180,000	71,243
Madagascar - Eliminación de SAO	124,987	122,487	2,500	0	1	2,499
México - Eliminación de CFC	8,094,500	7,413,039	681,461	158,518	306,000	375,461
México - metilbromuro	2,000,000	1,775,642	224,358	49,190	100,000	124,358
México – Producción de CFC	31,849,437	31,764,124	85,313	75,845	70,000	15,313
Montenegro - Eliminación de SAO	270,295	225,825	44,470	7,134	27,000	17,470
Morocco - metilbromuro – Judías verdes y melones	690,000	82,530	607,470	236,663	150,000	457,470
Morocco metilbromuro - Tomates	3,912,713	3,692,691	220,022	40,379	125,000	95,022
Niger - Eliminación de CFC	184,000	8,128	175,872	67,607	65,000	110,872
Nigeria - Eliminación de CFC	937,384	937,384	0	0		0
Nigeria – Solventes	1,575,200	1,521,087	54,113	24,787	33,765	20,348
Omán - Eliminación de CFC	470,000	223,929	246,071	116,916	130,000	116,071
Pakistán - Eliminación de CTC	2,745,665	2,607,059	138,606	10,255	137,800	806
Pakistán - Plan de gestión de refrigerantes	1,139,500	1,134,942	4,558	3,604	3,400	1,158
Qatar - Eliminación de CFC	312,500	106,681	205,819	0	30,000	175,819
Rumania - Eliminación de CFC	425,800	235,234	190,566	141,917	44,132	146,434
Rumania - Producción de SAO	6,300,000	5,954,682	345,318	107,015	250,000	95,318
Santo Tomás y Príncipe - Eliminación de CFC	115,000	75,267	39,733	5,000	15,000	24,733
Arabia Saudita - Eliminación de SAO	1,287,000	664,984	622,016	113,130	200,000	422,016
Serbia - Eliminación de CFC	2,489,044	1,293,409	1,195,635	119,430	255,276	940,359
Sudán - Eliminación de SAO	1,139,392	767,543	371,849	94,949	113,187	258,662
República Árabe Siria - Eliminación de CFC	754,050	247,831	506,219	85,509	260,000	246,219
República Árabe Siria - metilbromuro	1,084,139	803,745	280,394	182,225	60,000	220,394
ex República Yugoslava de Macedonia - Eliminación de CFC	278,824	254,049	24,775	2,432	14,700	10,075
Turquía - metilbromuro	3,408,844	3,136,942	271,902	239,497	238,000	33,902
Venezuela (República Bolivariana de) - Eliminación de	6,112,189	4,705,846	1,406,343	198,405	653,400	752,943

Acuerdo	Fondos aprobados más ajustes (SEUA)	Fondos desembolsados (SEUA)	Saldo (SEUA)	Fondos obligados (SEUA)	Desembolso estimado en 2010 (SEUA)	Diferencia por desembolsar después de 2010 (SEUA)
CFC						
Yemen - Eliminación de SAO	1,137,500	308,919	828,581	625,166	500,000	328,581
Zimbabwe - metilbromuro	3,724,972	3,671,152	53,820	51,168	50,000	3,820
Total	162,269,145	133,886,552	28,382,593	10,340,233	12,125,066	16,257,527

Nota: Las entradas en negrilla son para proyectos aprobados hace más de un año con un desembolso inferior al 20 por ciento. Las entradas en bastardilla son para países cuyos proyectos fueron aprobados hace menos de un año con desembolsos inferiores al 20 por ciento.

Demoras en acuerdos plurianuales en curso

18. Respecto al Plan nacional de eliminación de CFC en Argentina (ARG/PHA/53/INV/152, ARG/PHA/47/INV/147 y ARG/PHA/50/INV/150), la licitación para suministro de servicios en el cambio de equipo de enfriadores ha de repetirse por falta de respuesta de proveedores y por la presentación de propuestas que no eran técnicamente aceptables. La ONUDI indicó que el problema provenía del número significativo de enfriadores que requerían cambio de equipo llegando el valor previsto del subcontrato a 1 000 000 \$EUA. Los proveedores no podían cumplir la condición de demostrar que sus movimientos de caja anuales eran por lo menos el doble del valor del contrato. La dependencia nacional del ozono y la ONUDI están explorando la estrategia para reducir el valor del contrato a una suma de 300 000 \$EUA.

19. Respecto al Plan nacional de eliminación de SAO en Bosnia y Herzegovina (BHE/PHA/44/INV/21 y BHE/PHA/52/INV/22), el proyecto se encuentra en situación de espera por problemas asociados al despacho de aduanas y a la exención del impuesto de valor añadido (VAT) para equipo importado, cuestión todavía sin resolver.

20. El Plan de eliminación definitiva de CTC en la República Democrática Popular de Corea (DRK/PHA/55/INV/52) ha sido demorado por dificultades asociadas a la transferencia de fondos a ese país. La ONUDI informó que tuvo lugar un viaje de estudios a China de dos expertos de Corea en marzo de 2010. Hay dos solicitudes pendientes sobre los costos de transporte desde la República Democrática Popular de Corea que están impidiendo que se clausure el proyecto. El PNUD todavía no ha iniciado ninguna de las transacciones monetarias en la República Democrática Popular de Corea.

21. En el caso de la eliminación de CTC en los sectores de consumo y producción de India (IND/PHA/45/INV/385 y IND/PHA/49/INV/402), se requiere una nueva licitación para el desmantelamiento del antiguo equipo y la instalación del nuevo, por razón de que no había licitantes originales. El proceso de una nueva licitación está programado para ser completado antes de mayo de 2010.

22. Respecto al Plan nacional de eliminación en Jamahiriya Árabe Libia (LIB/PHA/45/INV/25), ha habido demoras relacionadas con la entrega del equipo por demoras en el despacho de aduanas. Sin embargo, la ONUDI informó que el equipo había sido despachado y que se habían realizado los planes para su entrega a los beneficiarios.

23. En el marco del plan sectorial para la producción de metilbromuro en la República Popular de China (CPR/PRO/56/INV/475), la ONUDI ha informado que el estudio QPS en toda la nación que anteriormente estaba programado para noviembre de 2009 tendrá ahora lugar en noviembre de 2010. La ONUDI informó además que el estudio de metilbromuro como materia prima empezó en mayo de 2010.

24. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera considerar si solicita nuevos informes de situación sobre estos acuerdos plurianuales a la 62ª reunión por razón de las demoras notificadas en la ejecución de los proyectos.

Fortalecimiento institucional, metilbromuro y bancos de halones

25. Los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional, metilbromuro y bancos de halones no son objeto de supervisión mediante informes de demoras en la ejecución y, por consiguiente, no caen bajo los procedimientos para cancelación de proyectos. La Secretaría examina los datos en los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades de los organismos para determinar si todas las dependencias de fortalecimiento institucional están en funcionamiento o si están experimentando dificultades.

Fortalecimiento institucional

26. La ONUDI está ejecutando proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional por los que se establecieron las dependencias nacionales del ozono en los 13 países siguientes: Armenia, Bosnia y Herzegovina, Egipto, Jamahiriya Árabe Libia, la ex República Yugoslava de Macedonia, México, Montenegro, Omán, Qatar, Serbia, República Árabe Siria, Turkmenistán, y Turquía.

27. El organismo informó que respecto al proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional en Bosnia y Herzegovina (BHE/SEV/43/INS/19), todavía no se había firmado el documento de proyecto. En enero de 2010 la dependencia nacional del ozono indicó que la firma del proyecto y una versión actualizada del presupuesto de gastos había sido convenidas para 2010. La ONUDI ha informado que el gobierno de Bosnia y Herzegovina confirmó que aprobaría el documento, después de lo cual lo entregaría al Consejo de ministros para su aprobación definitiva, que estaba prevista en junio de 2010.

28. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera considerar si solicita la presentación a la 62ª reunión de nuevos informes de situación sobre el proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional en Bosnia y Herzegovina (BHE/SEV/43/INS/19) para supervisar la firma del documento del proyecto.

Proyectos de metilbromuro

29. La ONUDI está ejecutando 24 actividades sobre metilbromuro incluidas cinco actividades de preparación de proyecto, un proyecto de demostración, un proyecto de asistencia técnica y 17 proyectos de inversión. Parece ser que están avanzando la mayoría de las actividades. Las actividades de preparación de proyectos en Argelia y Túnez continúan en situación de espera hasta la fecha en la que se encuentre una adecuada alternativa a metilbromuro para dátiles de alto contenido de humedad.

30. No fueron desembolsados fondos para la preparación de proyecto en la formulación de un proyecto de metilbromuro en Etiopía (ETH/FUM/54/PRP/18) en espera de la ratificación de la Enmienda de Londres en atención a la decisión 51/19. Sin embargo, el 21 de noviembre de 2009, Etiopía ratificó todas las enmiendas pendientes incluida la Enmienda de Londres. Debería por lo tanto seguir adelante la preparación del proyecto.

Eliminación de halones

31. La ONUDI está ejecutando proyectos de eliminación de halones en Bosnia y Herzegovina, Jamahiriya Árabe Libia, y Omán y está preparando un proyecto en Kuwait. Está considerándose la cancelación de tres de estas actividades en la 61ª reunión en el contexto de la cuestión 5 del orden del día sobre situación de la ejecución de los proyectos con demoras y cumplimiento, aunque el proyecto de Omán está avanzando.

Otros proyectos particulares

32. En esta sección se analizan proyectos particulares con demoras en su ejecución que están sometidos a procedimientos de cancelación de proyecto, de preparación de proyectos, y concentrados en la situación de preparación de planes de gestión para eliminación de HCFC y modificaciones asociadas a

los sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias para medidas aceleradas de control y esfuerzos para obtener cofinanciación. También se analizan proyectos de conversión de inhaladores de dosis medida y de enfriadores.

Demoras en la ejecución

33. Habiéndose tenido en cuenta cualesquiera de los proyectos retirados de la lista en atención a las decisiones del Comité Ejecutivo, quedaban cinco proyectos en los que se muestran demoras en la ejecución. Tres de estos proyectos fueron ya clasificados en 2008 como con demoras en la ejecución. En 2009, la ONUDI tiene menos proyectos clasificados como con demoras en la ejecución que en 2008, cuando seis proyectos estaban clasificados como tales. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera tomar nota de que la ONUDI informará a la 62ª reunión hasta de cinco proyectos con demoras en la ejecución incluidos tres proyectos que habían sido clasificados como tales en 2008.

Posibles demoras en la preparación de proyectos

34. La ONUDI está preparando tres proyectos de demostración de desecho de SAO (Argelia, China y Turquía) y ha presentado uno (México) a la 60 reunión. Los proyectos en China y Turquía están progresando. En relación con el desarrollo de un proyecto piloto de demostración sobre gestión de desechos y destrucción de SAO en Argelia (ALG/DES/59/PRP/74), ha sido aplazado el taller de interesados directos sobre reservas existentes de SAO no deseadas y capacidad de destrucción, aunque se hayan contratado consultores nacionales para el proyecto y se halla iniciado un estudio de las reservas.

35. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera considerar si solicita presentar a la 62ª reunión nuevos informes de situación sobre el proyecto de preparación de desecho de SAO en Argelia (ALG/DES/59/PRP/74) para que supervise el progreso en el taller de inicio para interesados directos.

Preparación de proyecto de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC

36. La ONUDI está ejecutando 46 proyectos en 39 países para la preparación de planes de gestión para eliminación de HCFC. Se considera que dieciséis de estos proyectos están en una etapa temprana aunque la mayoría de los mismos fueron aprobados en julio de 2008 en la 55ª reunión del Comité Ejecutivo. En el Anexo II se presenta la situación de ejecución de los planes de gestión para eliminación de HCFC. En el informe sobre la marcha de las actividades del pasado año, 37 proyectos de preparación de planes de gestión para eliminación de HCFC tenían una fecha prevista de terminación en 2009. Este año todos tienen una fecha prevista de terminación en 2010, salvo un proyecto en Bosnia y Herzegovina (BHE/PHA/55/PRP/23). El promedio de demora en la preparación de los planes de gestión para eliminación de HCFC es de 10 meses.

37. Se dieron varios motivos para las demoras incluidos los siguientes: falta de políticas en materia de HCFC hasta la 60ª reunión (Argelia, China, Marruecos, Nicaragua, y Venezuela), datos adicionales requeridos (Omán y Qatar), demoras en la recolección de datos y políticas (Bahrain y Egipto), demoras en el estudio (Albania), investigaciones detalladas necesarias (Serbia), dificultades en obtener información de las empresas (México), dificultad en determinar instituciones locales (Bosnia y Herzegovina), amplias consultas (Sudáfrica), foco en la terminación del plan nacional de eliminación (NPP) (Yemen), procedimientos internos del gobierno (Jordania), falta de comunicación con la dependencia nacional del ozono (República Democrática Popular de Corea), situación política del país (Honduras), contratación de expertos nacionales y selección de prioridades (Turquía), y extensión del país y fecha para la recolección de los datos necesarios (Argentina y India). No se proporcionaban los motivos de las demoras para los siguientes países: Camerún, Croacia, Guatemala, Iraq, Kuwait, Jamahiriya Árabe Libia, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistán, Arabia Saudita, Senegal, Sudán, República Árabe Siria, Túnez, y Turkmenistán. La ONUDI ha completado dos actividades en materia de HCFC: el plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC de la ex República Yugoslava de Macedonia, y un proyecto de inversión para Jordania.

38. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera considerar si solicita la presentación a la 62ª reunión de nuevos informes de situación para supervisar el motivo de las demoras de estos planes de gestión para eliminación de HCFC respecto a los cuales no se proporcionó información y respecto a aquellos planes con demoras.

39. La ONUDI está ejecutando 20 planes sectoriales, y más de un plan en algunos países, muchos de los cuales fueron aprobados en la 59ª reunión. En el Anexo III se presenta la situación de ejecución de planes sectoriales en materia de HCFC. Tres planes/proyectos sectoriales han sido completados. Cuatro son considerados como con demoras. Entre los motivos de las demoras se incluyen los siguientes: ausencia de políticas en materia de HCFC hasta la 60ª reunión (espumas de XPS en China y equipos de aire acondicionado en China); extensión del país y recolección de datos (equipo de aire acondicionado en Argentina), y demoras en la terminación del estudio (refrigeración en México).

40. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera solicitar la presentación de un nuevo informes de situación a la 62ª reunión sobre aquellos proyectos de preparación de planes sectoriales en materia de HCFC con demoras.

Situación de modificaciones de sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias, reglamentación y legislación con miras a cubrir los HCFC

41. En el Anexo II se incluye información sobre la situación de introducción de medidas aceleradas de control de HCFC para los sistemas/cuotas de otorgamiento de licencias, reglamentación y legislación según lo previsto por la decisión 54/39 e). En la Tabla 2 se presenta un resumen de la situación en los 30 países en los que la ONUDI es el organismo principal para la preparación de planes de gestión para eliminación de HCFC.

Tabla 2

SITUACIÓN DE LA INTRODUCCIÓN DE MEDIDAS ACELERADAS DE CONTROL DE HCFC PARA LOS SISTEMAS/CUOTAS DE OTORGAMIENTO DE LICENCIAS, REGLAMENTACIÓN Y LEGISLACIÓN

Etapas de desarrollo	Número de países	Países
No actualizado.	10	Bosnia y Herzegovina, Camerún, Honduras, Jordania, Marruecos, Nicaragua, Pakistán, Sudán, República Árabe Siria, Turkmenistán
No proporcionado.	10	Croacia, República Democrática Popular de Corea, Iraq, Jamahiriya Árabe Libia, Montenegro, Arabia Saudita, Serbia, Sudáfrica, Túnez, Turquía
Esta siendo actualizado.	6	Albania, ciento, Omán, Qatar, ex República Yugoslava de Macedonia, Venezuela (República Bolivariana de)
Actualizado.	4	Argelia, México, Niger, Senegal
Total	30	

42. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera solicitar la presentación a la 62ª reunión de un nuevo informe de situación sobre estas actividades respecto a los países en los que no se han actualizado los sistemas/cuotas de otorgamiento de licencias ni los sistemas/reglamentación/legislación para tener en cuenta el requisito de la decisión 54/39(e).

