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执行蒙特利尔议定书
多边基金执行委员会
第七十九次会议
2017年7月3日至7日，曼谷

工发组织截至 2016 年 12 月 31 日的进度报告

1. 本文件提出了工发组织截至 2016 年 12 月 31 日的进度报告¹。
2. 本文件概述了 2016 年的项目执行进度和 1991 年以来的累计进度，其中说明了每个正在国家一级进行的项目²的执行情况，指明了在执行中出现拖延的项目及其可能对受控物质淘汰工作造成的影响，并指明了仍有未决问题的项目，以供执行委员会审议。本文件附件一概述了每个仍有未决问题的进行中项目的现状，并提出了建议供执行委员会审议。文件正文也提出了一项建议。

2016 年项目执行进度和累计执行进度概述

3. 现将工发组织在 2016 年的项目和活动开展情况以及 1991 年至 2016 年 12 月 31 日的累计进度概述如下：
 - (a) **淘汰情况：**2016 年，淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质消费量为 1521 ODP 吨，另有 556.1 ODP 吨消耗臭氧层物质消费量的淘汰工作已获核准。自 1991 年以来，在 81,374 ODP 吨的已核准项目（不包括取消和转给其他机构的项目）预计总淘汰量中，已淘汰 61,907 ODP 吨消耗臭氧层物质消费量和 17,381 ODP 吨消耗臭氧层物质产量；

¹ 进度报告附于本文件之后。数据已列入综合进度报告数据库，可供索取。

² 所有进行中的项目都是截至 2016 年 12 月 31 日已获核准并正在执行的项目。主要进度指标包括：已付款所占百分比和已开始付款的项目所占百分比；预计将在年底前支付的数额占核准供资数额的百分比；预计在执行中所出现拖延的平均拖延时间；在进度报告数据库的备注栏中提供的信息。

- (b) **付款数额/核定数额**：在 2016 年支付了 2,267 万美元，根据 2015 年进度报告计划的付款额是 2,235 万美元，因此付款率为计划的 101%。在核准支付的 7.8116 亿美元（不包括机构费用）总额中，累计支付了 6.6583 亿美元，因此付款率为 85%。2016 年核准的执行费用为 3,718 万美元；
- (c) **成本效益（按 ODP 计算）**：自 1991 年以来，导致消费量永久性削减的已核准投资项目的平均成本效益为 11.41 美元/公斤。所有化工生产部门活动（氟氯化碳和甲基溴）的成本效益为 2.90 美元/公斤。按 ODP 吨计算，投资项目的平均成本效益是：已完成项目为 6.08 美元/公斤，进行中项目为 48.99 美元/公斤³；
- (d) **完成项目数**：2016 年完成了 52 个项目。自 1991 年以来，在为工发组织核准的 1,645 个项目（不包括关闭或转给其他机构的项目）中，共完成了 1,407 个项目。因此，完成率为 86%；
- (e) **完成速度 - 投资项目**：2016 年完成的项目在获得核准后平均用 50 个月完成。1991 年以来，投资项目的平均完成时间是核准之后 36 个月。这些项目的首次付款平均是在核准 9 个月后进行；
- (f) **完成速度 - 非投资项目**：2016 年完成的项目在获得核准后平均用 38 个月完成。1991 年以来，非投资项目的平均完成时间是核准之后 35 个月。这些项目的首次付款平均是在核准 9 个月后进行；
- (g) **项目编制**：在截至 2016 年底核准的 484 个项目编制活动中，已完成 462 个。2016 年完成了 19 个活动，22 个正在进行；
- (h) **执行中的拖延**：2016 年底共有 137 个投资项目仍在执行中。这些项目的平均拖延时间为 27 个月。但是，划为“在执行中出现拖延的项目”中有 7 个进入了项目撤销程序（多年期协定不受这些程序管辖）；
- (i) **多年期协定**：工发组织在 2016 年执行了 2 项淘汰氟氯化碳的多年期协定、1 项淘汰甲基溴生产的多年期协定、2 项淘汰甲基溴消费的多年期协定和 81 项氟氯烃淘汰管理计划下的多年期协定。自 1991 年以来共核准了 153 项多年期协定，其中 67 项已经完成。

4. 本文件附件二载有对工发组织进度报告的分析。

2016 年项目执行进度

5. 秘书处逐个国家审核了项目执行状况，在审查时考虑到 2016 年报告的根据计划完成日期确定的执行中的拖延、这些拖延可能对淘汰工作造成的影响和计划的付款率。

6. 自 2015 年进度报告以来，168 个正在进行的项目中，如果不包括体制建设和项目编制活动，已有 77 个项目推迟了计划完成日期。执行委员会不妨注意到，工发组织将向第

³ 进行中项目的成本效益值较高，主要原因是氟氯烃的 ODP 值较低，但还有一部分原因是各机构确定淘汰量归属的方法。

八十次会议报告 7 个在执行中出现拖延的项目⁴，所有这些项目在 2015 年也被划为在执行中出现拖延的项目（本文件附件一）。

7. 秘书处在审查进度报告期间与工发组织进行了几次讨论，圆满解决了一些关于进行中项目的问题。但是，一些问题未能解决，如本文件附件一所示，它们涉及：若干淘汰氟氯化碳、甲基溴或氟氯烃的项目或多年期协定付款；消耗臭氧物质废物处置项目；编制消耗臭氧层物质替代品调查报告；延长体制建设项目。本文件简短介绍了每个进行中项目的执行情况和未决问题，并提出了建议供执行委员会审议。

建议

8. 谨提议执行委员会：

(a) 注意到：

(一) UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/12 号文件所载工发组织截至 2016 年 12 月 31 日的进度报告；

(二) 工发组织将向第八十次会议提交报告，讨论本文件附件一所列 7 个在执行中拖延的项目和 22 个建议提交更多情况报告的项目；

(b) 核准本文件附件一所载列表在最后一栏就存在具体问题的进行中项目提出的建议。

⁴ 执行委员会对在执行中出现拖延的项目的定义是：核准之后已过去18个月以上的时间，但付款率不足1%的项目，或预计完成时间将比上次进度报告预测的时间晚12个月的项目（第22/61号决定）。