Cofinanciación para actividades de preparación de planes de gestión para eliminación de HCFC

43. La ONUDI informó que había presentado la cuestión de la cofinanciación durante sus talleres para interesados directos al principio del proceso de preparación de planes de gestión para eliminación de HCFC en diversos países y que se habían suscitado varias inquietudes. En general se tenía por entendido que el Fondo Multilateral debería ser responsable de los costos relacionados con la transición desde HCFC a tecnologías sin HCFC y que todos los costos adicionales admisibles debería estar cubiertos por el

actual mecanismo financiero. En algunos casos se estaba considerando la cofinanciación como una medida que pudiera solamente ser considerada en caso de que pudiera asegurarse financiación adicional mediante actividades bilaterales o contribuciones voluntarias de instituciones internacionales o locales tales como gobiernos, bancos, acuerdos bilaterales y multilaterales y quizás solamente para componentes no admisibles relacionados con la sustitución de los HCFC. La ONUDI no fue capaz de presentar ningún tipo de cofinanciación prevista y sugirió que este asunto pudiera ser tratado caso por caso cuando se presentaran proyectos de inversión o planes de gestión para eliminación de HCFC. La ONUDI indicó que estaba explorando la posibilidad de preparar proyectos piloto para prestar asistencia a las empresas sobre la forma de aplicar los créditos por carbono simultáneamente con sus esfuerzos de eliminación de SAO.

44. Puesto que la ONUDI indicaba que no era capaz de incluir ningún tipo de cofinanciación prevista para los planes de gestión para eliminación de HCFC, y que esto pudiera tratarse caso por caso, el Comité Ejecutivo pudiera solicitar la presentación a la 62ª reunión de un nuevo informe de situación sobre los planes de gestión para eliminación de HCFC en vías de ejecución por la ONUDI para supervisar las medidas específicas de cofinanciación en cada uno de sus 39 planes de gestión para eliminación de HCFC.

Proyectos de conversión de inhaladores de dosis medida

45. La ONUDI está ejecutando proyectos de conversión de inhaladores de dosis medida en China, Egipto, Irán (República Islámica del) y México. La ONUDI informó que el equipo había sido entregado y estaba siendo instalado en Irán y México.

46. En China, el Taller de principio de proyecto EUN estaba programado para celebrarse en abril de 2010 pero el plan sectorial para eliminación del consumo de CFC en el sector de inhaladores de dosis medida en China (CPR/ARS/56/INV/473) había sido demorado por las prolongadas pruebas clínicas y por el equipo de alto precio para la producción industrial y las actividades de investigación y desarrollo, que estaban todavía en una etapa pre clínica. No se preveía la aprobación de productos de alternativa hasta finales del 2013, y no entrarían en el mercado hasta 2015. Los contratos serán otorgados en el marco de este proyecto tan pronto como se hayan establecido las políticas y la reglamentación para usos esenciales de los CFC. Se prevé que el proyecto sea completado en diciembre de 2015, dos años más tarde de lo originalmente previsto.

47. En Egipto, el progreso había sido lento en lo que atañe a la construcción de locales nuevos diseñados para la producción de inhaladores de dosis medida sin CFC en ambas empresas de Egipto. Después de la construcción e instalación del equipo, las empresas deben realizar ensayos de estabilidad (que requieren seis meses) y registrar los nuevos productos en el Ministerio de salud de Egipto, lo cual puede requerir hasta otros seis meses. En consecuencia, es probable que se requiera un nuevo EUN para los CFC en 2011 pero esta demanda debería ser satisfecha mediante las reservas existentes de CFC adquiridas en 2010. Se prevé completar el proyecto en junio de 2011.

48. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera considerar si solicita la presentación a la 62ª reunión de nuevos informes de situación sobre estos dos proyectos para supervisar las demoras en los proyectos de conversión de inhaladores de dosis medida.

Proyectos de enfriadores

49. La ONUDI está ejecutando un proyecto de enfriadores en Cote d'Ivoire así como proyectos de enfriadores en las tres siguientes regiones:

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

- Asia occidental (República Árabe Siria).

50. La ONUDI informó que en Europa diez de los 12 el enfriadores para Croacia, Montenegro, Rumania, Serbia, y la ex República Yugoslava de Macedonia habían sido entregados e instalados a finales del 2009.

51. En el proyecto de demostración estratégica para la conversión acelerada de enfriadores a base de CFC en cinco países de África (Camerún, Egipto, Namibia, Nigeria y Sudán) (AFR/REF/48/DEM/37), había sido aprobado el plan general para el sector de servicios. Quedaba un nivel importante de fondos por desembolsar. En países en los que estaba siendo establecido un fondo para la sustitución de enfriadores, los fondos se incorporarán al plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC.

52. La ONUDI informó que en la República Árabe Siria (SYR/REF/47/DEM/93) el cambio de equipo de los enfriadores en el hospital El-Basel Hospital era complejo y costoso y que los enfriadores deberían ser sustituidos en lugar de un cambio de equipo. Esto había llevado a una demora en la terminación del proyecto.

53. Respecto a la eliminación de SAO en 50 unidades existentes de enfriadores centrífugos en Cote d'Ivoire (IVC/REF/57/INV/32) la ONUDI había informado de que no disponía de ningún documento de proyecto. Se requiere un documento de proyecto con una lista de los beneficiarios y/o posibles beneficiarios y para identificar las modalidades de funcionamiento del proyecto. Sin la lista de los beneficiarios y sin la información sobre el número de enfriadores que todavía quedan en Cote d'Ivoire, la ONUDI no habían estado en condiciones de ponerse en contacto con los donantes para tratar de compartir los costes.

54. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera considerar si solicita la presentación a la 62ª reunión de nuevos informes de situación sobre proyectos de enfriadores en la región de África, República Árabe Siria y Cote d'Ivoire.

Discrepancias en los datos

55. La ONUDI informó respecto a varios proyectos como 'completados' (COM) pero no 'financieramente completados' (FIN), incluso cuando la fecha de terminación financiera estaba registrada como diciembre de 2009 (para BDI/SOL/45/TAS/19, DRC/SOL/45/PRP/20, DRK/PAG/49/INV/46, GEO/FUM/37/TAS/13, IND/REF/41/INV/366, IRA/FUM/47/INV/175, LIB/REF/32/INV/03 y TUN/SOL/45/TS/45) y Junio de 2009 (para YUG/SOL/45/PRP/27). La situación de estos proyectos debería cambiarse a FIN, o debería retirarse la fecha de terminación financiera y el Comité Ejecutivo debería solicitar a la ONUDI que conformara su solicitud de fecha de terminación financiera a la requerida por la Secretaría para que no discrepe la presentación de informes de la de otros organismos de ejecución.

RECOMENDACIONES

56. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera:

- a) Tomar nota del informe sobre la marcha de las actividades de la ONUDI que figura en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/17;
- b) Pedir la presentación a la 62ª reunión de nuevos informes de situación sobre los siguientes proyectos:

- i) Debido a las bajas tasas de desembolsos de fondos aprobados para acuerdos plurianuales en relación con:
 - a) Plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva en Burundi (BDI/PHA/55/INV/24);
 - b) Plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva en Eritrea (ERI/PHA/54/INV/05);
 - c) Plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva en Guinea (GUI/PHA/55/INV/20);
 - d) Proyecto de metilbromuro (judías verdes y melones) en Marruecos (MOR/FUM/56/INV/61); y
 - e) Plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva en Niger (NER/PHA/54/INV/21 y NER/PHA/58/INV/23);
- ii) Debido a demoras en acuerdos plurianuales en curso incluidos:
 - a) Plan nacional de eliminación de CFC en Argentina (ARG/PHA/53/INV/152, ARG/PHA/47/INV/147 y ARG/PHA/50/INV/150);
 - b) Plan nacional de eliminación de SAO en Bosnia y Herzegovina (BHE/PHA/44/INV/21 y BHE/PHA/52/INV/22);
 - c) Plan de eliminación de CTC en la República Democrática Popular de Corea (DRK/PHA/55/INV/52);
 - d) Plan de eliminación de CTC en el sector de consumo y producción en India (IND/PHA/45/INV/385 y IND/PHA/49/INV/402);
 - e) Plan nacional de eliminación de CFC en Jamahiriya Árabe Libia (LIB/PHA/45/INV/25);
 - f) Proyecto de eliminación de la producción de metilbromuro en China (CPR/PRO/56/INV/475);
- iii) Supervisar la firma del documento de proyecto para fortalecimiento institucional en Bosnia y Herzegovina (BHE/SEV/43/INS/19);
- iv) Supervisar el progreso sobre el taller de inicio de interesados directos para la preparación de proyecto de desecho de SAO en Argelia (ALG/DES/59/PRP/74);
- v) Supervisar el motivo de las demoras en la preparación de Planes de gestión para eliminación de HCFC (HPMP) respecto a los cuales no se proporcionó información y para la preparación de Planes de gestión para eliminación de HCFC con demoras en: Albania, Argelia, Argentina, Bahrain, Bosnia y Herzegovina, Camerú, China, Croacia, República Democrática Popular de Corea, Egipto, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Iraq, Jordania, Kuwait, Jamahiriya Árabe Libia, México, Marruecos, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Omán, Pakistán, Qatar, Sudáfrica, Arabia Saudita, Senegal, Serbia, Sudán, República

Árabe Siria, Túnez, Turquía, Turkmenistán, Venezuela (República Bolivariana de) y Yemen;

- vi) Supervisar demoras en la preparación de los siguientes planes sectoriales: espumas XPS (China), equipo de aire acondicionado (China), equipo de aire acondicionado (Argentina), y refrigeración (México);
 - vii) Supervisar la situación de modificaciones en los sistemas/cuotas de otorgamiento de licencias y sistemas/reglamentación/legislación para los siguientes países con planes de gestión para eliminación de HCFC con ejecución a cargo de la ONUDI: Albania, Bosnia y Herzegovina, Camerún, Croacia, República Democrática Popular de Corea, Egipto, Honduras, Iraq, Jordania, Jamahiriya Árabe Libia, Montenegro, Marruecos, Nicaragua, Omán, Pakistán, Qatar, Arabia Saudita, Serbia, Sudán, Sudáfrica, República Árabe Siria, la ex República Yugoslava de Macedonia, Túnez, Turkmenistán, Turquía, y Venezuela (República Bolivariana de);
 - viii) Supervisar medidas específicas sobre cofinanciación de los 39 planes de gestión para eliminación de HCFC con ejecución a cargo de la ONUDI indicados en el Anexo II del presente documento;
 - ix) Supervisar la terminación de políticas y reglamentación para usos esenciales de los CFC de forma que los contratos puedan ser otorgados para el plan sectorial de inhaladores de dosis medida en China (CPR/ARS/56/INV/473);
 - x) Supervisar la terminación de la construcción de los nuevos locales de producción necesarios para completar el proyecto de inhaladores de dosis medida en Egipto (EGY/ARS/50/INV/92);
 - xi) Supervisar los bajos niveles de desembolso en el proyecto regional de enfriadores a base de CFC en África (AFR/REF/48/DEM/37);
 - xii) Supervisar la decisión de sustituir los enfriadores en lugar de un cambio de equipo en el proyecto de enfriadores de la República Árabe Siria (SYR/REF/47/DEM/93);
 - xiii) Supervisar los esfuerzos para obtener la participación en el costo respecto al proyecto de enfriadores en Cote d'Ivoire (IVC/REF/57/INV/32);
- c) Pedir a la ONUDI que conforme su solicitud de la fecha de terminación financiera a la requerida por la Secretaría (de 'completado' (COM) a 'financieramente completado' (FIN)), para aquellos proyectos respecto a los cuales la fecha de terminación financiera fue registrada como diciembre de 2009, para fines de uniformidad en la presentación de informes con los demás organismos de ejecución;
 - d) Tomar nota de que la ONUDI informará a la 62ª reunión acerca de hasta cinco proyectos con demoras en la ejecución en 2009, incluidos tres proyectos que habían sido clasificados como tales en 2008.

Annex I

UNIDO PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION BY COUNTRY

Country	Phased Out in 2009	Percentage of Planned Phase-out Achieved in 2009	Estimated Funds Disbursed in 2009 (US\$)	Funds Disbursed in 2009 (US\$)	Percentage of Funds Disbursed over Estimation in 2009	Percentage of Planned Projects Completed in 2009	Net Emission due to delay in 2009 (actual versus Revised Planned Date of Completion)	Net Emission due to delay in 2009 (actual versus Date of Completion per Proposal)	Changes in A7 or CP Data (2009Vs2008) (Excluding HCFC)
Albania	0.0	0%	24,000	36,105	150%	50%	0.9	0.9	No 2009 A7 or CP Data
Algeria	123.0		266,102	477,890	180%	0%	77.3	16.2	-109.6
Argentina	4.0		661,000	686,073	104%	0%	1,636.7	1,729.2	29.7
Armenia	0.0			16,969			0.0	0.0	
Bahrain	0.0		25,000	15,451	62%		0.0	0.0	
Barbados	0.0			0			0.0	0.0	
Benin	3.9	100%	50,000	72,867	146%	100%	0.0	0.0	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	121.0		174,001	42,300	24%		-206.7	-206.7	-8.8
Botswana	0.0			0			0.0	0.0	
Brazil	0.0		70,000	80,334	115%		0.0	0.0	
Burkina Faso	0.0			0			0.0	0.0	
Burundi	0.0		22,000	5,191	24%		0.0	0.0	
Cambodia	0.0			0			0.1	0.1	-1.4
Cameroon	0.0		95,000	130,475	137%	100%	-2.0	-2.0	No 2009 A7 or CP Data
Chile	0.0			16,960			0.0	0.0	
China	1,352.0		5,187,257	6,158,346	119%	100%	-208.5	-208.5	No 2009 A7 or CP Data
Colombia	0.0		36,000	26,970	75%		0.0	0.0	
Congo (the)	0.0		30,000	42,554	142%		0.0	0.0	
Cote D'Ivoire	0.0		83,479	57,115	68%	100%	-58.2	-58.2	No 2009 A7 or CP Data
Croatia	21.9		93,500	102,917	110%		-0.2	-0.2	0.2
Cuba	0.0		20,000	21,061	105%	100%	0.0	0.0	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the)	0.0	0%	1,175,002	1,080,447	92%	67%	1,613.1	1,613.1	No 2009 A7 or CP Data
Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)	0.0		700	0	0%		0.0	0.0	
Dominican Republic (the)	0.0		50,000	39,664	79%		0.0	0.0	
Ecuador	0.0			0			0.0	0.0	
Egypt	223.0	100%	3,158,500	2,659,437	84%	100%	-175.0	-175.0	19.1
El Salvador	0.0			0			0.0	0.0	
Eritrea	0.0		50,000	0	0%		0.0	0.0	
Ethiopia	0.0		1	0	0%		0.0	0.0	

Country	Phased Out in 2009	Percentage of Planned Phase-out Achieved in 2009	Estimated Funds Disbursed in 2009 (US\$)	Funds Disbursed in 2009 (US\$)	Percentage of Funds Disbursed over Estimation in 2009	Percentage of Planned Projects Completed in 2009	Net Emission due to delay in 2009 (actual versus Revised Planned Date of Completion)	Net Emission due to delay in 2009 (actual versus Date of Completion per Proposal)	Changes in A7 or CP Data (2009Vs2008) (Excluding HCFC)
Gambia (the)	0.0			0			0.0	0.0	
Georgia	0.0	0%	40,500	38,245	94%	0%	4.2	4.2	No 2009 A7 or CP Data
Global	0.0			0		100%	0.0	0.0	
Guatemala	0.0		68,000	157,270	231%		-3.9	-3.9	65.5
Guinea	0.0		30,001	5,204	17%		0.4	0.4	No 2009 A7 or CP Data
Guyana	0.0			0			0.0	0.0	
Honduras	23.9		845,900	621,184	73%	100%	-8.9	-8.9	-59.5
India	0.0	0%	200,001	173,906	87%	0%	351.8	351.8	No 2009 A7 or CP Data
Indonesia	0.0		26,820	25,858	96%		0.0	0.0	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	210.6		1,920,503	2,387,716	124%	100%	8.3	8.3	-141.5
Iraq	0.0		40,000	68,143	170%	100%	-122.6	-122.6	No 2009 A7 or CP Data
Jamaica	0.0			0			0.0	0.0	
Jordan	0.0		85,000	65,142	77%		0.0	0.0	
Kenya	21.0	40%	150,000	177,881	119%	100%	19.6	49.4	No 2009 A7 or CP Data
Kuwait	0.0		52,001	186,949	360%	0%	12.7	12.7	No 2009 A7 or CP Data
Kyrgyzstan	0.0		3,400	8,282	244%		0.0	0.0	
Lebanon	23.6	100%	61,000	43,196	71%	100%	-8.0	-8.0	No 2009 A7 or CP Data
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (the)	123.0		990,001	711,663	72%	100%	151.4	151.4	No 2009 A7 or CP Data
Madagascar	2.4	100%	42,001	48,468	115%	100%	0.2	0.2	No 2009 A7 or CP Data
Malaysia	0.0			0			0.0	0.0	
Mali	0.0			0			0.0	0.0	
Mexico	1,222.3		2,670,101	3,909,547	146%	100%	-109.2	-109.2	-133.8
Montenegro	3.0	100%	89,000	251,857	283%	100%	-2.5	-2.5	-0.1
Morocco	120.6		739,001	685,726	93%		6.5	6.5	-53.4
Mozambique	0.0			0			0.0	0.0	
Myanmar	0.0			8,852			0.0	0.0	
Nicaragua	0.0		82,000	53,296	65%		0.0	0.0	
Niger (the)	0.0		91,000	29,600	33%		-0.4	-0.4	No 2009 A7 or CP Data
Nigeria	0.0		72,000	139,335	194%		0.0	0.0	
Oman	20.0	59%	145,346	168,783	116%	50%	14.6	14.6	-7.1
Pakistan	64.5	100%	126,046	145,037	115%	100%	-31.0	-31.0	-161.9
Panama	0.0			0			0.0	0.0	
Peru	0.0			0			0.0	0.0	
Philippines (the)	0.0			2,903			0.0	0.0	

Country	Phased Out in 2009	Percentage of Planned Phase-out Achieved in 2009	Estimated Funds Disbursed in 2009 (US\$)	Funds Disbursed in 2009 (US\$)	Percentage of Funds Disbursed over Estimation in 2009	Percentage of Planned Projects Completed in 2009	Net Emission due to delay in 2009 (actual versus Revised Planned Date of Completion)	Net Emission due to delay in 2009 (actual versus Date of Completion per Proposal)	Changes in A7 or CP Data (2009Vs2008) (Excluding HCFC)
Qatar	0.0	0%	100,600	104,085	103%	50%	1.8	1.8	No 2009 A7 or CP Data
Region: AFR	0.0		250,000	54,360	22%		0.0	0.0	
Region: EUR	0.0		300,000	275,278	92%	0%	0.0	0.0	
Region: LAC	0.0			0			0.0	0.0	
Republic of Moldova (the)	0.0		1	0	0%		0.0	0.0	
Romania	70.5	54%	998,001	1,082,604	108%	0%	-73.7	-134.2	No 2009 A7 or CP Data
Sao Tome and Principe	0.0		44,000	53,416	121%	100%	0.3	0.3	No 2009 A7 or CP Data
Saudi Arabia	250.0		580,001	597,832	103%		-184.4	-184.4	-181.4
Senegal	0.0		23,000	13,920	61%		0.0	0.0	
Serbia	72.0	100%	607,001	841,948	139%	100%	-201.3	-204.0	-59.9
Seychelles	0.0			0			0.0	0.0	
South Africa	0.0		1	30,523	3052300%		0.0	0.0	
Sudan (the)	0.0		124,536	82,420	66%		24.9	24.9	-24.3
Swaziland	0.0			0			0.0	0.0	
Syrian Arab Republic	85.2	0%	547,001	425,234	78%	20%	176.6	176.6	No 2009 A7 or CP Data
Thailand	0.0			0			0.0	0.0	
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.0		42,001	121,305	289%	0%	2.5	2.5	0.0
Tunisia	0.0		56,501	33,721	60%	0%	0.0	0.0	
Turkey	0.0	0%	152,606	262,235	172%	100%	0.0	-151.9	No 2009 A7 or CP Data
Turkmenistan	0.6		80,000	38,367	48%	33%	0.0	0.0	
Uganda	0.0			0			0.0	0.0	
United Republic of Tanzania (the)	0.0			0			0.0	0.0	
Uruguay	8.6		50	29	58%		0.0	0.0	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.0		2,181,615	1,504,818	69%		716.9	716.9	No 2009 A7 or CP Data
Viet Nam	0.0			0			0.0	0.0	
Yemen	0.0		310,000	312,210	101%		114.1	114.1	No 2009 A7 or CP Data
Zambia	4.0		85,134	6,222	7%		0.3	0.3	-3.0
Zimbabwe	0.0		619,600	562,143	91%		0.0	0.0	
Grand Total	4,175	27%	26,942,813	28,285,839	105%	59%	3,539.0	3,385.0	

Annex II

**STATUS OF DELAYS IN HPMP PREPARATION AND THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION
ON HCFC MODIFICATIONS TO NATIONAL LICENSING SYSTEMS/QUOTAS,
REGULATIONS AND LEGISLATION**

Project Number	Project Title	Secretariat's Status	Reason For Delay	Status of Licensing System	Additional Funding or Not Lead Agency
ALB/PHA/55/PRP/17	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey completed.	Delays in survey.	Being updated.	
ALB/PHA/57/PRP/18	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (additional funding)	HPMP being prepared; survey completed.	Delays in survey.	Being updated.	Additional Funding
ALG/PHA/55/PRP/68	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Absence of HCFC policies and guidelines until 60th ExCom.	Updated.	
ALG/PHA/58/PRP/70	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (additional funding)	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Absence of HCFC policies and guidelines until 60th ExCom.	Updated.	Additional Funding
ARG/PHA/55/PRP/158	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey completed.	Delays in survey.	Not provided.	Not Lead Agency
BAH/PHA/55/PRP/20	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Delays in survey.	Being updated.	Not Lead Agency
BHE/PHA/55/PRP/23	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Difficulties in initiating activities.	Not updated.	
CMR/PHA/55/PRP/30	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Not provided.	Not updated.	
CMR/PHA/58/PRP/32	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (additional funding)	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Not provided.	Not provided.	Additional Funding
CPR/PHA/55/PRP/466	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (XPS foam sector)	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Absence of HCFC policies and guidelines until 60th ExCom.	Not provided.	Not Lead Agency
CPR/PHA/55/PRP/470	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (Room air-conditioning sector)	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Absence of HCFC policies and guidelines until 60th ExCom.	Not provided.	Not Lead Agency
CRO/PHA/55/PRP/31	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Submitted to 61st Meeting	Not applicable-- HPMP submitted to 61st Meeting.	Not provided.	
DRK/PHA/55/PRP/51	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Lack of an adequate communication with the NOU.	Not provided.	
ECU/PHA/59/PRP/45	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Not provided.	Not provided.	Not Lead Agency
EGY/PHA/55/PRP/96	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey completed.	Delays in survey.	Being updated.	
GUA/PHA/57/PRP/36	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Not provided.	Updated.	Not Lead Agency
HON/PHA/55/PRP/28	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Changes in Government or internal approval.	Not updated.	
IND/PHA/56/PRP/427	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (transportation refrigeration and air-conditioning sectors)	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Delays in survey.	Not provided.	Not Lead Agency
IRQ/PHA/55/PRP/04	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Not provided.	Not provided.	
IRQ/PHA/59/PRP/11	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (additional funding)	Initial stage.	Not provided.	Not provided.	Additional Funding

Project Number	Project Title	Secretariat's Status	Reason For Delay	Status of Licensing System	Additional Funding or Not Lead Agency
JOR/PHA/55/PRP/82	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Changes in Government or internal approval.	Not updated.	
KUW/PHA/55/PRP/13	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Not provided.	Not provided.	Not Lead Agency
LIB/PHA/55/PRP/29	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Not provided.	Not provided.	
MDN/PHA/55/PRP/25	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP approved.	Not applicable--HPMP approved.	Being updated.	
MEX/PHA/55/PRP/139	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Delays in survey.	Updated.	
MOG/PHA/55/PRP/05	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey completed.	Not provided.	Not provided.	
MOR/PHA/55/PRP/59	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (refrigeration manufacturing sector)	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Absence of HCFC policies and guidelines until 60th ExCom.	Not updated.	
MYA/PHA/57/PRP/09	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Not provided.	Not provided.	Not Lead Agency
NER/PHA/55/PRP/22	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey completed.	Not provided.	Updated.	
NIC/PHA/55/PRP/21	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey completed.	Absence of HCFC policies and guidelines until 60th ExCom.	Not updated.	
NIR/PHA/56/PRP/120	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (additional funding)	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Not provided.	Not provided.	Additional Funding
OMA/PHA/55/PRP/16	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Delays in survey.	Being updated.	
PAK/PHA/55/PRP/70	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Not provided.	Not updated.	
PAK/PHA/59/PRP/76	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (additional funding)	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Not provided.	Not updated.	Additional Funding
QAT/PHA/55/PRP/11	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Delays in survey.	Being updated.	
SAU/PHA/55/PRP/05	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Not provided.	Not provided.	
SEN/PHA/55/PRP/26	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Not provided.	Updated.	
SOA/PHA/55/PRP/01	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Difficulties in initiating activities.	Not provided.	
Somalia	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (investment component)	Preparation approved at 60th Meeting.	Not applicable--not approved in 2009.	Not applicable--not approved in 2009.	Not Lead Agency
SUD/PHA/55/PRP/21	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Not provided.	Not updated.	
SUD/PHA/59/PRP/26	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (additional funding)	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Not provided.	Not updated.	Additional Funding
SYR/PHA/55/PRP/97	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Not provided.	Not updated.	
TKM/PHA/55/PRP/05	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Not provided.	Not updated.	
TUN/PHA/55/PRP/48	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Not provided.	Not provided.	

Project Number	Project Title	Secretariat's Status	Reason For Delay	Status of Licensing System	Additional Funding or Not Lead Agency
TUR/PHA/55/PRP/91	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Difficulties in initiating activities.	Not provided.	
VEN/PHA/55/PRP/112	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey completed.	Absence of HCFC policies and guidelines until 60th ExCom.	Being updated.	
YEM/PHA/55/PRP/29	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Completion of CFC activities.	Not provided.	Not Lead Agency
YUG/PHA/55/PRP/32	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Delays in survey.	Not provided.	

Annex III

STATUS OF DELAYS IN HCFC SECTOR PLANS

Project number	Project	Secretariat's status	Reasons for delay
ALG/FOA/59/PRP/73	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (polyurethane foam sector)	Initial stage. Survey expected to be completed by June 2010.	Not provided.
ALG/REF/59/PRP/72	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (refrigeration and air-to-air air-conditioning sector)	Initial stage. Survey expected to be completed by June 2010.	Not provided.
ARG/REF/57/PRP/161	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (air-conditioning manufacturing sector)	Survey completed. National and international consultants hired. Project document being finalized.	Size of country made collection of data time consuming
CPR/PHA/55/PRP/466	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (XPS foam sector)	Survey completed. Demonstration project document finalized.	Absence of HCFC policies until 60 th ExCom
CPR/PHA/55/PRP/470	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (room air-conditioning sector)	Survey completed.	Absence of HCFC policies until 60 th ExCom
CRO/FOA/57/PRP/33	Project preparation for the phase out of HCFC-141b in the polyurethane foam sector	Project submitted	Completed.
IRA/REF/58/PRP/196	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (room air-conditioning and compressors)	National and international consultants visited. Two draft investment projects being finalized.	Not applicable
JOR/REF/56/PRP/83	Preparation of a demonstration project for the conversion of HCFC to non-HCFC technology in the manufacturing of mini-split units at Petra Engineering	Project submitted	Completed.
MEX/MUS/58/PRP/146	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (aerosol and solvent sectors)	Survey underway. Initial workshop organized.	Not provided.
MEX/REF/58/PRP/145	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (refrigeration manufacturing sector)	Survey underway. Initial workshop organized.	Delays in survey.
NIR/REF/58/PRP/124	Preparation of HCFC phase-out investment activities (refrigeration manufacturing sector)	Survey underway. National and international consultants recruited. Stakeholder workshop held.	Not provided.
PAK/FOA.59/PRP/75	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (polyurethane foam sector)	Project document under preparation	Not provided.
PAK/REF/59/PRP/74	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing sectors)	Projects prepared	Not provided.
PHI/FOA/59/PRP/86	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (foam sector)	Initial stage	Not provided.

SOA/FOA/59/PRP/02		Initial stage	Not provided.
SUD/FOA/59/PRP/24		Initial stage.	Not provided.
SYR/REF/58/PRP/100	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Survey underway. Consultant recruited. HPMP being finalized	Not provided.
TUN/FOA/58/PRP/50	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage	Not provided.
TUR/FOA/58/PRP/94	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage	Not provided.
TUR/REF/58/PRP/95	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage	Not provided.



UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

UNIDO Progress and Financial Report 2009

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I. Project Approvals and Disbursements

Annual summary data

- 1) Table 1 “Annual Summary” includes the most important annual data, such as number of approvals, corresponding ODP (wherever applicable), approved funding, adjustment and disbursement characteristics. The cumulative funds for the period 1993-2009 approved for UNIDO activities under the Multilateral Fund amount to US\$ 491,798,589, excluding agency support cost and the core unit funding. This amount, however, includes the adjustments made until end 2009. The details are contained in the attached database printout (Annex II). In this printout, the data are sorted by regions and within each region the completed, financially completed, ongoing and closed (cancelled) projects are listed.
- 2) As of 31 December 2009, UNIDO’s cumulative disbursement for all projects (completed and ongoing) amounts to US\$ 429,509,110 excluding agency support cost and core unit funding. This corresponds to a delivery rate of 87.0 per cent. Out of this amount, US\$ 391,880,643 relate to cumulative disbursement for investment projects (Table 2, “Summary Data by Project Type”). This represents 88 per cent of the total value of investment project approvals including adjustments as of December 2009.

Interest

- 3) The interest earned for the period 1993 – 2008 amounts to US\$ 34,465,970 and is shown by years in the Table 1 “Annual Summary”. The interest earned in 2008 amounts to US\$ 2,069,908.

Summary data by type

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

The following table shows their breakdown by types.

Type	US\$*	Share of portfolio in per cent	Number of projects
CPG (Country Programme Preparation)	815,000	0.2	11
DEM (Demonstration projects)	10,685,007	2.2	26
INS (Institutional strengthening)	5,755,255	1.2	43
INV (Investment projects)	442,694,094	90	611
PRP (Project preparation)	18,770,395	3.8	409
TAS (Technical Assistance)	12,077,422	2.5	93
TRA (Training)	1,249,459	0.3	23
Total (excluding agency support cost)	492,046,632	100	1,216

* These figures are without adjustments, which are in total US\$ 248,043.

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

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

Type	US\$	Disbursement rate in per cent
CPG (Country Programme Preparation)	722,669	100
DEM (Demonstration projects)	9,030,146	88
INS (Institutional strengthening)	4,394,241	76
INV (Investment projects)	391,880,643	88
PRP (Project preparation)	11,455,258	69
TAS (Technical Assistance)	10,829,618	91
TRA (Training)	1,196,535	100
Total (excluding agency support cost)	429,509,110	87

8) In 2009 UNIDO's overall disbursement rate (excluding agency support cost) was 87%, which is 3 % higher than the cumulative disbursement rate of the previous year.

In the reporting year, two new multi-year performance based projects were approved. Thus, the total number of ongoing multi-year performance based agreements amounts to 60.

Multi-Year Agreements

9) The two new performance based, multi-year projects approved for UNIDO's implementation in 2009 are as follows:

- National ODS Phase-out Plan for Iraq;
- National methyl bromide phase-out plan for Guatemala (2nd Phase)

10) As shown in Annexes II and III, UNIDO is implementing sixty performance-based, multi-year agreements. Seven of these agreements are national phase-out plans (NPPs) in Albania, Algeria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Yemen, eleven are related to the methyl bromide sector (China, Guatemala, Honduras, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, 2 in Morocco, Syria, Turkey and Zimbabwe), four agreements in the solvent sector (DPRK, India, Nigeria & Pakistan), thirty three agreements are for CFC phase-out, in LVCs and non-LVCs, in Algeria (RMP), Argentina, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon (CFC+TCA), China (2), Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, DPR Korea, Egypt, Eritrea, Guinea, Honduras, India, Iran, Kuwait, Libya, Macedonia, Madagascar, Mexico, Montenegro, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Syria and Venezuela. UNIDO has been implementing four production sector phase-out agreements in China, DPR Korea, Mexico and Romania; and last but not least the phase-out of CFCs in the use of tobacco-fluffing industry in China.