附件一

工发组织进度报告所列存在未决问题的进行中项目

国家	项目名称/项目编号	付款率(%)	现状/问题	建议
氟氯化碳项目				
中国	在计量吸入器行业淘汰氟氯化碳消费的行业计划 (CPR/ARS/56/INV/473)		执行中出现拖延的项目 (拖延 12 个月)。	请工发组织就这个在执行中出现拖延的项目向第八十次会议提交报告。
埃及	在气雾剂计量吸入器制造中淘汰氟氯化碳消费 (EGY/ARS/50/INV/92)	96	执行中出现拖延的项目 (拖延 12 个月)。	请工发组织就这个在执行中出现拖延的项目向第八十次会议提交报告。
			连续两次会议报告的付款率相同；计划完成日期是 2018 年 7 月。正在生产三种无氟氯化碳计量吸入器；第四种由于稳定性测试失败而推迟生产。技术供应商提供所需充灌头的条件和方式已经敲定，协定已经签署。	请工发组织把 2018 年 7 月作为最后完成日期，最迟在该月份完成项目；最迟于 2019 年 1 月提交项目完成情况报告；最迟于 2019 年 7 月退还任何资金余额。
伊拉克	国家淘汰计划 (多年期协定)	84	设备已经交付，与服务提供商之间的安装和试运行合同正在敲定。	核准把计划的完成日期推迟到 2017 年 12 月；请工发组织最迟于 2018 年 6 月提交项目完成情况报告；最迟于 2018 年 12 月退还任何资金余额。
	在 Light Industries 公司的家用冰箱和冰柜制造中用环戊烷取代 CFC-12 作为制冷剂，用异丁烷取代 CFC-11 作为发泡剂 (IRQ/REF/57/INV/07)	88	执行中出现拖延的项目 (拖延 12 个月)。 设备已经交付，与服务提供商之间的安装和试运行合同正在敲定。	请工发组织就这个在执行中出现拖延的项目向第八十次会议提交报告。 核准把计划的完成日期推迟到 2017 年 12 月；请工发组织最迟于 2018 年 6 月提交项目完成情况报告；最迟于 2018 年 12 月退还任何资金余额。
甲基溴项目				
中国	国家甲基溴淘汰(第二阶段，第九次付款)(多年期协定)	79	没有年度项目执行情况报告。	请工发组织向第八十次会议提交一份关于该项目的综合报告，说明上次报告以来的所有活动和支出。

国家	项目名称/项目编号	付款率(%)	现状/问题	建议
埃及	为在椰枣行业采用甲基溴的两种替代品提供技术援助 (EGY/FUM/74/TAS/123)	33	在 2017 年 3 月提供了一套关于使用磷化氢的上手培训课程；培训活动将于 2017 年 3 月完成；将于 2017 年组织一次宣传运动。	核准把完成日期改为 2018 年 2 月，将其作为最后完成日期；请工发组织最迟于 2018 年 8 月提交项目完成情况报告；最迟于 2019 年 2 月退还资金余额。
伊拉克	为采用甲基溴的替代品提供技术援助 (IRQ/FUM/62/INV/13)	77	执行中出现拖延的项目 (拖延 12 个月)。	请工发组织就这个在执行中出现拖延的项目向第八十次会议提交报告。
			在 2016 和 2017 年期间没有报告任何进展。	核准把完成日期改为 2018 年 4 月，将其作为最后完成日期；请工发组织最迟于 2018 年 10 月提交项目完成情况报告；最迟于 2019 年 4 月退还资金余额。
苏丹	为在收获后行业最终淘汰甲基溴提供技术援助 (SUD/FUM/73/TAS/36)	22	执行中出现拖延的项目 (拖延 12 个月)。	请工发组织就这个在执行中出现拖延的项目向第八十次会议提交报告。
			材料安装已经开始，设备安装一旦完成，将举办培训活动。	核准把完成日期改为 2018 年 2 月，将其作为最后完成日期；请工发组织最迟于 2018 年 8 月提交项目完成情况报告；最迟于 2019 年 2 月退还资金余额。
突尼斯	为在椰枣行业最终淘汰甲基溴提供技术援助 (TUN/FUM/73/TAS/63)	62	执行中出现拖延的项目 (拖延 12 个月)。	请工发组织就这个在执行中出现拖延的项目向第八十次会议提交报告。
			工发组织、国家臭氧机构和协会将在受援企业现场核查改造情况。协会还计划在该国南部建立一个熏蒸室。	核准把完成日期改为 2017 年 11 月，将其作为最后完成日期；请工发组织最迟于 2018 年 5 月提交项目完成情况报告；最迟于 2018 年 11 月退还资金余额。
消耗臭氧层物质处置项目				
阿尔及利亚	消耗臭氧层物质废料管理和处置试点示范项目 (ALG/DES/72/DEM/79)	4	没有报告任何进度。拟议撤销项目。	撤销项目，请工发组织最迟于 2018 年 6 月退还资金余额。
中国	消耗臭氧层物质废料管理和处置试点示范项目 (CPR/DES/67/DEM/520)	100	两个组成部分（包括日本举办项目）是联合执行，两笔赠款资助的活动一旦结束，将最后完成。	重申第 77/8 号决定(e)(-)段，请工发组织向第八十次会议提交一份关于这个项目的详细报告，将其作为有具体报告要求的项目予以说明。
黎巴嫩	消耗臭氧层物质废料管理和处置试点示范项目 (LEB/DES/73/DEM/83)	31	国家顾问/协调人自 2016 年 6 月便已加入。正在收集消耗臭氧层物质，加以储存以供随后出口。	重申第 77/8 号决定(e)(-)段，请工发组织向第八十次会议提交一份关于这个项目的详细报告，将其作为有具体报告要求的项目予以说明。

国家	项目名称/项目编号	付款率(%)	现状/问题	建议
墨西哥	废弃消耗臭氧层物质处置示范项目 (MEX/DES/63/DEM/154)	92	处置了剩余的待销毁物质。行政和技术原因导致了项目执行的拖延。正在编写最后报告。订正后的计划完成日期是 2017 年 6 月。	重申第 77/8 号决定(e)(-)段, 请工发组织向第八十次会议提交一份关于这个项目的详细报告, 将其作为有具体报告要求的项目予以说明, 并于 2017 年 6 月之前完成项目。
尼日利亚	废弃消耗臭氧层物质处置示范项目 (NIR/DES/67/DEM/133)	24	以前发现的废料很少, 但最近查出更多存量。修改后的计划完成日期是 2018 年 7 月。	重申第 77/8 号决定(e)(-)段, 请工发组织向第八十次会议提交一份关于这个项目的详细报告, 将其作为有具体报告要求的项目予以说明, 并于 2018 年 7 月之前完成项目。
土耳其	废弃消耗臭氧层物质处置示范项目 (TUR/DES/66/DEM/99)	53	由于行政手续, 编制废料运输货运文件的时间比预计的长。正在处置现有的废料。修改后的计划完成日期是 2017 年 12 月。	重申第 77/8 号决定(e)(-)段, 请工发组织向第八十次会议提交一份关于这个项目的详细报告, 将其作为有具体报告要求的项目予以说明, 并于 2017 年月之前完成项目。December 2017.
区域: 欧洲和中亚	欧洲和中亚区域的消耗臭氧层物质废料管理和处置区域战略示范 (EUR/DES/69/DEM/14)	68	2017 年 3 月获批运送最有一批待销毁物资, 计划于 2017 年 4 月运输。由于争取出口批准, 引起拖延。修改后的计划完成日期是 2017 年 7 月。	重申第 77/8 号决定(e)(-)段, 请工发组织向第八十次会议提交一份关于这个项目的详细报告, 将其作为有具体报告要求的项目予以说明, 并于 2017 年 12 月之前完成项目。
消耗臭氧层物质替代品调查				
格鲁吉亚、科威特、利比亚、尼日尔、土耳其、委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国			聘请了一名顾问, 在多数情况下, 调查正在进行。	请工发组织根据第 74/53 号决定(h)段和第 78/2 号决定(c)段, 向第八十次会议提交关于消耗臭氧层物质替代品的调查结果。
延长体制建设项目				
阿拉伯叙利亚共和国	第五阶段: 2015 年 1 月-2016 年 12 月 (SYR/SEV/73/INS/104)	0	核定资金的低付款率归因于安全局势。	请求向第八十次会议提交一份情况报告, 用于监测安全局势造成的核定资金低付款率。
突尼斯	第八阶段: 2015 年 4 月-2017 年 4 月 (TUN/SEV/74/INS/64)	0	核定资金的低付款率归因于工作集中于上个阶段的活动。	请求向第八十次会议提交一份情况报告, 用于监测因为集中精力开展上个阶段的活动所造成的核定资金低付款率。
编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划				
伊拉克	编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划/空调行业投资活动(第二阶段) (IRQ/PHA/73/PRP/19) (IRQ/REF/73/PRP/20)	0	国内安全局势。	请求向第八十次会议提交一份情况报告, 说明该国安全局势对氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制项目造成的影响。

国家	项目名称/项目编号	付款率(%)	现状/问题	建议
阿拉伯叙利亚共和国	编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划 (SYR/PHA/55/PRP/97)	80	国内安全局势。	请求向第八十次会议提交一份情况报告，说明该国安全局势对氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制项目造成的影响。
阿拉伯叙利亚共和国	编制氟氯烃淘汰投资活动(泡沫塑料行业) (SYR/FOA/61/PRP/102)	58		
也门	编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划/泡沫塑料行业投资活动(第二阶段) (YEM/PHA/73/PRP/45) (YEM/FOA/73/PRP/46)	0	国内安全局势。	由于该国国内的活动已经冻结，无须提交任何情况报告。
氟氯烃示范项目				
摩洛哥	在中小企业的聚氨酯泡沫塑料生产改用非消耗臭氧层物质技术方面采用低成本戊烷发泡技术(MOR/FOA/75/DEM/74)	4	已接触了一些设备供应商和化学品制造厂商；已确定了设备和化学品配方；正在对化学品供应商和设备制造厂商进行两次考察。	请求向第八十次会议提交一份情况报告，用于监测执行进度，包括核定资金的低付款率。
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划付款				
阿尔巴尼亚	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划(第一阶段，第三次付款) (ALB/PHA/75/INV/30)	0	核定资金的低付款率归因于上次核定付款的活动仍在进行。	鉴于核定资金的低付款率，请求向第八十次会议提交一份情况报告。
阿尔及利亚	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划(第一阶段，第一次付款)(制冷维修行业中的活动，包括淘汰用于冲洗的 HCFC-141b，和项目监测) (ALG/PHA/66/INV/77)	17	核定资金的付款率低。正在等待国家臭氧机构关于核查报告编制工作和规划剩余活动的反馈意见。	鉴于核定资金的低付款率，请求向第八十次会议提交一份情况报告，同时指出，该项目核准后已经举行了 12 次会议。
多民族玻利维亚国	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划(第一阶段，第三次付款) (BOL/PHA/75/INV/44)	25	国家臭氧机构中的变化。	请求向第八十次会议提交一份情况报告，说明国家臭氧干事的任命情况。
巴西	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划(第二阶段，第一次付款)(商用制冷和空调行业) (BRA/PHA/75/INV/311)	0	核定资金的低付款率归因于协定签署时间很晚。	请求向第八十次会议提交一份情况报告，说明核定资金的低付款率。

国家	项目名称/项目编号	付款率(%)	现状/问题	建议
中非共和国	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划(第一阶段, 第一次付款) (CAF/PHA/64/INV/21)	15	该国的安全局势导致活动暂停。设备已经订购, 现存放供应商处。	请求向第八十次会议提交一份情况报告, 用于监测该国国内活动的恢复情况。
朝鲜民主主义人民共和国	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划(第一阶段, 第一次付款)(在 Pyongyang Sonbong 和 Puhung Building Materials 两家企业进行聚氨酯泡沫塑料行业的 HCFC-141b 淘汰工作) (DRK/PHA/73/INV/59)	18	核定资金的付款率低。供应商银行担保方面的问题和执行方式的改变导致泡沫塑料设备合同的执行出现拖延。	请求向第八十次提交一份情况报告, 说明核定资金的低付款率。
朝鲜民主主义人民共和国	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划(第一阶段, 第二次付款)(在 Pyongyang Sonbong 和 Puhung Building Materials 两家企业进行聚氨酯泡沫塑料行业的 HCFC-141b 淘汰工作) (DRK/PHA/75/INV/62)	1	低付款率归因于执行方式的变动。	请求向第八十次提交一份情况报告, 说明核定资金的低付款率。
伊拉克	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划(第一阶段, 第二次付款)(制冷维修行业) (IRQ/PHA/74/INV/23)	0	安全局势造成进度缓慢。	鉴于安全局势, 请求向第八十次会议提交一份情况报告, 用于监测执行进度及核定资金的付款率。
利比亚	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划(第一阶段, 第一次付款)(泡沫塑料行业) (LIB/PHA/75/INV/36)	0	安全局势造成进度缓慢。	鉴于安全局势, 请求向第八十次会议提交一份情况报告, 用于监测执行进度及核定资金的付款率。
摩洛哥	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划(第一阶段, 第一次付款)(制冷维修行业) (MOR/PHA/65/INV/68)	32	有待完成审计。	请求向第八十次会议提交一份情况报告, 用于监测审计工作的完成情况。
摩洛哥	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划(第一阶段, 第二次付款)(制冷维修行业) (MOR/PHA/68/INV/69)	5	核定资金的付款率低。正在等待国家臭氧机构关于项目执行工作的反馈。	请求向第八十次会议提交一份情况报告, 用于监测核定资金的低付款率。