11) The total funds committed by the ExCom for these agreements amount to US\$ 178,013,200. From this amount, US\$ 166,573,570 has already been released (including approvals at the 60th ExCom Meeting in April 2010), out of which, US\$ 134,108,121 was disbursed (as of 31 December 2009).

12) The total ODS to be phased out through ongoing multi-year agreements amounts to 28,870 ODP tonnes of consumption; plus 17,778 ODP tonnes of production. The allowed ODS consumption for the reporting year was 7,144 ODP tonnes. Verified Article 7 consumption data for 2009 are not yet available in most of the countries. Based on preliminary data received from some of the countries, and based on the assumption that all countries were in compliance with their agreement at the end of 2009, the actual consumption level for all MYAs implemented by UNIDO was approximately

5,700 ODP tonnes. Should the other countries phase-out more than their targets specified in their respective agreements, the actual 2009 consumption level would be even lower than 5,700 ODP tonnes.

- 13) The majority of the multi-year performance based agreements under UNIDO's implementation are progressing well, 15 agreements have been successfully completed; the overall disbursement rate has steadily increased during the recent years (from 65% in 2006 to 72% in 2007, 79% in 2008 and 81% in 2009). In addition, nineteen tranches were submitted and approved by the ExCom in 2009.

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

Sector phase out by country

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

#	Country	Sector/Project	ODS	Multi-year yes/no	Phase-out in sector
1	Albania	National Phase-out Plan (NPP)*	All	Yes	Total
2	Algeria	Technical assistance to phase-out MBr in pulses disinfections	MBr	No	Total
3	Algeria	National phase-out plan	CFC/TCA	Yes	Total
4	Argentina	Solvent sector phase-out plan	CFC-113, CTC, TCA	No	Total
5	Argentina	CFC phase-out plan	CFC	Yes	Total
6	Bahrain	Training for low consumption of CTC/TCA	CTC/TCA	No	Total
7	Benin	TPMP	CFC	Yes	Total
8	Burundi	TPMP	CFC	Yes	Total
9	Burundi	Training for low consumption of TCA	TCA	No	Total
10	Bosnia & Herzegovina	NPP	All	Yes	Total
11	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Phase-out of Halon consumption	Halons	No	Total
12	Brazil	Phase-out of MB used in tobacco, flowers, ornamentals, strawberries and other uses	MBr	No	Total
13	Cambodia	Training for low consumption of MBr	MBr	No	Total
14	Cambodia	Technical assistance for the phase-out of CTC and TCA in the solvent sector	CTC, TCA	No	Total
15	Cameroon	TPMP for the phase-out CFCs and TCA	CFC, TCA	Yes	Total
16	China	Domestic refrigeration*	CFC	Yes	Total
17	China	MDI phase-out	CFC	No	Total
18	China	National methyl bromide phase-out plan*	MBr	Yes	Total

#	Country	Sector/Project	ODS	Multi-year yes/no	Phase-out in sector
19	China	MBr production phase-out plan	MBr	Yes	Total
20	China	Refrigeration servicing sector CFC phase-out plan*	CFC	Yes	Total
21	China	Tobacco-fluffing	CFC	Yes	Total
22	Colombia	Technical assistance in the methyl bromide sector	MBr	No	Total
23	Congo	TPMP	CFC	Yes	Total
24	Cote d'Ivoire	Commodities and storage fumigation	MBr	No	Total
25	Cote d'Ivoire	Terminal aerosol project	CFC-12	No	Total
26	Cote d'Ivoire	TPMP	CFC	Yes	Total
27	Croatia	TPMP*	CFC	Yes	Total
28	Croatia	Training for low consumption of CTC	CTC	No	Total
29	Cuba	Soil fumigation, substrates, storage and structures	MBr	No	Total
30	Dominican Republic	Soil fumigation (cut flower, melon and tobacco sectors)	MBr	No	Total
31	DPR Korea	Production sector	CFC, CTC, TCA	Yes	Total
32	DPR Korea	Domestic refrigeration	CFC	Yes	Total
33	DPR Korea	Terminal CTC phase-out including process agents supplementary plan	CTC	Yes	Total
34	Egypt	Terminal solvent sector phase-out	CFC-113, CTC, TCA	No	Total
35	Egypt	National CFC phase-out plan	CFCs	Yes	Total excl. MDIs
36	Egypt	CFC phase-out in the MDI sector	CFCs	No	Total
37	Egypt	National phase-out of methyl bromide	MBr	No	Total
38	El Salvador	Training for low consumption of MBr	MBr	No	Total
39	Eritrea	TPMP	CFC	Yes	Total
40	Ethiopia	Training for low consumption of CTC/TCA	CTC/TCA	No	Total
41	Georgia	Phase-out of methyl bromide for soil fumigation	MBr	No	Total
42	Georgia	Halon banking management	Halon	No	Total
43	Guinea	TPMP	CFC	Yes	Total
44	Guatemala	Fumigants phase-out plan	MBr	Yes	Total
45	Honduras	Phase-out plan in the soil fumigation	MBr	Yes	Total
46	Honduras	TPMP	CFC	Yes	Total
47	India	Refrigeration manufacturing*	CFC	Yes	Total
48	India	CTC Phase-out*	CTC	Yes	Total
49	Indonesia	Terminal solvent sector phase-out	CFC-113, CTC,	No	Total

#	Country	Sector/Project	ODS	Multi-year yes/no	Phase-out in sector
		plan	TCA		
50	Iran	CFC phase-out*	CFC	Yes	Total
51	Iran	Phase-out of MBr in soil fumigation in olive seedlings, fruit trees, nurseries and others	MBr	No	Total
52	Iran	Terminal solvent sector umbrella project	CTC, TCA	No	Total
53	Iran	Phase-out of CFC consumption in the manufacture of aerosol MDIs	CFC	No	Total
54	Iraq	National ODS Phase Out Plan	CFC, Halon, CTC, TCA	Yes	Total
55	Kenya	Technical assistance for the phase-out of CTC and TCA in the solvent sector	CTC, TCA	No	Total
56	Kenya	Technology transfer leading to MBr phase-out in soil fumigation	MBr	No	Total
57	Korea DPR	CFC phase-out*	CFC	No	Total
58	Kuwait	TPMP	CFC	Yes	Total
59	Kyrgyzstan	Halon phase-out programme	Halon	No	Total
60	Lebanon	Soil fumigation (strawberries)	MBr	Yes	Total
61	Libya	NPP	All	Yes	Total
62	Libya	Phase-out of MBr in horticulture: tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers and others*	MBr	Yes	Total
63	Libya	Phase-out of halons in the fire fighting sector	Halon	No	Total
64	Macedonia	Fumigation	MBr	No	Total
65	Macedonia	TPMP	CFC	Yes	Total
66	Madagascar	Training for low consumption of MBr	MBr	No	Total
67	Madagascar	TPMP	CFC	Yes	Total
68	Mexico	CFC production	CFC	Yes	Total
69	Mexico	CFC phase-out plan*	CFC	Yes	Total
70	Mexico	Umbrella project for terminal phase-out of CTC	CTC	No	Total
71	Mexico	Phase-out of CFC consumption in the manufacture of aerosol MDIs	CFC	No	Total
72	Mexico	National methyl bromide phase-out plan	MBr	Yes	Partial
73	Moldova	Training for low consumption of MBr	MBr	No	Total
74	Montenegro	Terminal phase-out plan for CFCs	CFC/CTC	Yes	Total
75	Morocco	Phase-out of methyl bromide used in the strawberry sector	MBr	No	Total
76	Morocco	Phase-out of methyl bromide used in the tomato sector	MBr	Yes	Total

#	Country	Sector/Project	ODS	Multi-year yes/no	Phase-out in sector
77	Morocco	Training for low consumption of CTC/TCA	CTC/TCA	No	Total
78	Morocco	Methyl bromide in cucurbits and green beans	MBr	Yes	Partial
79	Nicaragua	Training for low consumption of MBr	MBr	No	Total
80	Niger	TPMP	CFC	Yes	Total
81	Nigeria	CFC phase-out plan*	CFC	Yes	Total
82	Nigeria	Terminal solvent sector phase-out plan	CTC/TCA	Yes	Total
83	Oman	Training for low consumption of CTC	CTC	No	Total
84	Oman	TPMP	CFC	Yes	Total
85	Pakistan	Training for low consumption of MBr	MBr	No	Total
86	Pakistan	RMP	CFC	Yes	Total
87	Pakistan	CTC phase-out plan	CTC	Yes	Total
88	Qatar	TPMP	CFC	Yes	Total
89	Romania	Halon management programme	Halon	No	Total
90	Romania	Solvent sector phase-out plan	CTC	No	Total
91	Romania	Terminal phase-out plan of CTC process agents uses	CTC	No	Total
92	Romania	National CFC phase-out plan*	CFC	Yes	Total
93	Romania	Production sector phase-out plan	CFC/CTC/TCA/MBr	Yes	Total
94	Sao Tome and Principe	TPMP	CFC	Yes	Total
95	Saudi Arabia	National Phase-out plan	CFC/CTC/TCA/Halon	No	Total
96	Serbia	CFC phase-out plan*	CFC	Yes	Total
97	Sudan	National CFC/CTC phase-out plan	CFC/CTC	Yes	Total
98	Syria	Phase-out of methyl bromide in the grain storage fumigation	MBr	Yes	Total
99	Syria	Phase-out of methyl bromide in the soil fumigation	MBr	No	Total
100	Syria	National CFC phase-out plan	CFC	Yes	Total
101	Tunisia	Training for low consumption of CTC/TCA	CTC/TCA	No	Total
102	Turkey	Solvent sector phase-out plan	CFC-113, CTC, TCA	No	Total
103	Turkey	Phase-out of methyl bromide used in protected tomato, cucumber and carnation crops	MBr	Yes	Total
104	Turkmenistan	Technical assistance for the elimination of methyl bromide in post harvest sector	MBr	No	Total
105	Uganda	Fumigation	MBr	No	Total

#	Country	Sector/Project	ODS	Multi-year yes/no	Phase-out in sector
106	Uruguay	Fumigation	MBr	No	Total
107	Venezuela	ODS phase-out plan	CFC	Yes	Total
108	Venezuela	Training for low consumption of MBr, TCA	MBr, TCA	No	Total
109	Yemen	Training for low consumption of TCA	TCA	No	Total
110	Yemen	National phase-out plan	CFC/TCA	Yes	Total
111	Zambia	Training for low consumption of CTC/TCA	CTC/TCA	No	Total
112	Zambia	Technical assistance for the phase-out of methyl bromide	MBr	No	Total
113	Zimbabwe	Phase-out of MBr in tobacco seedlings	MBr	Yes	Total
114	Zimbabwe	Phase-out of MBr used in grain fumigation	MBr	Yes	Total

* In cooperation with bilateral and/or implementing agencies

- 15) Information on funded ODP phase-out by region/country for ongoing projects is given in Table 3 “ODP Phase-out by Region, Country and Sector – Ongoing Projects”.
- 16) As per table 3a “ODP Phase-out by Region, Country and Sector – Completed Projects”, until end of the reporting period, UNIDO eliminated 61,859 ODP tonnes (excluding partial phase-out of ongoing projects). ODP phase by sector is summarized in the below table.

Completed projects	
Sector	ODP tonnes
Aerosols	3,478.9
Foams	12,686.3
Fumigants	3,074.8
Halons	1,991.8
Other (Tobacco)	1,020.0
Process agents	907.7
Phase-out	3,843.7
Production	17,041
Refrigeration	15,681.8
Several	39.3
Solvents	2,094
Total	61,859

- 17) Partial ODP phase out is reported in Table 3b “Partial ODP Phase-out by Sector, Region, Country” and in Annex III. The partial phase-out achieved in 2009 is shown in the following table on a sectori basis.

Partial phase-out in 2009*	
Sector	ODP tonnes
Fumigants	354.3
Process agents	70.5
Projects with PHA code	738
Refrigeration	531
Solvents	4
Total	1,697.8

* Projects/tranches completed in 2009 are excluded

II. Project Completion since last Report

ODP phased out since last report - investment projects

- 18) As per Table 4, the cumulative ODP phase out through investment projects completed in the reporting period (1 January – 31 December 2009) amounts to 8,750 ODP tonnes (including production sector). In addition, 1,698 ODP tonnes were partially phased-out from ongoing projects. The details are shown in Table 3b, Table 4. Table 4 lists all investment, demonstration, recovery and recycling, technical assistance and institutional strengthening projects completed in 2009.
- 19) In 2009 two projects were cancelled under UNIDO's implementation, Bahman Plastic in Iran at the 57th Meeting and Copaci, Cote d'Ivoire at the 58th ExCom Meeting.

Non-investment project completions since last report

- 20) Since the last report, 7 non-investment projects, with an approved funding of US\$ 1,298,323 were completed; one in Africa, two in Asia and the Pacific, two in Latin America and the Caribbean, and two in Europe.

III. Global and Regional Project Highlights

Global Projects

- 21) In 2009 one global project was approved for UNIDO, which is the core unit funding for 2010 in the amount of US\$ 1,913,365.

Regional Projects

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

IV. Performance Indicators

Business Plan Performance Goals as decided by the Executive Committee

- 23) The ExCom at its 41st Meeting approved new performance indicators in its Decision 41/93. These performance indicators were first applied in UNIDO's 2004 Business Plan. The ExCom at its 47th Meeting, by Decision 47/51, revised the weightings for quantitative performance indicators. The new weightings have been applied since the evaluation of the 2005-year performance. The targets and achievements for the year 2009 performance indicators approved during the 57th meeting of the ExCom are indicated below.

A1. Approvals

Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved

- 24) In 2009, 2 new and 19 annual programmes of existing multi-year projects were approved, which represents 75 % achievement of the target set by the ExCom.

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

- 25) During 2009, 16 individual projects were approved against the target of 20. This represents 80 % achievement. The approvals include 8 institutional strengthening, 4 investment and 4 technical assistance projects.

A2. Implementation

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

- 26) Milestone activities have been completed for altogether 34 MY performance-based agreements against the target of 26, thus, achieving 131 % performance. This includes the completion of milestones for the approved 19 MY annual tranches, plus 15 ongoing MY Agreements for which no more funding tranches are available.

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

- 27) 191 ODP tonnes were phased-out in 2009 from individual projects. This represents achievement of 123 % against the target of 155.2 ODP tonnes, set by the ExCom.

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

- 28) 12 investment and non-investment projects were completed in 2009 against the target of 13, which represents 92 % achievement of the target.

Policy/regulatory assistance completed vs. that planned

- 29) No target was set, not applicable.

A3. Administrative

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

- 30) The target set by the ExCom was 12 months and in 2009 UNIDO managed to financially complete its projects within 7.5 months in average (for projects, which were completed 12 months ago between January and December 2008).

Timely submission of PCRs vs. those agreed

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

Timely submission of progress reports

- 32) UNIDO submitted its Progress Report 2009 before deadline, on 29 April 2009. This follows UNIDO's practice, whereby progress reports never reached the Secretariat later than the established deadline.

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

Performance indicators: Targets and achievements in 2009

Performance indicator	Weighting	Targets UNIDO BP 2009	Achievements as per P&F Report 2009	P&F vs. BP (remarks wherever applicable)
Approvals				
No. of annual programmes of MY agreements approved vs. those planned	15	28	21	75 %
No. of individual activities (INV, RMPs, halon banks, TAS) approved vs. those planned	10	20	16	80 %
Implementation				
Milestone activities completed (e.g. policy measures, regulatory assistance)/ODS levels achieved for approved MY annual tranches vs. those planned	20	26	34	131 %
ODS phased-out for individual projects vs. those planned in progress reports	15	155.2 ODP tonnes	191 ODP tonnes	123 %
Project completion for inv and non-inv projects vs. those planned in progress reports	10	13	12	92 %
Policy/regulatory assistance completed vs. that planned	10	N/A	N/A	N/A
Administrative				
Speed of financial completion vs. that required per progress report completion dates	10	12 months	7.5 months	On time
Timely submission of PCRs vs. those agreed	5	On time	100% on time	100 % on time
Timely submission of progress reports & responses	5	On time	Before deadline (29 Apr 2010)	Before deadline

In addition to the above,

- UNIDO's approvals in 2009 amounted to US\$ 20,227,936 against the 2009 Business Plan of US\$ 31.3 mio. This difference is largely due to the lack of guidelines on HCFC policies and for this reason ExCom's deferral of several projects to 2010.
- US\$ 28,285,838 was disbursed for projects under UNIDO's implementation against the target of US\$ 26,942,813, which represents 105 % achievement
- At the end of 2009, 8,750 ODP tonnes were phased out for projects completed in 2009 and additional 1,698 ODP tonnes were partially phased-out through ongoing projects.