国家	项目名称/项目编号	付款率(%)	现状/问题	建议
尼加拉瓜	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划(第一阶段, 第二次付款) (NIC/PHA/74/INV/32)	0	核定资金的付款率低。与海关当局之间的行政问题; 最新资料显示, 付款率为 40%。	请求向第八十次会议提交一份情况报告, 用于监测与海关当局之间的行政问题及核定资金的低付款率。
尼日利亚	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划(第一阶段, 第三次付款)(制冷空调制造和协调) (NIR/PHA/71/INV/136)	2	核定资金的付款率低。由于该国的货币危机, 受援方没有做好改造准备; 然而, 当前正在进行安装。	请求向第八十次会议提交一份情况报告, 用于监测安装活动及该国货币危机导致的核定资金付款率。
塞内加尔	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划(第一阶段, 第一次付款) (SEN/PHA/65/INV/31)	66	设备采购和/或交付。把两次付款的资金合在一起使用, 从而导致采购活动供资的拖延。	请求向第八十次会议提交一份情况报告, 用于监测设备的采购和/或安装情况。
南非	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划(第一阶段, 第三次付款)(聚氨酯泡沫塑料行业计划) (SOA/PHA/76/INV/10)	0	资金的发放须等待根据秘书处的评论提交的核查报告。于 2017 年 5 月 23 日提交了经过修订的核查报告。	不适用
苏里南	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划(第一阶段, 第一次付款) (SUR/PHA/65/INV/18)	84	缺乏与国家臭氧机构之间的沟通。	请求向第八十次会议提交一份情况报告, 用于监测与国家臭氧机构之间的沟通情况。
阿拉伯叙利亚共和国	在 Al Hafez 集团公司的单体空调设备和硬质聚氨酯隔温板制造中淘汰 HCFC-22 和 HCFC-141b (SYR/REF/62/INV/103)		执行中出现拖延的项目(拖延 12 个月)。	请工发组织就这个在执行中出现拖延的项目向第八十次会议提交报告。

附件二

工发组织截至 2016 年 12 月 31 日进度报告的分析

1. 截至该日期，执行委员会已核准 8.8066 亿美元，其中包括：用于投资和非投资项目 7.8116 亿美元，机构费用和行政支助费用 9,950 万美元，如表 1 所示。2016 年核准了 58 个新项目和活动。这个数额的供资预计将导致淘汰 81,374 ODP 吨消耗臭氧层物质的消费量和产量。

表 1：截至 2016 年 12 月 31 日为工发组织核准的供资数额，按行业开列

行业	供资数额 (美元)
气雾剂	34,413,700
销毁	5,367,342
泡沫塑料	89,018,632
哈龙	1,810,064
熏蒸剂	78,189,630
多行业	139,440
其他	11,317,246
淘汰计划	285,543,305
加工剂	6,337,359
化工生产	50,520,740
制冷	180,251,568
多重影响	15,004,529
溶剂	23,247,443
小计	781,160,997
行政费用	99,496,665
共计	880,657,662

2. 表 2 开列了各类项目执行情况概览。

表 2：各类项目执行情况

类型	项目数*			供资数额 (美元)			
	核准数	完成数	完成%	核准数	已付款	余额	付款%
国家方案	11	11	100	722,669	722,669	0	100
示范	43	28	65	24,620,328	19,358,999	5,261,329	79
体制建设	72	59	82	10,688,334	8,992,815	1,695,519	84
投资	846	709	84	702,987,716	601,322,317	101,665,399	86
项目编制	484	462	95	21,116,062	19,930,553	1,185,509	94
技术援助	166	115	69	19,829,353	14,307,667	5,521,686	72
培训	23	23	100	1,196,535	1,196,533	2	100
共计	1,645	1,407	86	781,160,997	665,831,553	115,329,444	85

* 不包括已关闭项目和转给其他机构的项目。

3. 表 3 开列了每年度项目执行情况概览⁵。1991 年至 2005 年底和在 2007 年核准的所有项目和活动都已完成。

表 3: 每年度项目执行情况

年度	项目数*			供资数额 (美元)			
	核准数	完成数	完成%	核准数	已付款	余额	付款%
1993	22	22	100	11,815,540	11,815,540	0	100
1994	52	52	100	30,645,899	30,645,900	-1	100
1995	59	59	100	25,662,091	25,662,091	0	100
1996	46	46	100	19,820,493	19,820,493	0	100
1997	130	130	100	42,083,037	42,083,039	-2	100
1998	88	88	100	23,638,291	23,638,290	1	100
1999	123	123	100	34,140,324	34,140,324	0	100
2000	96	96	100	30,180,880	30,180,750	130	100
2001	119	119	100	24,700,254	24,700,253	2	100
2002	76	76	100	35,992,040	35,992,038	2	100
2003	49	49	100	29,997,305	29,997,304	1	100
2004	44	44	100	33,105,460	33,105,458	2	100
2005	74	74	100	52,080,918	52,035,619	45,299	100
2006	44	43	98	20,815,112	20,574,178	240,933	99
2007	42	42	100	24,196,074	23,809,343	386,731	98
2008	78	75	96	33,486,107	33,015,121	470,986	99
2009	70	66	94	15,466,002	14,342,816	1,123,186	93
2010	71	59	83	47,114,589	42,639,989	4,474,600	91
2011	72	56	78	76,851,448	69,232,470	7,618,978	90
2012	53	29	55	34,144,962	24,269,910	9,875,052	71
2013	37	19	51	31,272,543	26,386,209	4,886,334	84
2014	58	24	41	28,426,256	15,246,438	13,179,818	54
2015	84	16	19	38,340,861	2,358,809	35,982,052	6
2016	58	0	0	37,184,512	139,172	37,045,340	0
共计	1,645	1,407	86	781,160,997	665,831,553	115,329,444	85

* 不包括已关闭项目和转给其他机构的项目。

4. 表 4 开列了 2016 年每个国家的项目执行情况。

表 4. 2016 年工发组织项目执行情况概览

国家	2016 年已淘汰量	2016 年实现的计划淘汰量所占百分比	2016 年付款估计数 (美元)	2016 年付款数 (美元)	2016 年付款数占估计数的百分比	2016 年项目完成数占计划数的百分比
阿尔巴尼亚	0.0		89,567	87,221	97	0
阿尔及利亚	0.0		240,001	16,703	7	100
阿根廷	0.0		221,300	236,418	107	
亚美尼亚	0.0		65,000	66,893	103	

⁵ 数据是按执行委员会核准项目的年度开列。对所有核准的项目（投资项目和非投资项目）一视同仁（例如，把一个投资项目和多年期协定的一笔 100 万美元付款都视为一个项目，把一个经费为 30,000 美元的国家方案编制活动也视为一个项目）。年度概览的主要指标包括：项目完成百分比、消耗臭氧层物质淘汰量和付款百分比。付款分为三类：执行中、执行后和追溯融资项目付款。

国家	2016年已淘汰量	2016年实现的计划淘汰量所占百分比	2016年付款估计数(美元)	2016年付款数(美元)	2016年付款数占估计数的百分比	2016年项目完成数占计划数的百分比
巴哈马	0.0		101	0	0	
巴林	0.0		220,000	10,194	5	
贝宁	0.0		15,001	16,839	112	0
多民族玻利维亚国	0.5	100	165,038	119,392	72	50
波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那	0.0		138,491	98,643	71	50
博茨瓦纳	0.0		20,000	4,281	21	
巴西	0.0		25,400	24,477	96	
布基纳法索	0.0		1,000	36	4	
布隆迪	0.0		6,000	8,201	137	
喀麦隆	0.0		236,836	171,463	72	0
中非共和国	0.0		10,000	0	0	
乍得	0.0		2,000	4,025	201	
智利	0.0		45,841	94,171	205	100
中国	0.0		8,735,489	11,975,946	137	0
哥伦比亚	0.0			1		
刚果	0.0		1,000	1	0	
科特迪瓦	0.0		150,000	1	0	
克罗地亚	0.0		51,100	51,344	100	
古巴	0.0			1		
朝鲜民主主义人民共和国	0.0		170,206	59,538	35	
多米尼加共和国	0.0			1		
厄瓜多尔	0.0		100,551	97,130	97	100
埃及	0.0		487,715	383,846	79	40
赤道几内亚	0.0		1	0	0	
厄立特里亚	0.0		16,500	3,402	21	0
埃塞俄比亚	0.0		10,000	0	0	
加蓬	0.0		10,000	2,166	22	
冈比亚	0.0		4,395	4,396	100	100
格鲁吉亚	0.0		30,000	10,907	36	
全球	0.0		145,001	166,367	115	100
危地马拉	0.0		240,361	554,913	231	100
几内亚	0.0		4,000	4,327	108	
几内亚比绍	0.0		862	0	0	
洪都拉斯	0.0		77,790	49,122	63	0
印度	0.0			2		
印度尼西亚	0.0	100	200,000	3	0	0
伊朗伊斯兰共和国	1.2	100	90,014	391,574	435	80
伊拉克	1,451.5	100	520,000	29,237	6	0
约旦	0.1		147,370	179,478	122	0
肯尼亚	0.0		5,000	1,682	34	
科威特	10.9	100	1,265,600	18,403	1	100
黎巴嫩	0.0		40,001	38,629	97	
利比亚	0.0		385,000	145,745	38	100
马达加斯加	0.0		13,000	0	0	0
马来西亚	0.0			1		

国家	2016年已淘汰量	2016年实现的计划淘汰量所占百分比	2016年付款估计数(美元)	2016年付款数(美元)	2016年付款数占估计数的百分比	2016年项目完成数占计划数的百分比
墨西哥	22.4	60	1,633,460	2,554,486	156	33
黑山	0.1	100	90,000	65,623	73	100
摩洛哥	0.0		45,001	35,834	80	
莫桑比克	0.0		44,000	4,034	9	
尼加拉瓜	0.0		60,777	10,210	17	0
尼日尔	1.7	100	145,000	2,046	1	0
尼日利亚	0.0		249,700	99,135	40	
阿曼	0.0		131,869	62,221	47	100
巴基斯坦	2.0	100	185,385	160,790	87	100
菲律宾	0.0		10,000	629	6	
卡塔尔	0.0		74,500	130,832	176	0
罗马尼亚	0.0			3		
卢旺达	0.0		500	0	0	100
圣卢西亚	0.0		9,600	6,049	63	100
圣文森特和格林纳丁斯	0.0		2,000	1,341	67	
沙特阿拉伯	0.0		1,536,900	888,872	58	100
塞内加尔	0.0		75,000	26,375	35	
塞尔维亚	0.0		347,491	213,805	62	50
塞拉利昂	0.0		2,000	0	0	100
索马里	0.5		47,364	34,021	72	
南非	24.9	100	748,560	1,127,438	151	33
苏丹	0.0		278,400	240,827	87	100
苏里南	0.0		10,000	0	0	
阿拉伯叙利亚共和国	0.0		46,001	14,380	31	
前南斯拉夫的马其顿共和国	0.0		125,622	75,278	60	100
多哥	0.0		10,000	4,636	46	
突尼斯	4.4	100	272,001	289,847	107	0
火鸡	0.0		1,128,584	554,489	49	33
土库曼斯坦	0.7	100	57,311	48,933	85	0
乌干达	0.0		40,000	22,872	57	0
坦桑尼亚联合共和国	0.0			37		
乌拉圭	0.0		7,727	7,727	100	
委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国	0.0		319,889	528,912	165	100
也门	0.0		20,001	19,001	95	
赞比亚	0.0		12,100	5,926	49	100
津巴布韦	0.0			1		
区域：非洲	0.0		40,000	73,878	185	100
区域：亚太	0.0		50,000	188,503	377	0
区域：欧洲	0.0		90,728	48,679	54	50
总计	1,521.0	99	22,350,003	22,674,792	101	59



UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

UNIDO Progress and Financial Report 2016

Table of Contents

I. Project Approvals and Disbursements.....	3
Annual summary data	3
Interest... ..	3
Summary data by type	3
Multi-Year Agreements	4
Sector phase out by country	4
II. Project Completion since last Report.....	6
ODP phased out since last report - investment projects.....	6
Non-investment project completions since last report	6
III. Global and Regional Project Highlights	7
Global Projects.....	7
Regional Projects	7
IV. Performance Indicators.....	8
Business Plan Performance Goals as decided by the Executive Committee	8
Cumulative completed investment projects	10
Cumulative completed non-investment projects.....	10
Cumulative ongoing investment projects.....	11
Cumulative ongoing non-investment projects	11
V. Status of Agreements and Project Preparation by Country	12
Agreements to be signed/executed/finalized and ready for disbursing.....	12
Project preparation by country, approved amount and amounts disbursed.....	12
ODS destruction demonstration projects	15
Climate impact of Montreal Protocol activities	15
VI. Administrative Issues (Operational, Policy, Financial and Other Issues).....	15
Meetings attended	17
Implementing agency and other cooperation	18
Other issues	21
VII. Tables and Annexes*	23

I. Project Approvals and Disbursements

Annual summary data

- 1) Table 1 “Annual Summary” in the Excel file includes the most relevant annual data, such as number of approvals, corresponding ODP (wherever applicable), approved funding, adjustment and disbursement characteristics. The cumulative funds for the period 1993-2016 approved for UNIDO activities under the Multilateral Fund amount to US\$ 781,160,997, excluding agency support cost and the core unit funding. This amount, however, includes the adjustments made until end 2016. The details are contained in the attached database (Annex II in the Excel file). In this annex, 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 2016, UNIDO’s cumulative disbursement for all projects (completed and ongoing) amounts to US\$ 665,831,553 excluding agency support cost and core unit funding. This corresponds to a delivery rate of 85 per cent. Out of this amount, US\$ 601,322,317 relate to cumulative disbursement for investment projects (Table 2, “Summary Data by Project Type” in the Excel file).