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

Cumulative completed investment projects

- 35) Since 1993, UNIDO's cumulative number of completed investment projects has grown to 526. Out of a total of US\$ 358,621,387 of approved MF financing for completed projects, 99 per cent of these funds were disbursed. The average number of months from approval to first disbursement was 9 months. The average number of months from approval to completion was 32.2 months. The cost effectiveness of completed projects is US\$ 6.02/kg. Table 5 "Cumulative completed investment projects by region, sector and implementation characteristics" illustrates more details, presenting information both on a regional and on a sectoral basis. The vast majority of completed investment projects have been implemented with disbursements of funds during implementation; only ten retroactively funded projects were implemented by UNIDO.

Cumulative completed non-investment projects

- 36) Since 1993, UNIDO's cumulative number of completed non-investment projects, including the preparation of RMPs, is 170. Out of a total of US\$ 24,305,700 of approved MF financing, 99 per cent of funds have been disbursed. Except for thirty institutional strengthening projects, all UNIDO completed non-investment projects were objective-sensitive. Disbursement took place during implementation for all completed projects. Table 6 "Cumulative completed non-investment projects by region, sector and implementation characteristics" provides details according to geographic region and sectors.

Cumulative ongoing investment projects

- 37) By the end of 2009, UNIDO's cumulative portfolio of ongoing investment, demonstration and recovery and recycling projects contained 85 projects. Of the US\$ 83,459,057 approved budget, 40 per cent has been disbursed. It took an average of 7.1 months from approval to first disbursement. The Africa region had 27 ongoing projects, Asia and the Pacific 24 ongoing projects, Europe 18 ongoing projects and Latin America and the Caribbean 16 ongoing projects. Table 7 "Cumulative ongoing investment projects by region, sector and implementation characteristics" illustrates the implementation characteristics among regions and sectors for UNIDO's ongoing investment projects. The ongoing projects are objective sensitive and the disbursement of funds takes place during implementation. There are no retroactive projects.

Cumulative ongoing non-investment projects

- 38) At the end of 2009, UNIDO's cumulative portfolio of ongoing non-investment projects, including preparation of RMPs, consisted of 26 projects. Out of a total of US\$ 5,503,665 approved funding, 39 per cent has been disbursed. Table 8 "Cumulative ongoing non-investment projects by region, sector and implementation characteristics" illustrates details, presenting the projects according to regions, sectors and types.

V. Status of Agreements and Project Preparation by Country

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

- 39) As soon as a project is approved by the Executive Committee and after having notified the respective authorities, UNIDO secures officially from the recipient country's Ozone and project authorities, validity/confirmation of basic project data, such as actual ODS consumption; validity of counterpart

commitment, etc., since by this time, a substantial period of time might have elapsed from the time of formulation of the project, and the projects, in most cases, are adjusted as a result of the negotiations during the approval process. After this, wherever it is required by the Country, UNIDO prepares and signs with the Ozone Authorities the agreement of cooperation. UNIDO prepares detailed Terms of Reference (TOR) for services to be rendered under the project. The TOR and the list of potential suppliers are approved by the counterpart. The bidding and subcontracting takes place based on the mutually agreed TOR. The first payment is due upon entry into force of the first contract. The above-illustrated preparatory work explains, for multi-year programmes, investment, demonstration and recovery and recycling projects, the time elapsing between project approval and first disbursement.

Project preparation by country, approved amount and amounts disbursed

- 40) As of the end of 2009, UNIDO had active project preparation funding amounting to US\$ 6,783,750 out of which US\$ 1,749,878 has been disbursed. It is to be noted that over US\$ 2 million was approved at the 58th and 59th meetings of the ExCom, thus disbursement for this projects could not occur before the end of 2009. Many of the HPMP preparation activities were sub-contracted, and for this reason, release of substantial funding will only happen after the contractors' submission of the final reports.
- 41) The list and details of active project preparation accounts are shown in Table 9 "Active project preparation accounts".

Activities related to the phase-out of HCFCs

- 42) The list of all HPMP preparation projects under UNIDO's implementation are found in the below table. This table presents a list of 40 ongoing HPMP project preparation activities. A summary on the status of individual HPMP preparation projects is in Annex II. In the same annex, as a response to the Decision of the ExCom taken its 60th Meeting, UNIDO provides a status report on establishing or modifying licensing systems, legislation and regulations to address the accelerated phase-out of HCFCs.

Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans

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

#	Country	Project Title	Approved Funding (US\$)
7	China	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (XPS foam sector)	84,000
8	China	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (Room air-conditioning sector)	500,000
9	Croatia	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	150,000
10	DPR Korea	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	50,000
11	Ecuador	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	75,000
12	Egypt	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	195,000
13	Guatemala	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	75,000
14	Honduras	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	115,000
15	India	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (transportation refrigeration and air-conditioning sectors)	70,000
16	Iraq	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan incl. additional funding approved in 2009	95,000
17	Jordan	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	150,000
18	Kuwait	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	70,000
19	Libya	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	85,000
20	Macedonia, FYR	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	85,000
21	Mexico	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	104,250
22	Morocco	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	150,000
23	Myanmar	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	42,500
24	Niger	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	85,000
25	Nicaragua	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	85,000
26	Nigeria	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (additional funding)	20,000
27	Oman	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	100,000
28	Pakistan	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan incl. additional funding approved in 2009	135,000
29	Qatar	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	55,000
30	Saudi Arabia	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	130,000
31	Senegal	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	85,000
32	South Africa	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	195,000
33	Sudan	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan incl. additional funding approved in 2009	150,000
34	Syria	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	136,250
35	Turkmenistan	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	85,000
36	Tunisia	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	150,000
37	Turkey	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	195,000
38	Venezuela	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	173,750
39	Yemen	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	70,000
40	Serbia	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	150,000
		TOTAL	4,753,750

43) UNIDO is also preparing investment and demonstration projects for the phase-out of HCFCs in the manufacturing sectors. Until end 2009, 19 such activities were approved for UNIDO. The list is in the below table.

44)

Preparation of HCFC Phase-out activities

#	Country	Project Title	Approved Funding (US\$)
1	Algeria	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (polyurethane foam sector)	40,000
2	Algeria	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (refrigeration and air-to-air air-conditioning sector)	60,000
3	Argentina	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (air-conditioning manufacturing sector)	80,000
4	Croatia	Project preparation for the phase-out of HCFC-141b in polyurethane foam production	40,000
5	Iraq	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (room air-conditioning and compressors)	45,000
6	Jordan	Preparation of a demonstration project for the conversion of HCFC to non-HCFC technology in the manufacturing of mini-split units at Petra Engineering	40,000
7	Mexico	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (aerosol and solvent sectors)	100,000
8	Mexico	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (refrigeration manufacturing sector)	150,000
9	Nigeria	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (refrigeration manufacturing sector)	50,000
10	Pakistan	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (polyurethane foam sector)	80,000
11	Pakistan	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing sectors)	120,000
12	Philippines	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (foam sector)	70,000
13	South Africa	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (polyurethane foam sector)	150,000
14	Sudan	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (polyurethane foam sector)	40,000
15	Sudan	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing sectors)	60,000
16	Syria	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (refrigeration manufacturing sector)	60,000
17	Tunisia	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (polyurethane foam sector)	65,000
18	Turkey	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (polyurethane foam sector)	150,000
19	Turkey	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (refrigeration manufacturing sector)	150,000
TOTAL			1,550,000

Preparation of ODS destruction demonstration projects

- 45) Preparatory funds were approved for the preparation of four pilot demonstration projects on ODS waste management and disposal in Mexico, Turkey, Algeria and China, for a total value of USD 280,000 plus agency support costs. Furthermore, UNIDO was requested by the Executive Committee to submit two more funding requests in 2010 for Africa and West Asia to ensure regional balance. Bilateral donors expressed interest in co-financing demonstration projects on ODS disposal once approved.

Climate impact of Montreal Protocol activities

- 46) UNIDO looked into the assessment of climate impacts of the MP activities in order to respond to the needs of Dec XIX/6. A number of actions have been already taken with regard to set up the proper mechanisms to consider the climate impacts of the MP activities. Training activities have been organized for the UNIDO's team and international experts are assisting us in drafting appropriate methodologies for accounting environmental impacts and emission reductions. Furthermore, UNIDO has been working-out mechanisms to strengthen the synergies and cooperation within other branches in UNIDO dealing with climate change and energy efficiency.

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

Meetings attended

- 47) UNIDO attended/participated in the following meetings in 2009:

No.	Title of meeting	Place	Date
1.	Inter-Agency Coordination Meeting	Montreal, Canada	January
2.	Joint UNIDO-UNEP meeting with Iraqi delegation to review the first draft of the country programme/national phase out plan (CP/NPP)	Cairo, Egypt	January
3.	Kick Off Seminar for HPMP	Leon, Mexico	January
4.	HCFC stakeholder meeting	Cairo, Egypt	February
5.	Workshop on Preparation of Ozone Regulations	NayPyiTaw, Myanmar	February
6.	Inter-agency meeting on HCFC preparation	Jakarta, Indonesia	February
7.	Chiller evaluation mission planned by the Acting Evaluation Officer of the Multilateral Fund	Zagreb, Croatia	March
8.	Inception Workshop for the Preparation of HPMP for Morocco	Casablanca, Morocco	March
9.	Ministerial Consultation on HCFC Policies & Legislation	Belgrade, Serbia	March
10.	Contact group on HCFC policies & legislation	Belgrade, Serbia	March
11.	57 th Meeting of the Executive Committee	Montreal, Canada	March-April
12.	UTECH Urethanes Technology, Conference and Exhibition	Utrecht, Holland	March-April
13.	Sub-regional workshop on ODS phase-out in military applications	Colombo, Sri Lanka	April
14.	Inter-agency Meeting on HPMP	New Dehli, India	April
15.	SEAP Network Meeting of ODS Officers	Bangkok, Thailand	April

No.	Title of meeting	Place	Date
16.	Coordination Meeting for West Asia Network on ODS Trade related concerns	Bahrain, Bahrain	May
17.	Joint Meeting of South Asia & West Asia Networks of ODS Officers	Bahrain, Bahrain	May
18.	Visit to get acquainted with CTC-II destruction technologies used by USG-Umweltservice	Wels, Austria	May
19.	HPMP stakeholders' workshop	Zagreb, Croatia	May
20.	Meeting of Regional Ozone Network for Europe & Central Asia (ECA network)	Yerevan, Armenia	May
21.	XIII European Conference on Air Conditioning and refrigeration industry	Milan, Italy	June
22.	Public hearing forum and 2nd stakeholders' meeting on HPMP preparation	Skopje, FYR of Macedonia	June
23.	Inception Workshop for the Preparation of HPMP for Pakistan	Karachi, Pakistan	June
24.	Stakeholder Workshop on Ozone Layer Protection	Pretoria, South Africa	July
25.	58 th Meeting of the Executive Committee	Montreal, Canada	July
26.	Workshop on Management and Destruction of ODS Banks and Implications to Climate Change	Geneva, Switzerland	July
27.	Workshop for a dialogue on High Global-Warming Potential	Geneva, Switzerland	July
28.	29 th Meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	Geneva, Switzerland	July
29.	42 nd Meeting of the Implementation Committee	Geneva, Switzerland	July
30.	Contact Group Meeting on Certification of refrigeration servicing technicians and HPMP preparation in Russian speaking countries	Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan	August
31.	2009 Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) Advisory Group Meeting	Paris, France	September
32.	Training on the latest technologies and methods for the control of soil-borne pest and diseases	Leuven, Belgium	September
33.	Inter-agency meeting on the HPMP preparation for China	Beijing, China	September
34.	Joint Meeting of SEAP and South Asia Networks of ODS Officers	Chiang Mai, Thailand	October
35.	Training on ODS destruction facilities, appliance and auto recycling centers, air-conditioners manufacturing and servicing, CO2 foaming, hydrocarbon foaming, high-boiling HC cleaning	Tokyo, Japan	October
36.	Seminar on the Launch of HPMP in Algeria	Algiers, Algeria	October
37.	Main Meeting of the Ozon Action Networks of Central America, South America, Mexico and the Caribbean	Paramaribo, Suriname	October
38.	43 st Meeting of the Implementation Committee	Port Ghalib, Egypt	October-November
39.	21 th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol	Port Ghalib, Egypt	November

No.	Title of meeting	Place	Date
40.	59 th Meeting of the Executive Committee	Port Ghalib, Egypt	November
41.	Technical presentation connected with technology demonstration on non-ODS and low GWP foaming processes in the sector of polyurethane foams at Hennecke AG	Sankt Augustin, Germany	December
42.	United Nations Climate Change Conference	Copenhagen, Denmark	December
43.	HPMPs stakeholders consultation meeting in Serbia	Belgrade, Serbia	December

Implementing agency and other cooperation

- 48) Cooperation with UNDP and the World Bank: Several ongoing performance-based, multi-year agreements are being co-implemented with UNDP and the World Bank, while a number of HPMP preparatory activities in different countries and regions are being implemented together with UNDP and/or the World Bank.
- 49) Cooperation with UNEP: In addition to the national phase out plans and TPMPs approved before 2009 and are co-implemented with UNEP, 1 new NPP was approved in 2008 for joint implementation with UNEP. Furthermore, several HPMP preparatory activities are being jointly implemented by UNEP. UNIDO is also regularly attending and contributing to regional workshops and other specialized meetings organized by UNEP.
- 50) Participation in inter-agency meetings: As in the past years, UNIDO participated in all major inter-agency coordination meetings organized by either the Multilateral Fund Secretariat or by any of the other implementing agencies.
- 51) Cooperation with Bilateral Agencies: During 2009, 1 bilateral project was approved for UNIDO's implementation, the second tranche of the TPMP in Senegal, which is being implemented together with UNEP.