Interest

- 3) The interest earned for the period 1993 – 2016 amounts to US\$ 37,488,100 and is shown by years in the Table 1 “Annual Summary” in the Excel file. The interest earned in 2016 amounts to US\$ 250,142.

Summary data by type

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

Type	US\$*	Share of portfolio in per cent	Number of projects	Share of portfolio in per cent
CPG (Country Programme Preparation)	815,000	0.10%	11	0.67%
DEM (Demonstration projects)	25,283,552	3.22%	43	2.61%
INS (Institutional strengthening)	10,570,620	1.34%	72	4.38%
INV (Investment projects)	704,267,067	89.57%	846	51.43%
PRP (Project preparation)	23,614,052	3.00%	484	29.42%
TAS (Technical Assistance)	20,480,120	2.60%	166	10.09%
TRA (Training)	1,249,459	0.16%	23	1.40%
Total (excluding agency support cost)	786,279,870	100%	1,645	100%

* These figures are without adjustments, which are in total US\$ -5,118,874.

- 5) Table 2 “Summary of Data by Project Type” in the Excel file, shows approvals, adjustments and disbursements by type of project/activity. In 2016 UNIDO’s overall disbursement rate (excluding agency support cost) was 85%. Disbursements by activity type and as percentage of activity allocations are summarized as follows:

Type	US\$	Disbursement rate in per cent
CPG (Country Programme Preparation)	722,669	100%
DEM (Demonstration projects)	19,358,999	79%
INS (Institutional strengthening)	8,992,815	84%
INV (Investment projects)	601,322,317	86%
PRP (Project preparation)	19,930,553	94%
TAS (Technical Assistance)	14,307,667	72%
TRA (Training)	1,196,533	100%
Total (excluding agency support cost)	665,831,553	85%

Multi-Year Agreements

In the reporting year, eight new multi-year performance based projects were approved for UNIDO's implementation, the Stage I HCFC Phase-out Management Plan in Afghanistan (transferred from Germany at the 77th ExCom), Stage II in Chile, China (2), Iran, Jordan, Pakistan and Venezuela.

- 6) As shown in Annex II in the Excel file, UNIDO has been implementing hundred-fifty-one performance-based, multi-year agreements. Eighty five of these agreements are HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China (2x2), Congo (Rep. of), Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, DPR Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (2), Iraq, Jordan (2), Kuwait, Libya, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mexico (2), Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman (2), Pakistan (2), Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan (2), Suriname, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Venezuela (2), Yemen and Zambia.

Sector phase out by country

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

#	Country	Project Title	ODS	Multi-year (yes/no)	Phase-out in sector
1.	China	MDI phase-out	CFC	No	Total
2.	China	National methyl bromide phase-out plan*	MBr	Yes	Total
3.	Egypt	CFC phase-out in the MDI sector	CFCs	No	Total

#	Country	Project Title	ODS	Multi-year (yes/no)	Phase-out in sector
4.	Egypt	Technical assistance on two alternatives to methyl bromide in the palm date sector	MBr	No	Total
5.	Guatemala	Fumigants phase-out plan	MBr	Yes	Total
6.	Iraq	National ODS Phase Out Plan	CFC, Halon, CTC, TCA	Yes	Total
7.	Iraq	Technical assistance for the Methyl Bromide phase-out	MBr	No	Total
8.	Sudan	Technical assistance for the final phase-out of methyl bromide in the post-harvest sector	MBr	No	Total
9.	Tunisia	Technical assistance for the final phase-out of methyl bromide in the palm dates sector	MBr	No	Total
10.	Yemen	National phase-out plan	CFC/TCA	Yes	Total

* In cooperation with bilateral and/or implementing agencies

- 8) Information on funded ODP phase-out by region/country for ongoing projects is given in Table 3 “ODP Phase-out by Region, Country and Sector – Ongoing Projects” in the Excel file

Ongoing projects	
Sector	ODP tonnes
Aerosols	482
Foams	288.4
Fumigants	282.8
Phase-out	3,865
Production	0
Refrigeration	260
Total	5,178.2

- 9) As per Table 3a “ODP Phase-out by Region, Country and Sector – Completed Projects” in the Excel file, until end of the reporting period, UNIDO eliminated 76,663.1 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	3,683.4
Foams	12,858.4
Fumigants	5,328.9
Halons	2,002.8
Other (Tobacco)	1,170
Process agents	907.7
Phase-out	12,676.2
Production	17,381
Refrigeration	18,421.4
Several	39.3
Solvents	2,194
Total	76,663.1

- 10) Partial ODP phase out is reported in Table 3b “Partial ODP Phase-out by Sector, Region, Country” and in Annex III in the Excel file. The partial phase-out achieved in 2016 is shown in the following table on a sector basis.

Partial phase-out	
Sector	ODP tonnes
Foams	24.9
Fumigants	4.4
PHA	1,283.3
REF	193.6
Total	1,506.2

II. Project Completion since last Report

ODP phased out since last report - investment projects

- 11) As per Table 4 in the Excel file, the cumulative ODP phase out through investment projects completed in the reporting period (1 January – 31 December 2016) amounts to 117.2 ODP tonnes. In addition, 1,506.2 ODP tonnes were partially phased-out from ongoing projects. The details are shown in Table 3b, Table 4 in the Excel file. Table 4 in the Excel file lists all investment, demonstration, technical assistance and institutional strengthening projects completed in 2015.

Non-investment project completions since last report

- 12) Since the last report, 29 non-investment projects, with an approved funding of US\$ 2,245,254 were completed; nine in Africa, eight in Asia and the Pacific, five in Latin America and the Caribbean, four in Europe, two Global and the Core Unit Funding.

III. Global and Regional Project Highlights

Global Projects

- 13) Core Unit Funding for the year 2017 was approved in November 2016. The core unit funding for the year 2016 that was approved in 2015 for UNIDO as a global project in the amount of US\$ 2,040,715 and it was completed in December 2016. In addition two preparations for Global demonstration projects were completed in 2016.

Regional Projects

- 14) The below regional projects have been ongoing in Asia and Europe in the reporting year:
- Demonstration of a regional strategy for ODS waste management and disposal in the Europe and Central Asia region;
 - Promoting alternative refrigerants in air-conditioning for high ambient countries in West Asia (PRAHA-II);
 - Promoting low-global warming potential refrigerants for air-conditioning sectors in high-ambient temperature countries in West Asia;

The Regional demonstration project in Africa on alternatives to the use of methyl bromide for treatment of high moisture dates (Algeria and Tunisia), was completed in 2016. Furthermore the Preparation of a regional centre of excellence for demonstration and training of low-global warming potential ozone-safe alternative technologies in the Europe and Central Asia region (ECA) was concluded.

IV. Performance Indicators

Business Plan Performance Goals as decided by the Executive Committee

- 15) The 71st Meeting of the Executive Committee in December 2013 reviewed and modified the performance indicators established by earlier decisions. The new weightings, based on Decision 71/28, are indicated in the below table.
- 16) The targets and achievements for the year 2016 performance indicators approved during the 75th Meeting of the ExCom are indicated below.

A1. Planning – Approvals

- 17) Tranches approved: Number of tranches approved vs. those planned

In 2016, 39 tranches were approved in total against the updated target of 39¹. The original target was 49, however, as reported to the 77th Meeting of the Executive Committee, UNIDO was ready for submission of the following tranches, but could not submit them due to circumstances beyond UNIDO's control: the Bahamas, Bahrain, Burundi, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Myanmar and Togo (lead agency was not ready) and Suriname (the Government indicated that due to staffing issues in the NOU they preferred deferring submission to 2017). For this reason, the target should be reduced to 39.

Out of the 39 tranches approved, 30 are tranches of existing multi-year projects (including three tranches approved for Benin at the 76th ExCom Meeting to UNIDO). In addition, 9 tranches were approved for new multi-year projects (Stage II in Chile, China (2 – RAC and XPS sectors), Iran, Jordan, Pakistan and Venezuela; including two tranches in Afghanistan transferred from Germany).

- 18) Projects/activities approved: Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)

During 2016, 13 individual projects were approved against the agreed target of 18. However, the target contains Stage II project preparation for Yemen, which has already been approved earlier (73rd ExCom). Consequently, additional project preparation was not eligible for funding and the target should be reduced to 17 due to this apparent oversight. The approvals include 2 project preparations (Argentina and Tunisia), 3 renewals of institutional strengthening projects (Armenia, Egypt and Libya), 6 demonstration projects (as listed under section 34) and 2 technical assistance projects (1 verification project for Ecuador and 1 global project for UNIDO's 2017 Core Unit Funding).

¹ The original target was 49, however, as reported to the 77th ExCom Meeting, UNIDO was ready for submission of the following tranches, but could not do that due to other circumstances: the Bahamas, Bahrain, Burundi, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Myanmar and Togo (lead agency was not ready) and Suriname (the Government indicated that due to staffing issues in the NOU they prefer to defer submission to 2017).

A2. Implementation

19) Funds disbursed: Based on estimated disbursement in Progress Report

During 2016 the funds disbursed as per IPSAS were US\$ 22,651,876 against the target of US\$ 22,350,000.

20) ODS phased-out: ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans

Altogether 572.6 ODP tonnes can be recorded as achievements compared to the target of 680.5 ODP tonnes for all MYA projects approved in 2016. 13 ODP tonnes need to be deducted from the target as explained in section 17 due to the non-submission of several tranches beyond UNIDO's control (Bahamas, Burundi, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Suriname, Togo).

21) Project completion for activities: Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)

During 2016 UNIDO completed 33 projects against the target of 37.

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

Performance indicators: Targets and achievements in 2016

Type of Indicator	Short title	Calculation	Weighting	Target 2016	Achievement 2016
Planning-- Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned	10	39*	39
Planning-- Approval	Projects/ activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)	10	17**	13
	Sub-total		20		
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report (USD)	15	22,350,000	22,651,876
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	25	667.5*** ODP tonnes	572.6 ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excl. project preparation)	20	37	33
	Sub-total		60		

Type of Indicator	Short title	Calculation	Weighting	Target 2016	Achievement 2016
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	10	12 months after operational completion	12 months
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	5	On time	On time
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	5	On time	On time or as agreed

* The original target was 49, however, as reported to the 77th ExCom Meeting, UNIDO was ready for submission of the following tranches, but could not do that due to other circumstances: the Bahamas, Bahrain, Burundi, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Myanmar and Togo (lead agency was not ready) and Suriname (the Government indicated that due to staffing issues in the NOU they prefer to defer submission to 2017).

** The original target of 18 included, by mistake, project preparation for Stage II HPMP in Yemen, which was approved before the reporting period, at the 73rd ExCom Meeting.

*** 13 ODP tonnes to be reduced from the original target of 680.5 ODP tonnes due to the non-submission of several tranches beyond UNIDO's control (Bahamas, Burundi, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Suriname, Togo).

In addition to the above, UNIDO's approvals in 2016 amounted to US\$ 37,184,512.

Cumulative completed investment projects

23) Since 1993, UNIDO's cumulative number of completed investment projects has grown to 709. Out of a total of US\$ 449,970,649 of approved MLF financing for completed projects, 100 per cent of these funds were disbursed. The average number of months from approval to first disbursement was 9.1 months. The average number of months from approval to completion was 36.4 months. The cost effectiveness of completed projects is US\$ 6.08/kg. Table 5 "Cumulative completed investment projects by region, sector and implementation characteristics" in the Excel file illustrates more details, presenting information both on a regional and on a sector 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

24) Since 1993, UNIDO's cumulative number of completed non-investment projects, including the preparation of RMPs, is 236. Out of a total of US\$ 39,337,064 of approved MF financing, 99 per cent of funds have been disbursed. Except for fifty nine institutional strengthening projects, all UNIDO completed non-investment projects were objective-sensitive. Disbursement took place during implementation for all completed projects. Table 6 "Cumulative completed non-investment projects by region, sector and

implementation characteristics” in the Excel file provides details according to geographic region and sectors.

Cumulative ongoing investment projects

25) By the end of 2016, UNIDO’s cumulative portfolio of ongoing investment, demonstration and recovery and recycling projects contained 137 projects. Of the US\$ 248,621,009 approved budget, 60 per cent has been disbursed. It took an average of 8.6 months from approval to first disbursement. The Africa region had 53 ongoing projects, Asia and the Pacific 50 ongoing projects, Europe 12 ongoing projects and Latin America and the Caribbean 22 ongoing projects. Table 7 “Cumulative ongoing investment projects by region, sector and implementation characteristics” in the Excel file illustrates the implementation characteristics among regions and sectors for UNIDO’s ongoing investment projects. The ongoing projects are objective sensitive and the disbursement of funds takes place during implementation.

Cumulative ongoing non-investment projects

26) At the end of 2016, UNIDO’s cumulative portfolio of ongoing non-investment projects, including preparation of RMPs, consisted of 79 projects. Out of a total of US\$ 17,707,254 of approved funding, 31 per cent has been disbursed. Table 8 “Cumulative ongoing non-investment projects by region, sector and implementation characteristics” in the Excel file illustrates details, presenting the projects according to regions, sectors and types.