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

Bilateral Agency	Country	Project Title	Impact	Approved Funding (US\$)	Status
France	Regional Africa	Strategic demonstration project for accelerated conversion of CFC chillers in 5 African Countries (Cameroon, Egypt, Namibia, Nigeria and Sudan)	0.0	184,000	ONG
France	Morocco	Elimination de l'utilisation de bromure de methyle dans la production de fleurs coupées et de bananes	61.0	673,973	COM
Canada	Mexico	National methyl bromide phase-out plan	20.0	170,000	ONG
Germany	Egypt	Training of refrigeration technicians in the framework of the Refrigerant Management Plan of Egypt	0.0	251,623	COM

Bilateral Agency	Country	Project Title	Impact	Approved Funding (US\$)	Status
Italy	Cameroon	Total phase-out of methyl bromide used in stored commodities fumigation.	14.5	259,713	ONG
Italy	China	Sector plan CFC final phase-out: domestic refrigeration and domestic refrigeration compressors	181.0	1,788,991	COM
Italy	China	National phase-out of methyl bromide (phase II)	534.0	4,000,000	ONG
Italy	DR Congo	Umbrella project for terminal phase-out of ODS in the solvent sector	20.7	432,660	ONG
Italy	Mexico	National methyl bromide phase-out plan (first tranche)	70.0	994,018	ONG
Italy	Morocco	Phase-out of methyl bromide used as a soil fumigant in the production of green beans and cucurbits (first tranche)	15.0	310,000	ONG
Italy	Romania	Phase out of methyl bromide in horticulture	93.9	630,517	FIN
Italy	Senegal	Terminal phase-out management plan for CFCs (first and second tranches)	0.0	220,000	ONG
Italy	Serbia	Terminal CTC phase-out project	2.6	49,324	ONG
Italy	Serbia	Replacement of CFC-11 with cyclopentane foam blowing agent and CFC-12 with HFC-134a refrigerant in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators and freezers at Obod Elektroindustrija	94.9	1,683,135	FIN
Japan	Regional Africa	Strategic demonstration project for accelerated conversion of CFC chillers in 5 African Countries (Cameroon, Egypt, Namibia, Nigeria and Sudan)	0.0	700,000	ONG
Japan	China	Phasing out ODS in the production of compressors at Changshu Refrigerating Equipment Works	75.0	2,250,000	FIN
Japan	China	Refrigeration servicing sector CFC phase-out plan (first tranche)	0.0	1,000,000	COM
Japan	China	Refrigeration servicing sector CFC phase-out plan: second tranche	511.0	3,000,000	ONG
Japan	Global	Training on alternative technologies to HCFCs	0.0	141,750	ONG
Japan	Indonesia	Phase out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam for insulating purposes at Bina Teknik Co.	22.8	117,889	FIN
Japan	Indonesia	Phase out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam for insulating purposes at Aneka Citra Refrigeratama Co.	18.2	142,506	FIN
Spain	Brazil	Total phase-out of MB used in tobacco, flowers, ornamental plants, strawberries and other uses	65.4	580,390	COM
Spain	Regional LAC	Technical assistance to introduce chemical alternatives in countries which have rescheduled methyl bromide phase out plan (Argentina and Uruguay)	0.0	147,400	ONG

Bilateral Agency	Country	Project Title	Impact	Approved Funding (US\$)	Status
Spain	Libya	Phase-out of methyl bromide in horticulture: tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers and others	40.0	500,000	ONG
Spain	Mexico	Technical assistance to comply with 2005 phase-out of 20% of methyl bromide	107.2	707,965	COM
		TOTAL	1,907.2	20,935,854	

Other issues

52) The status of ongoing projects is described in Annex I of the Narrative. The success and timely implementation of these activities are crucial in the current compliance period. In order to ensure timely project completion of projects approved so far, and to facilitate compliance of the recipient countries with their MP obligations, in 2009, UNIDO has continued to practice the following initiatives, which supported successful project implementation:

- Regular missions to ozone offices and project sites are organized to monitor together with the ozone officers the implementation of national and/or sector phase-out plans and ongoing stand alone projects. UNIDO visits the respective ozone offices at least once a year. When required, UNIDO fields ad-hoc missions and requests support from the field representatives, who are in regular contact with the ozone office of the country to organize training, clear equipment from the customs, recruit national experts, undertake local procurement, process project travels, etc.
- Good cooperation with the national ozone offices has continued and regular follow up of the implementation process is being done by the staff of the ozone office together with UNIDO's national and international consultants and project managers. This ensures that effective actions on critical issues such as resolving bottlenecks in site preparation, customs clearance, installation, commissioning and safety certification, monitoring of destruction of CFC-related equipment are taken in a timely manner.
- UNIDO is regularly attending Regional Network Meetings and respective workshops providing additional support to our counterpart countries.
- UNIDO's field representation is receiving regular training on Montreal Protocol issues.
- One staff member is implementing Montreal Protocol projects directly from UNIDO's Regional China Bureau to provide on-site assistance in the Asia and Pacific Region enabling closer follow-up on project implementation. Based on the positive experience gained in China the practice will be introduced in other countries and regions.
- Regular communication and interaction between regional and country offices about the implementation process has ensured the smooth flow of project activities. As in previous years, directors of UNIDO regional and country offices are regularly briefed at UNIDO HQs on ongoing and possible future activities. They are involved in the implementation process and are

following up the progress of the programmes. In turn, the representatives brief headquarter staff working in a specific country on the activities in the field and problems faced, if any.

- UNIDO also provides, when requested, support such as policy assistance, putting in place relevant legislation etc.

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ANNEX I – Country Development Highlights

Status of the implementation of approved activities excl. HCFC activities

Albania

Phase-out of ODS

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

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. Foaming machines were cleared from customs and delivered to the end-users in 2009. The installation of the foaming machines will be completed in 2010 and training on the development of the prototypes will be carried out.

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. Equipment purchased for the service workshops arrived in 2009. Equipment for the foam companies is under delivery. Update of the refrigeration curricula and preparation of the Code of Practice were completed. Training of customs master trainers took place in October 2009. As per the request of the ExCom, an additional verification report will be submitted to the 61st ExCom regarding the consumption of all ODS covered in the Agreement focusing in particular on the recording of imports at customs and the process of forwarding that data to the National Ozone Unit. Additional service equipment will be purchased upon receipt of already ordered equipment, completion of training of service technicians and distribution of the equipment to service workshops. The country is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol obligations. During 2010 several awareness raising activities are planned and all activities under the NPP will be completed.

2. Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

A ¹technical 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.

3. Pilot Project on ODS Waste Management and Disposal

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

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 was approved at the 53rd ExCom. In 2007 training of technicians continued. Equipment for 2 refrigeration and 9 R&R centers were purchased. Technicians received tools and R&R² equipment. End user sector survey continued. 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. In 2009 activities focused 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). UNIDO issued several contracts with local Argentinean companies, which provide for consultancy services on selection material of alternative solvents and conduction of compatibility tests. Two Solvent training workshops (i.e. for textile industry on the laboratory use) were conducted in December 2007. Identification of new or additional companies consuming ODS was made in 2008 and activities for the phase out of TCA have been prepared. In 2009 laboratory uses were addressed. The project deals with TCA phase out in SSIs, therefore, one additional year for project implementation is needed. The phase out of CTC/TCA in labs will be continuing in 2010 and the total quantity of 1.0 MT of CTC is planned to be phased out in lab applications. Still the project will be trying to identify the TCA used in solvent formulation and it is expected that 5.0 MT of TCA would be identified. Therefore, a new survey of TCA consuming companies will be conducted. It is expected that the last quantity of TCA will be identified to enable UNIDO to approach local companies and make the phase out of TCA.

Benin

Phase out of CFCs

The TPMP was approved at the 55th ExCom Meeting and the first tranche was released. UNEP is the leading implementing agency while UNIDO is cooperating. In October 2008 a joint UNEP UNIDO mission was organized to Benin where the implementation modalities were agreed on. The second tranche was approved at the 59th meeting on the understanding that UNEP and UNIDO will submit a progress report on the implementation of the 2009-2010 annual programme to the 62nd Meeting of the Executive Committee. In 2009, equipment and tools were purchased for 3 training centers to train technicians on retrofit to HC technologies. 14 trainers and over 200 technicians were trained on good service practices and retrofit to HC technology. Furthermore, equipment and toolkits were purchased for bigger service workshops. In 2010, remaining funds under the first tranche and funds under the second tranche will be utilized to equip further service workshops with basic tools and spare parts not available on the local market, allowing the service workshops to retrofit CFC-based refrigerators to HCs in a safe manner.

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. Due to the unsettled problem with the customs clearance and VAT exemption of imported equipment the training the trainers workshop was put on hold as well as the training of service technicians. For 2010, no activities can progress until the pending issue of VAT exemption is solved.

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 were coordinated with the NOU, which was to confirm the selection of the beneficiary for halon R&R equipment. The scope of international and local equipment procurement was finalized. Bidding still could not start in 2009, since the issue of VAT exemption and customs clearance has not yet been settled by the Ozone Office. In December 2009, the NOU found an interim solution; persuading the counterpart to pay the VAT

for the equipment to be ordered with a subsequent reimbursement of the costs involved. Bidding for the equipment will immediately start and project is expected to be completed upon installation and commissioning.

Burundi

Phase-out of CFCs

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

Cameroon

Phase-out of CFCs and TCA

A terminal CFC/TCA phase-out management plan was approved at the 50th Executive Committee. The first and second funding tranches were released at the 50th and 54th ExCom Meeting respectively. In 2007 the PMU was established. The solvent component phasing out TCA has been successfully completed during 2008. In addition training of technicians and custom officers as well as a supplementary R&R programme was implemented. In 2009, additional training of technicians focusing on drop-in technologies and alternatives, extension of customs training, enforcement of legislation and public awareness activities took place. A 3rd tranche was approved at the 58th meeting. . A contract will be prepared for the remaining activities and monitoring will continue in 2010.

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. During 2009 the training of technicians was finished and 1,000 more were trained totally in MAC sub-sector. Recovery and recycle machines were distributed and this project was finished in MAC. Training centers for the domestic and industrial refrigeration were established. The following activities are planned for 2010:

- a. Refrigerant recovery and recycling for retired ship disposal
- b. Refrigerant recovery and recycling for ICR sector
- c. Establishment of reclamation centers

The sector plan for the entire phase out of CFCs in the MDI sector in China was approved at the 56th ExCom Meeting. Implementation modalities were agreed upon in December 2008. Special Working Group was established in April, 2009, consist of SFDA, MEP/FECO, and experts. A contract with UNIDO was signed on July, 2009. In 2010, contract will be signed with enterprises to cancel inactive licences. Enterprise training on registration of new products; development of the monitoring information system; on site verification of CFC users; formulation of the CFC alternative technical standards and formulation of the national Transition Strategy will take place.

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 3rd tranche of which was released at the 55th ExCom Meeting. Equipment procurement for the tobacco seedling sector was undertaken, in time for the crop season 2008. The construction and installation of all 17 greenhouses centres in tobacco sector have been completed and put into operation. 15 of these regions' technology transfer centres had been jointly checked and accepted by MEP and UNIDO. The phaseout activities on strawberry, cucumber and ginger in agriculture sector have been carried out in Hebei and Shandong province which achieved the phaseout target of the 2008 agriculture workplan. The project was completed by December 2009. A 4th tranche was released at the 58th ExCom meeting. Further training of farmers in the tomato, ginger and strawberry sectors and general awareness on MB present policy and future MB ban will be initiated in 2010. Procurement of alternative fumigants equipment and continuous monitoring and evaluation will take place.

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. FECO conducted record management for MB feedstock use in order to strengthen the supervision of MB feedstock use in China in May 2009. Contract will be finalized with MB producers in 2010 for the period 2008-2010 and draft contract for the period 2011/2013. New policy will be drafted for ODS and QPS management.

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. In 2009, a speed box was purchased for laboratory test. The machine is installed in the National Agro Institute ICA premises and national expert hired under the project is carrying out related tests. The project was successfully completed in 2009.

Congo, Rep. of

Phase-out of CFC

The TPMP was approved at the 54th ExCom with UNEP as lead implementing agency. Implementation modalities have been agreed upon. Technical specification for equipment purchase was prepared. Equipment was purchased and delivered in 2009. Project is now completed.

Cote d'Ivoire

1. 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. The second tranche was approved by the 58th ExCom in July 2009. Implementation plan for 2009 and 2010 was agreed upon. Contract for the delivery of part of the equipment was issued. Delivery of equipment as well as procurement of additional R&R equipment and service tools will take place in 2010. TPMP is expected to be completed in 2010.

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

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. Last equipment and training material were prepared and delivered in 2009 and the project was successfully completed.

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 was completed in 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. Procurement of spare parts was initiated in 2009. A mission is planned for early 2010 to decide on the remaining activities.

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. UNIDO has sold the 11 reactors and a corresponding report was submitted to the 57th ExCom Mtg. Project was completed in 2009.

An additional tranche was approved at the 55th ExCom meeting. In 2008, the entire equipment was installed in DPRK for the all solvent cleaning projects, two fumigation projects and two pilot process agent plants, for the two remaining ones, which did not receive GL reactors, an option of "closure" projects is being considered according to the Decision of ExCom on alternative project solutions. No CTC is used any longer in DPRK. Remaining project funds are planned to be spent for organization of a process agent training workshop and a study tour to China to get acquainted with ODS -free process agent projects. Completion of this project is expected in 2010. UNIDO is experiencing some problems with transfer of funds to DPRK, since UNIDO has not yet started its monetary transfers and the WFP has stopped this activity with UNIDO and other UN agencies.

Dominican Republic

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

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

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 verification report required to obtain the funding of the fourth tranche identified a slight discrepancy in the customs data, therefore the Ozone Office decided to employ the flexibility it has in implementing the NPP to further build the capacity and strengthen the customs department. Training on the equipment delivered and retrofitting more chillers in the Egyptian Railways company will take place in 2010.

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. In 2009, the new filling lines have been supplied to Cairo for ADCO and EIPICO and the provider of technology submitted the documentation on Salbutamol. The first batch production of Salbutamol is planned to take place in March 2010. ADCO, project beneficiary delayed unexpectedly the equipment installation till July 2010. The technology provider will transfer another drug Beclamethasone to ADCO. Stability tests start from September 2010 for three months for the two drugs. It is expected by end of 2010 to make transfer of the two MDIs-Salbutamol and Beclamethasone.

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. Sowing machines for three companies were purchased and delivered in 2009. The training on grafting will continue in 2010. The contract to Agriculture Research Center (ARC) will be issued and training to the small farmers would be provided. The strawberry runners producer would be assisted in the introduction and consolidation of alternatives.

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 in 2009. It is expected that the country submit the licensing system, no later than 31 March 2010, to the Ozone Secretariat as per request from the Implementation Committee. UNIDO is preparing the project activities. Once the licensing system is in place, a joint UNEP-UNIDO mission will take place.

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. The on-going subcontract amendment has been implemented as foreseen. Training activities as well as monitoring activities took place by mid 2009. Requisition to supply Phosphine generator for demonstrating the efficacy of the selected alternative is on-going. The demonstration as well as additional training session in connection to the Phosphine generator will be delivered by the supplier. National experts were contracted for the completion of the project implementation and survey of the implemented alternatives as well as for preparing a full implementation report. Awareness materials on the project results will be distributed in 2010. Equipment spare parts to be delivered first quarter 2010. Project will be completed as planned by July 2010.

Guatemala

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

In 2008 the project continued supporting the melon growers in the elimination of the methyl bromide and the first phase was successfully completed in December 2008. The second phase was approved at the 59th ExCom. An action plan for the 2010 will be agreed with the melon farmers. Implementation of the project activities will start in 2010.

Guinea-Conakry

Phase-out of CFCs

The TPMP was approved at the 55th ExCom Meeting with UNEP as lead implementing agency. After technical specification was provided, equipment was purchased in 2009. Equipment delivered. Training workshop is planned for 2010.

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. For all the producers, consultancy services will be provided as part of the implementation activities. The remaining of the third tranche and the last tranche will be implemented during 2010. The activities are focused in the strengthening the selected and applied alternatives for each producer. The 4th tranche was approved at the 59th ExCom meeting on the understanding that: disbursement is conditional on the submission to the Fund Secretariat of an official communication from the Government of Honduras stating that the level of methyl bromide consumption in 2009 was below 183.6 ODP tonnes, which represents the maximum allowable level of consumption in the Agreement between the Government and the Executive Committee.

Activities in the 4th tranche will include the purchase of grafting devices (trays, clips etc) and equipment required for bioantagonist production.

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. UNIDO is implementing the investment part of the project in cooperation with the NOU. Training on hydrocarbon for replacing CFC in small appliances was carried out and a programme for the drop-in with HC in domestic refrigerators is being implemented. A 2nd tranche was approved at the 59th ExCom. For 2010, the end user program is being implemented with good results. Some tools were purchased as complement and replace the tools provided to the RMP and for R&R centers. The final part of the project is focused on service and end users, big efforts are made in the phase out of CFC in public hospitals.

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.

Procurement of remaining equipment was finalized in 2009. Bidding for the dismantling of the old equipment and installation of the new one has been carried out. Re-bidding is required, since no proposals were received. Ordered equipment will be delivered to the site in 2010. The new bidding for the dismantling and installation is being arranged.

Iran

1. Phase-out of CFCs

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 MDI - Salbutamol are being planned to achieve by March 2010. Machinery has been received, installed and is working now to manufacture final quotas of CFC MDIs (to build up product stock for idle time of transition to HFA products). Technical dossiers for Salbutamol and Beclomethasone have been received and application file for registration of both products have been submitted to the Ministry of Health. The dossier for Salmeterol (3rd product) shall be received in mid February; and shall be processed immediately. Sina Darou is following up the matter with Ministry of Health. HFA materials and components have been ordered based on provider of technology's specifications. Sina Darou anticipates being able to manufacture the first batches of the 3 HFA products for stability testing in June 2010; and in December (having good stability results) the counterpart could obtain approval for starting commercial manufacturing. The project completion date is December 2010.

2. 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 were conducted in 2010. The project was successfully completed in 2009.

Kenya

1. 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 in 2008. Project has now been completed.

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

A technical assistance project for the total phase-out of CTC and TCA in the solvent sector was approved at the 57th ExCom meeting. In 2009, International consultant for organization of training workshop was identified. Country consumption is less than 1 ODP; effective phase-out is expected end of 2010. Training of national consultants and experts is planned first-half of 2010; Awareness activities and technical information dissemination within the country is foreseen second half of 2010.

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. Due to delays in contracting a firm to conduct the verification report, the submission of the second tranche is delayed to the 62nd meeting of the ExCom. In 2010 UNIDO will implement the retrofit incentive programme through the national ozone unit.

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. Publication of materials for disseminating the project results were achieved in 2009 (Training manual on MeBr alternatives, flyers, posters were designed and printed for distribution). Project is now completed.

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. Training of service technicians will be organized after delivery of the respective equipment. Meeting with NOU to agree on the work plan to implement final activities of the 2nd and 3rd tranche to take place in the 1st Quarter 2010

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. Revised agreement was approved at the 59th ExCom. In 2009 the project has progressed and training activities as well as technology transfer have been implemented. In particular, the greenhouse for the introduction of the grafting technology is under installation and its completion is expected at the beginning 2010. Training took place for technicians and managers of the grafting unit. Field training to the growers and technician took place in 2009 on the proper use of solarization, in combination with chemical substances as well as soilless cultivation. Distribution of plastic, insect nets, chemical substances to the growers took place in 2009. In 2010, completion of the grafting unit and follow-up on the training activities will take place. Transfer of the II tranche from Spain is in the process to be completed.

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. The international consultant was recruited and sent to the selected project beneficiary to assist in the preparation of the business plan in 2009. There is a delay in the preparation of the business plan caused by the absence of reconfirmation from the Government on the final selection of the project beneficiary. This reconfirmation is required, since management of the Ministry as well as the proposed beneficiary has not been aware of the selection of the previous Minister.

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. The 5th tranche was approved at the 59th ExCom. Monitoring and reporting activities on the import control and utilization of R&R

equipment and operation of R&R and training centers will take place in 2010. Recruitment of National Expert is in progress.

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 equipment required for the project implementation was procured and delivered to Madagascar in 2009. Project is now completed.

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. Four greenhouses were installed in 2009 and the fifth greenhouse would be delivered before end of the year. The second tranche of the project for all components (soil and structures) would be requested in the 60th ExCom Meeting.

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 2010 additional training of technicians and awareness raising activities are 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. Equipment has been installed in 2009. One drug -Salbutamol was transferred by the Technology provider -VARI, Italy. The next drug Beclamethasone will be transferred in September 2010. 85% of CFC consumption will be phased out by the end of 2010.

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 were implemented in 2009. Project is now completed.

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. Due to equipment delay, its installation did not start till January 2010. The project is expected to be completed by June 2010 after the conduction of pilot tests in May 2010.

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. 2nd tranche was approved at the 58th ExCom meeting. National team extended in 2009. R&R equipment purchased and delivered. Solvent training workshop is planned for 2010.

Morocco

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

The sixth tranche of the phase-out project for soil fumigation in the tomato sector was released in 2008. In 2008 the project was implemented according to the work plan. Expected reduction of methyl bromide consumption was 68.4 ODP tones. In 2009 equipment installation was completed, further training and technology transfer to farmers took place and study-tours and workshops with the participations of international experts were organized. Further training and transfer of technology will take place in 2010.

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

distribution and installation of laboratory equipment and composting machines are to be completed at the beginning of 2010. Demonstration on green-beans is to be continued. Follow-up training activities for farmers and implementation of field visits are to follow. Second tranche is to be submitted to the 61st ExCom for consideration and approval.

Niger

Phase-out of CFCs

The TPMP was approved at the 54th ExCom Meeting with UNEP as lead implementing agency. Implementation modalities have been agreed upon. Technical specifications for equipment purchase were prepared and agreed upon with UNEP and NOU. Equipment purchased, delivery took place in 2009. Additional equipment under procurement for 2010. A second tranche was approved at the 58th ExCom meeting. Technical Specification for equipment procurement was initiated in 2009. Delivery is planned for April 2010..

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. Workshop for small-scale solvent was conducted in 2009. A team of national experts recruited to provide technical assistance to solvent users. Public awareness activities are continued. Procurement of spare parts for cleaning equipment and monitoring planned for 2010.

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 was completed in 2009 while the second tranche was approved at the 57th ExCom. Bidding for the procurement of the equipment foreseen under the AIP was initiated in October 2009. The contracts for the implementation and monitoring of the project were also issued. Ongoing monitoring and implementation activities are planned for 2010. Organization of training workshops will take place according to the implementation plan.

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. The basic equipment ordered through international bidding was delivered to the project site in 2009. The counterpart has identified potential local suppliers for the outstanding equipment items. Technical specifications for local procurement was finalized and agreed upon. Local bidding for the purchase of additional equipment has started. Procurement of the outstanding equipment will be finalized; equipment will be delivered, installed, tested and commissioned in 2010.

Pakistan

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 to be provided with equipment for training and technology demonstration were identified (Technical University in Karachi and Sindh Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority) and purchased in 2009. Monitoring and subsequent results on ODS consumption have been submitted. Project is now completed.

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. The equipment for the refrigeration servicing were distributed. Activities for the monitoring and implementation of the project were initiated. The first training on MAC retrofits took place. The second tranche was approved by the 59th meeting of the Executive Committee. The priority in 2010 will be carrying out the training workshops as foreseen in the implementation plan and issuance of contracts related to the implementation and monitoring.

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. The agreement with the French Global Environment Facility was signed in July 2009. Funds are being transferred to UNIDO. While the project terrain is ready for the start of project implementation The agreement with the French Global Environment Facility was signed in July 2009. Funds are being transferred to UNIDO while the project terrain is ready for the start of project implementation. Issuance of contracts for the replacement of the chillers will start in 2010.

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. Seminar took place in Vienna on 16-17 April to discuss the results from the small scale tests conducted in 2008 and to plan the 2009 activities. Preparation of entomologist tests will be crucial for the proper execution of further tests. In 2010, selection of national experts to be fully involved in the conduction of the tests will start. Selection of the Tunisian partners is ongoing.

Regional Europe

Phase-out of CFCs

The demonstration project on the replacement of CFC centrifugal chillers was approved at the 47th ExCom for Croatia, Macedonia, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro. All eight chillers in Romania, Macedonia, Croatia and Montenegro and well as two other chillers in Serbia have been delivered and installed. UNIDO 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. 10 out of the 12 chillers foreseen for replacement under the project have been completed and are operational. An evaluation mission by consultants of the Multilateral Fund took place in March 2009 (Macedonia and Croatia). UNIDO is still waiting for advise from the Secretariat on disbursement of funding relating to 2 chillers in Serbia.

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. CoP and training manuals were prepared in 2009. Additional equipment for vocational schools was purchased. Monitoring activities are ongoing.

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. ToR for destruction of production facility at Oltchim was prepared in 2009. Contract for destruction of production facility at Oltchim is slated for 2010.

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. A partial phase out of 50 ODP tonnes was achieved. Due to the shortage of funds and upon request from the project authorities UNIDO has completed the second round of international tender for the remaining project equipment inviting also local companies. The results of the biddings were presented to the authorities. UNIDO suggested to the Beneficiary-Oltchim that they would spend their own funds for instrumentation, civil and electrical work and equipment installation. Oltchim, in its turn applied to UNIDO with a request for funds increase. It was, however, agreed that Oltchim would prove their funds to complete the project. UNIDO is evaluating the bids in order to proceed with issuance of the Purchase Orders. The project has already achieved the total phase out of 120 MT of CTC since the production of intermediates with CTC was stopped. The project is planned to be closed and return the remaining funds to MLF. Finally after length discussions with the Government of Romania and counterpart Oltchim it was decided to cancel this project. UNIDO and Oltchim agreed that the project should be cancelled and the remaining balance of US\$ 369,000 has to be returned to the Montreal Protocol Fund due to the following reasons:

- a) lack of about US\$ 2.0 million and which Oltchim denied to provide
- b) the production cost of DEHPC is higher at Oltchim than at any European manufacturer with higher production capacity. It is cheaper for Oltchim to purchase this chemical.

c) After Romania joined the EU Oltchim has been experiencing financial problems and has to shut down production of some chemical products.

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. A set of refrigeration tools, including recovery and recycling machines were purchased and delivered to the country. An ambitious program to replace the CFC-12 in domestic refrigerators was implemented by the vocational institution in the country. A second tranche was approved at the 57th ExCom meeting. After training of technical staff, the CFC-12 is being replaced in domestic refrigerators for HC. There are two ice producers which still consume CFC-12. The factories will be reconverted.

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. National consultant was recruited to support the NOU and coordinate implementation activities. Contract for non-investment and monitoring and training activities awarded to the National Ozone Unit. Purchase of equipment for new training centers delayed due to delayed certification of the centers. Public awareness, training, monitoring and reporting activities are ongoing. The fourth tranche was approved at the 58th ExCom meeting. Recruitment of national and international consultants was initiated in 2009. Recruitment of national consultant delayed. Newly established training and servicing centers are to be equipped in 2010. Training and servicing equipment are to be specified and purchased.

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. Equipment for vocational schools and training material is under preparation. Printing of training materials and training workshops will take place in 2010. A third tranche was approved at the 58th ExCom meeting. Training of technicians focusing on drop-in technologies and alternatives was conducted in 2009. Additional training for service technicians and customs officers will take place in 2010.

The demonstration project on the replacement of CFC centrifugal chillers was approved at the 47th Executive Committee. External resources were secured and disbursement of funds was confirmed by the Secretariat. Three chillers for the Le Meridien Hotel were delivered and installed in 2008. The retrofit of the chillers at El-Basel Hospital is very complex and costly. This delayed the project implementation. The Hospital and the Ozone Office in 2009 were considering requesting the Executive Committee to consider replacing the chillers instead of retrofitting. In that case, the contract for the retrofitting will be canceled. As of 2010, no progress on the retrofitting of the chillers has been made. Retrofitting seems not to be feasible. The contract will be cancelled and a recommendation to replace the chillers will be made to the Secretariat.

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. Purchase of additional phosphine generators and other equipment for the PH3 application and necessary training is under evaluation. Mission to the field site planned in May 2010. Sub-contract for the execution of the national implementation to be completed at the beginning of 2010 (draft final report under preparation).

The national phase-out plan in soil fumigation was approved at the 49th Executive Committee. National institution was selected and contracted. Grafted plants were distributed to farmers. National institution was selected and contracted. Training was provided to trainers and extension activities took place. Materials and consumables were distributed to the growers. Study tour to neighboring countries took place.

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. Information dissemination related to the project results and monitoring of the alternatives applications were the activities during the first half of 2009. The project is now completed.

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. Project was completed in 2009.

Venezuela

Phase-out of CFCs

The national CFC phase out plan was approved at the 42nd ExCom Meeting. Three tranches were successfully completed and the fourth tranche was submitted to the 56th ExCom consideration. Since additional verification was requested by the ExCom, the tranche was submitted to the 57th ExCom and approved. The recovery and recycling scheme is fully operational. Reclaiming equipment was installed in the premises of PRODUVEN and is operating as part of the R&R system. At present, 4,400 technicians have been trained and 3,890 technicians were trained and certified. A chiller programme will be implemented based on an incentive programme and revolving fund. The chiller project will be implemented purchasing three to four units. The devaluation of the local currency and new monetary regulation in the country could delay the project implementation. The recovery and recycling scheme is fully operational and FONDOIN will continue monitoring the CFC phase out.

The Committee noted (i) the progress report on the implementation of the phase-out plan during the years 2007 and 2008; (ii) that the country was in non-compliance with the Agreement for the year 2006; (iii) that the country had taken action to effectively return to compliance with the Agreement for the year 2007; and (iv) the commitment of the Government as reported by UNIDO, to export or destroy any remaining stockpiled CFCs. The Committee decided to apply the penalty clause in the Agreement calculated at 20 per cent of the amount of the tranche being submitted for non-compliance with the Agreement, on the basis of: (i) that it was the first time that the country had been in non-compliance with the Agreement; (ii) that non-compliance with the Agreement did not lead to aggregated consumption for all years of the Agreement being larger than the aggregated values of the agreed consumption for those years; (iii) the country had returned to compliance without additional assistance from the Fund. UNIDO was requested to submit, no later than eight weeks prior to the 61st Meeting, a verification of the level of stockpiles of CFCs at the end of the years 2008 and 2009, any export of CFCs during 2008 and 2009, and the destruction of any remaining CFCs, that were not exported prior to December 2009. As complementary activity, in 2010 the licensing system is being reviewed and will be upgraded using the latest IS technology. A second activity to be implemented will be the automatization of the licensing system providing access via Internet.

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 was considering merging 5 companies and providing them with Hydrocarbon machinery, while the rest will be supplied with HCFC machinery. The equipment for the refrigeration manufacturing and servicing was delivered to Yemen. The decision to merge 6 out of the 10 companies and provide them with hydrocarbon equipment was adopted by the Government of Yemen. Thus contracts for the supply of the foaming equipment were awarded in September 2009. The refrigerant equipment arrived in Sanaa. However the foaming equipment will be shipped in February. The companies are not allowed to produce using CFCs by law. The installation shall be finalized by June 2010. In 2010, UNIDO will work together with the NOU on performing an assessment of the service sector to determine the beneficiaries of the equipment.

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, the agreement with UNIDO and NOU was finalized. Sub-contract for the execution of the training and monitoring components finalized. National project coordinator was recruited. Training activities will be started in 2010 and list of necessary equipment finalized and first set of equipment to be purchased and distributed.

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

Albania

The preparatory funds for the HPMP were approved at the 55th ExCom meeting. National consultants were recruited in 2008 to conduct HCFC survey and to update the existing legislation. Additional funding was requested at the 57th ExCom to continue the activities. In 2009 the HCFC survey was completed, data was analyzed and priority setting started. A stakeholders' workshop will take place in 2010 to disseminate the results of the survey. A local institution will be contracted to prepare the country strategy and the HPMP.

The existing legislation, including licensing and quota system, does not control import/export of HCFCs and HCFC containing equipment. It is now being reviewed and adjusted to the MP requirements related to the accelerated phase-out of HCFCs. The relevant changes are expected to be introduced at the end 2010 – beginning of 2011.

Algeria

Preparatory funding for a HCFC Phase-out management plan was approved at the 55th ExCom meeting. Recruitment of a national team for the preparation of the HPMP was completed in 2009. Collection of information from the manufacturing sector is ongoing. A study tour to Italy was organized in December 2009 to collect information on existing technologies. Additional funding was approved at the 58th meeting, while preparatory funding for investment activities was approved for the polyurethane foams sector and refrigeration and air-conditioning sector at the 59th ExCom. Based on the results of the survey, investment activities will be prepared for both sectors in 2010.

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

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

Argentina

Funding was approved at the 55th ExCom meeting for the preparation of a HCFC Phase-out management plan. In 2009, HCFC survey for the refrigeration and AC sector (RAC) was completed and data was analyzed. A draft HPMP for the RAC sector was prepared. UNDP is lead implementing agency, while UNIDO is cooperating implementing agency and is responsible for the refrigeration and AC sectors. Final stakeholders' workshop is planned for the second quarter of 2010. HPMP is expected to be submitted to the 62nd ExCom Mtg.

Bahrain

UNEP recruited national experts to collect the data required for the preparation of the HPMP. The first workshop took place in April 2009. The first draft of the data collected by the national expert is under review. A mid-term workshop for countries in the region was organized for January 2010 to review the progress of preparation of HPMPs, discuss national strategies for phase out of HCFCs in Gulf Countries and explore possibilities for carbon financing. UNIDO recruited an international expert to look into concrete opportunities for carbon financing. The HPMP is planned for submission to the last meeting in 2010.

Bosnia & Herzegovina

TOR on HPMP preparation was developed and submitted to NOU for identification of potential local contractors. After a long delay, the NOU reported that they would place the announcement in the local newspapers inviting potential contractors to apply. Permission was granted by the Minister of Environment to take such actions. Announcement to be published in local newspapers in the first quarter of 2010. Upon completion of bidding, contract for HPMP preparation will be issued. HPMP submission is not expected in 2010.

Cameroon

Funding for the preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan was approved at the 55th ExCom meeting. The draft of the HCFCs survey compiled by the national expert is under verification by the NOU. Local missions of the national expert to end-users took place July - August 2009. Stakeholders' consultation workshop is planned for first half of 2010. HPMP is to be finalized in view of submission to the 62nd ExCom. Additional funding was approved at the 58th ExCom. National expert and international expert will be contracted in 2010 for additional activities in connection with the HPMP preparation.

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

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

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

China

Funding for the preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan for the room air-conditioning sector was approved at the 55th meeting of the ExCom. Inception workshop for the

HPMP preparation took place in December 2008 with the participation of all implementing and bilateral agencies involved in the China HPMP. Detailed plan of action was agreed upon with at least 2 coordination meetings per year. UNIDO's sub-contract with MEP/FECO was signed end November 2008. Detailed survey of the RAC sector as well as data analysis was successfully completed in 2009. The 2nd HPMP coordination meeting took place in September 2009 with the participation of all implementing and bilateral agencies involved in the HPMP for China. Draft HPMP for the RAC sector is expected for review by May 2010. Demonstration project for propane-based compressor and RAC system is being developed for submission to the 61st ExCom meeting, which is of utmost importance for the final technology selection.

Funding for the XPS foam sector was also approved at the 55th meeting of the ExCom. The organization of expert meeting on technologies took place in 2008. GTZ is lead agency. Expert meeting on technology selection was organized in September 2009. As a result of the meeting, MEP/FECO requested UNIDO to submit a demonstration project to the ExCom's approval. Funding request for a demonstration project with HC technology will be submitted to the 60th ExCom Meeting in 2010. UNIDO will contribute to the finalization of the HPMP for the XPS sector under the lead of GTZ.

Croatia

Funding was approved for a HCFC phase-out management plan at the 55th ExCom meeting. Inception workshop for the HPMP preparation took place beginning December 2008. In 2009 the HCFC survey was completed and stakeholder consultations were organized for the HPMP preparation. Draft HPMP was prepared by end of 2009. Final stakeholder workshop is planned for early 2010, after which the HPMP will be finalized. The HPMP will be submitted to the 61st ExCom Meeting. Croatia adopted a much stricter phase-out schedule than specified by the Montreal Protocol. According to current law, 100% of HCFCs will have to be phased out by 1 January 2016. An earlier accession to the EU would require an even earlier phase out. For these reasons, the HPMP for Croatia will address complete phase-out of HCFCs.

An investment project in the foams sector was approved at the 59th ExCom meeting for the phase-out of HCFC-141b from the manufacturing of polyurethane rigid foam at Pavusin. A detailed implementation plan will be prepared in 2010 in order to ensure timely implementation of the project. Detailed technical specifications will be prepared and equipment will be ordered once the new factory site has been confirmed.

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

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

DPR Korea

Funding was approved for the preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan. In 2008, national consultants and international experts were recruited. In 2009, International consultant visited the country, identified additional sectors consuming HCFCs. National consultants are collecting data on the above sectors. A second visit to DPRK is planned in February 2010 to verify the data and the information collected by the local experts.

Ecuador

Funds for this HPMP were transferred from the World Bank to UNEP and UNIDO at the 59th Meeting of the Executive Committee. The HPMP consumption survey will start in January 2010. It is planned to be carried out by national consultants. The kick off meeting is planned for February together with UNEP. The HPMP is not expected to be submitted before the 62nd ExCom Meeting.

License is required for HCFC import in the country. There is no information about the licensing system.

Egypt

Funding for the preparation of an HPMP was approved at the 55th ExCom meeting. National experts for policy and regulatory issues as well as the solvent, foam and refrigeration sectors were recruited in October 2008. The national survey of HCFC consumption was completed in 2009. An international expert is working on the development of the HPMP document. The international expert identified additional information which needs to be collected to enable the completion of the document. The HPMP is planned to be submitted to the third meeting in 2010.

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

Guatemala

Funding was approved for the preparation of the HPMP at the 57th ExCom meeting. The HPMP consumption survey is being carried out by national consultants. The kick off meeting took place in July, 2009 and was organized together with UNEP. The survey will be completed in March

2010 and strategy and Project document will be prepared. The project is planned to be submitted to the 62nd ExCom Meeting.

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

Honduras

The survey of HCFC is being carried out by a national institution with the coordination of NOU. Due the political situation in the country, there has been some delay in the completion of the survey. The survey is planned to be completed in March 2010, after which the strategy and project document will be prepared. An international consultant has been contracted for the preparation of the project document. The project is planned to be submitted to the 62nd or a later ExCom Meeting.

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

India

Funding was approved for preparatory assistance for the HPMP at the 56th ExCom meeting. National consultancy company for the preparation of the UNIDO's component of the HPMP, Stage I was contracted in 2009. UNIDO is cooperating implementing agency and is responsible for the transportation refrigeration and AC manufacturing sector. Survey of the sector commenced and is expected to be completed by March 2010. Submission of HPMP will be coordinated with the lead and other cooperating implementing agencies.

Iran

Funding for preparatory assistance for the HPMP was approved at the 58th ExCom meeting. Three local consultants have been assigned by UNIDO to conduct a survey for the allocated HCFC sectors. A mission of international consultant took place in October 2009 to start the identification of the potential investment projects. HCFC survey for rigid foams will be completed in 2010. The two investment Draft project proposals are with UNIDO for further development.

Iraq

Indicative data on the consumption of the HCFCs was collected in 2008. Supplementary funding to start the data preparation was approved at the 58th meeting of the Executive Committee. National survey of HCFC in Iraq has started. HPMP is planned for submission in 2011.

Jordan

Preparatory assistance for the HPMP was approved at the 55th meeting of the ExCom. Contracts were issued for the preparation of the survey in 2008. Stakeholders' workshop was organized. Considering that an investment project (in the manufacturing of mini-split units at Petra

Engineering) is being submitted to the 60th ExCom, the HPMP would be submitted at the 62nd ExCom Mtg. or later.

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

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

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

The MOE organize a committee to develop the regulations, listening system and quota system to control import and re-export of ODS and equipments contains HCFC.

Kuwait

Preparatory assistance for the HPMP was approved at the 55th meeting of the ExCom. UNEP recruited a national consultant in 2008 to carry out the collection of data. Collection of data continued in 2009. HCFCs in Kuwait are consumed in 2 major sectors: XPS foam and RAC servicing. The Government of Kuwait is not in a position to submit the HPMP outlining the strategy for phase out in 2010 due to some outstanding issues relating to technology. It was agreed to advance the submission of an investment project to allow the country comply with its 2013 and 2015 obligations.

Libya

Preparatory assistance for the HPMP was approved at the 55th ExCom meeting. Contracts were issued for the preparation of the survey in 2008. Upon finalization of the HCFC survey, data validation workshop will be organized, after which the HPMP will be prepared. Submission of the HPMP is expected the 62nd ExCom or later.

No information was received on the licensing system.

Macedonia, FYR

Preparatory assistance for the HPMP was approved at the 55th ExCom meeting. HPMP preparation started in 2008. The HPMP was submitted to the 59th ExCom Meeting, however, was deferred due to pending policy issues to the 60th Mtg of the ExCom.

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

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

The country's HPMP approved by the 60th Ex-Com Meeting envisages respective adjustments in the existing legislation related to the commitments on the accelerated phase-out of HCFCs.

Mexico

Preparatory funding for the HPMP was approved at the 55th ExCom meeting. Preparation of HPMP, workshop and survey started in 2008. Inception workshop on HPMP preparation was held in January 2009 with the participation of relevant stakeholders. Sub-Contract was made for the preparation and finalization of the survey and for HPMP preparation. Draft survey was finalized in October 2009. Final results of the survey with additional industry data are expected by early 2010, which will be reviewed by UNIDO, NOU and stakeholders. It will be followed by technology selection, priority setting, climate impact as well as costing issues. HPMP is expected to be submitted by the 62nd ExCom Meeting. During 2010, investment activities will be prepared in line with the country's priorities.

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

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

Montenegro

National team of experts were selected and recruited to collect baseline information on HCFC uses. HCFC survey started early 2009. First stakeholder workshop took place in July 2009. International expert was selected to provide assistance to the national team in data collection and in the preparation of the draft HPMP. Draft HPMP was prepared in 2009, which is currently being reviewed by the Government of Montenegro. submission of the HPMP is expected at the 62nd Meeting of the ExCom.

Following the referendum held on 21st May 2006, the Montenegrin Parliament on 3rd June 2006 adopted the Declaration of Independence. On 28th June 2006, Montenegro, as a sovereign state,

became the 192nd Member State of the United Nations (UN), thus creating conditions to ratify all the conventions deposited with the Secretary General of the United Nations.

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

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

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

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

Morocco

Preparatory funding for the HPMP was approved at the 55th ExCom meeting. National expert contracts were issued in 2008 and data collection commenced. Kick off meeting took place in March 2009. Draft final report from the team of national experts is expected by February 2010. HPMP planned to be submitted at the 62nd ExCom meeting for consideration.

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

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

Myanmar

The project was approved at the 57th Meeting of the ExCom with UNEP as lead implementing agency and UNIDO as cooperating implementing agency. During 2009 the HCFC survey was completed and HPMP is being prepared for submission to the last ExCom Meeting in 2010.

Nicaragua

The HCFC survey was completed in 2009. The project document is drafted and it is only pending the definition of technology. The submission will be postponed to the third ExCom Meeting in 2010 depending on the decisions on relevant policy issues.

There is no control on import of HCFCs and the licensing system does not include HCFCs.

Niger

Funding was approved for preparation of the HPMP at the 55th ExCom meeting. National expert was contracted in 2008 and National survey kicked off for the preparation of the HPMP. The survey was finalized in 2009. Stakeholders' consultation workshop planned for the first half of 2010. HPMP is to be finalized in view of submission to the 62nd ExCom. National expert local missions are on-going for verification of the data survey, following Government request.

Licensing system to control import/export of HCFCs came into force in 2002 ("Arrêté interministériel N° 015/MC/PSP/MHE/LCD du 12 avril 2002 portant réglementation de l'importation et de la commercialisation des substances qui appauvrissent la couche d'ozone (SAO)") and repealed previous regulation issued in 2000 which did not cover HCFCs.

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

In 2005, inspection activities were introduced for HCFCs and HCFCs equipment movements. The responsibility belongs to Regional Departments, Customs Offices and field inspectors (authorities in charge: Directeurs Régionaux, les Chefs de Bureaux et Postes de Douanes et les Chefs de Brigades Mobiles).

Nigeria

Additional funding for the HPMP preparation was approved at the 56th ExCom meeting. Meeting with national stakeholders, the government and UNDP (lead agency) was attended in 2009. National consultant for HCFC consumption survey was recruited. International consultant for preparation of investment activities was identified. Recruitment and coordination of his visits is in progress. UNIDO's component of the HPMP is expected to be completed in 2010. Submission of HPMP will be coordinated with the lead agency and the Government.

Oman

Funding for the preparation of the HPMP was approved at the 55th ExCom. National experts were recruited to carry out the survey in 2008. The survey was completed in 2009 however some additional information is still required by UNEP. An international expert was recruited to start the preparation of the HPMP document. The HPMP is planned for submission to the third meeting of the Executive Committee in 2010.

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

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

Pakistan

Funding was approved for the preparation of the HPMP at the 55th ExCom meeting. Survey was organized in collaboration with UNEP in 2008. Preliminary results of the survey were reported. Potential beneficiaries of investment projects have been identified. Preparatory funds for investment activities in the polyurethane foam sector and refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing sector were approved at the 59th ExCom meeting. In 2010, Preparation of HPMP based on the results of the survey will be finalized. Submission of HPMP to an ExCom will take place in 2010.

Qatar

National experts/consultancy firms to carry out the survey have been identified. The first stakeholder consultation workshop has taken place in June 2009. Arrangements on the strategy of the national survey on HCFCs were finalized in July. The survey is underway and UNIDO is waiting for the data and the HPMP will be submitted to the last meeting in 2010. UNIDO will recruit an international consultant to prepare the HPMP document and incorporate climate issues into the document.

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

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

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

Saudi Arabia

Funding was approved for the preparation of the HPMP at the 55th ExCom. In 2009, a re-request bid for proposals for the preparation of the HCFC phase-out management plan was posted beginning of August. Bids were held twice before, but no offers were received. Only one company submitted an offer for the third call for bids which is over the available budget. It was agreed that an international expert would visit Saudi Arabia and work on the data collection with the assistance of the ozone office. HCFCs in Saudi Arabia are consumed in 3 major sectors: XPS foam, AC manufacturing (high-ambient temperature) and RAC servicing. The Government of Saudi Arabia is not in a position to submit the HPMP outlining the strategy for phase out in 2010 due to some outstanding issues relating to technology. It was agreed to advance the submission of an demonstration project for ACs in high ambient temperatures as mandated by the decision of the meeting of the Parties.

Senegal

National expert was contracted to undertake national survey for HPMP preparation. The survey was finalized in October 2009. Stakeholders' consultation meeting is planned for January 2010. HPMP draft will be finalized in the first quarter of 2010 and forwarded for consultation within government institutions. HPMP to be submitted to the 62nd ExCom Meeting.

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

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

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

Serbia

Local missions to end-users took place in the 3rd quarter of 2009. Additional technical expert has been involved in data collection process to speed up the process. The draft survey is under verification with the NOU. It has been agreed with NOU to involve international consultant for the HPMP elaboration, once the survey is finalized. Stakeholders consultation meeting took place in December 2009. HPMP draft to be finalized in the first quarter of 2010 and will be forwarded for consultation within government institutions. HPMP to be submitted to the 62nd ExCom Meeting.

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

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

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

Monitoring and inspection responsibilities are settled.

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

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

South Africa

The first stakeholder workshop was held in August 2009. Working groups for different sectors were established and are currently collecting information on the HCFC uses and consumption in the country. A strategy for HPMP preparation was jointly developed with UNIDO. An international expert was recruited to provide assistance to the Ministry of Environment and national team in data collection and analysis. It is expected that the survey would be completed by the end of 2010. HPMP will be submitted in 2011.

Sudan

Funding was approved for the preparation of the HPMP at the 55th ExCom meeting. National survey on identification of HCFCs and collection of baseline data for formulation of the project document is in progress. Preliminary results were utilized to identify potential beneficiaries of investment projects. Preparation of HPMP based on the results of the survey will take place in 2010. Submission of HPMP to an ExCom in 2010 is planned. Investment activities are being prepared for the polyurethane foam sector and refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing sectors. Identification and validation of foam manufacturers to be eligible for funding in the first stage of HPMP is planned.

Syria

Funding was approved for the preparation of the HPMP at the 55th ExCom meeting. Stakeholders meeting was organized in 2009, survey completed and the project to be submitted at the 62nd Meeting of the ExCom. Investment activities are being prepared for the refrigeration manufacturing sector.

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

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

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

No information received yet if any modification of the current legislation and licensing system is being taking place for the HCFCs.

Tunisia

Funding was approved for the preparation of the HPMP at the 55th ExCom meeting. Contracts were issued for the preparation of the survey in 2008. The survey on HCFCs started in 2009. The HPMP is under preparation and the proposal will be submitted to the 62nd ExCom or later.

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

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

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

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

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

Turkey

Funding was approved for preparation of the HPMP at the 55th ExCom meeting. The inventory of the HCFCs applications was not finalized in 2009. NOU requested additional support. Missions took place in summer 2009 at end-users. The NOU has also agreed that a grant scheme mechanism to be considered for the investment sector. Mission for meeting relevant stakeholders to take place first quarter 2010; HPMP draft expected to be finalized by the end 2010. Investment activities are being prepared in the polyurethane foam sector and refrigeration manufacturing sector.

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

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

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

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

Turkmenistan

Bidding for the preparation of the HPMP was conducted, a national company was contracted to undertake the HCFC survey and HPMP preparation. The results of survey are expected in the second quarter of 2010. After validation of the data, priority setting and strategy will be prepared. HPMP submission is expected in 2011.

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

Venezuela

Funding was approved at the 55th meeting of the ExCom for the preparation of the HPMP. The HCFC survey was carried out by a national consultant in co-ordination with the NOU. This was completed in 2009. The survey is ready and the Project document is being prepared. Based on the decisions of the 60th ExCom Committee, the project will be submitted to the 61st ExCom or 62nd ExCom Meeting.

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

Yemen

Funding was approved at the 55th meeting of the ExCom for the preparation of the HPMP. The HPMP inception workshop was held in June 2009. UNEP and UNIDO in cooperation with the ozone office have been accelerating the implementation of the NPP to ensure the compliance with the 2010 phase out target. This slightly delayed the initiation of the project. The recruitment of national experts is now in process and the project is expected to progress better. Recruitment of an international expert to prepare the strategy and the linkages to climate will take place in 2010. The HPMP is planned for submission earliest to the last meeting in 2010.