V. Status of Agreements and Project Preparation by Country

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

27) 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. Even if the first payment is released, as per the IPSAS, disbursements are not reflected until after services have been delivered. Under UNSAS, any payment outflow was recorded as disbursement. 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

28) As of the end of 2016, UNIDO had approved project preparation funding amounting to US\$ 2,031,250 out of which US\$ 962,281 has been disbursed.

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

29) Stage II HPMP PRP activities have been initiated in 2016 in the following countries:

#	Mtg	Country	Agencies involved
1	77	Argentina	UNIDO Lead Agency with World Bank
2	77	Tunisia	UNIDO only impl. Agency

Activities related to the phase-out of HCFCs

- 30) UNIDO is lead agency or only implementing agency for altogether 33 **Stage I HPMPs**. These MYAs/projects are listed below:

#	Mtg	Country	Main / Cooperating agency
1.	64	Albania	UNIDO lead agency with UNEP
2.	66	Algeria	UNIDO only impl. Agency
3.	66	Argentina	UNIDO lead agency with World Bank
4.	74	Bolivia	UNIDO only impl. agency
5.	66	Bosnia & Herzegovina	UNIDO only impl. Agency
6.	64	Cameroon	UNIDO only impl. Agency
7.	64	China – RAC sector	UNIDO only impl. Agency
8.	64	China – XPS sector	UNIDO lead agency with GIZ
9.	73	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	UNIDO lead agency with UNEP
10.	65	Ecuador	UNIDO lead agency with UNEP
11.	65	Egypt	UNIDO lead agency with UNDP
12.	64	Guatemala	UNIDO lead agency with UNEP
13.	65	Jordan	UNIDO lead agency with WB
14.	75	Libya	UNIDO only impl. agency
15.	60	Macedonia, FYR	UNIDO only impl. agency
16.	64	Mexico	UNIDO lead agency with UNDP
17.	63	Montenegro	UNIDO only impl. Agency
18.	65	Morocco	UNIDO only impl. Agency
19.	66	Niger	UNIDO lead agency with UNEP
20.	65	Oman	UNIDO lead agency with UNEP
21.	62	Pakistan	UNIDO lead agency with UNEP
22.	62	Philippines (foam sector plan)	UNIDO lead, Japan cooperating
23.	65	Qatar	UNIDO lead agency with UNEP
24.	68	Saudi Arabia	UNIDO lead agency with UNEP
25.	65	Senegal	UNIDO lead agency with UNEP
26.	62	Serbia	UNIDO lead agency with UNEP
27.	67	Somalia	UNIDO only impl. Agency
28.	67	South Africa	UNIDO only impl. Agency
29.	66	Sudan	UNIDO only impl. Agency

#	Mtg	Country	Main / Cooperating agency
30.	72	Tunisia	UNIDO lead agency with UNEP and France
31.	62	Turkmenistan	UNIDO only impl. Agency
32.	68	Turkey	UNIDO lead agency with UNEP
33.	63	Venezuela	UNIDO lead agency with UNEP

Furthermore, UNIDO is co-implementing agency for the **Stage I HPMPs** for the following countries with the below agencies:

- UNEP: Afghanistan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Rep. of), Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Iraq, Kuwait, Madagascar, Mozambique, Malawi, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Yemen and Zambia;
- UNDP: Indonesia, Iran and Nigeria;

Outstanding **Stage I HPMPs**:

- Stage I HPMP PRP activities could still not be finalized in Syria due to the security situation in the country.

Completed **Stage I HPMPs**:

- Croatia, implemented by UNIDO.

31) UNIDO is involved in **ongoing Stage II HPMPs** as only, lead or cooperating implementing in the following countries and sectors:

	Mtg	Country	Main / Cooperating agency
1.	75	Brazil	UNDP/UNIDO/Germany/Italy
2.	76	Chile	UNDP lead agency w UNIDO
3.	77	China- RAC Sector	UNIDO lead w. Italy
4.	77	China – XPS sector	UNIDO lead agency with GIZ
5.	77	Iran	UNDP/UNEP/UNIDO/Germany
6.	77	Jordan	World Bank lead w. UNIDO
7.	73	Mexico	UNIDO lead agency w. Germany, Italy and UNEP
8.	75	Oman	UNIDO lead agency w. UNEP
9.	76	Pakistan	UNIDO lead agency w. UNEP
10.	75	Sudan	UNIDO only impl. Agency
11.	76	Venezuela	UNIDO lead agency w. UNDP

ODS destruction demonstration projects

- 32) Seven pilot ODS destruction demonstration projects are under implementation for Algeria, China, Lebanon, Mexico, Nigeria, Turkey and for three low-volume consuming countries in Europe.

Climate impact of Montreal Protocol activities

- 33) In the selection of alternative technologies to replace ODS, energy efficiency, has been taken into account since the first investment projects, from early 1990s in UNIDO. In the recent years, the introduction of low Global Warming Potential and high energy efficiency alternatives has gained high attention to achieve additional climate benefits in the ODS phase-out process. UNIDO has been looking into the assessment of climate impacts of the MP activities in order to respond to the needs of Dec XIX/6 of the Meeting of the Parties. In Decision 72/40 (May 2014) bilateral and implementing agencies have been encouraged to submit proposals for demonstration projects for low GWP alternatives to HCFCs in the refrigeration and air-conditioning subsectors and feasibility studies, including business cases for district cooling.
- 34) Since then eight demonstration projects have been approved at the 75th and 76th Meetings of the Executive Committee for UNIDO's implementation and all of them have been ongoing in 2016:

75th Executive Committee Meeting (2015)

- Demonstration project on the use of low cost pentane foaming technology for the conversion to non-ODS technologies in polyurethane foams at small and medium enterprises (Morocco)
- Feasibility study addressing district cooling (Egypt)

76th Executive Committee Meeting (2016)

- Promoting alternative refrigerants in air-conditioning for high ambient countries in West Asia (PRAHA-II)
- Demonstration project on refrigerant quality, containment and introduction of low-global warming potential alternatives (Eastern Africa and Caribbean regions)
- Demonstration project for the introduction of trans-critical CO₂ refrigeration technology for supermarkets (Argentina and Tunisia)
- Demonstration project for the phase-out of HCFCs by using HFO as foam blowing agent in the spray foam applications in high ambient temperatures (Saudi Arabia)
- Demonstration project on promoting HFO-based low-global warming potential refrigerants for air-conditioning sector in high ambient temperatures (Saudi Arabia)
- Demonstration project on the technical and economic advantages of the vacuum assisted injection in discontinuous panels plant retrofitted from HCFC-141b to pentane (South Africa)

- 35) At the 26th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (Paris, 17-21 November 2014) Parties took a key decision on assessing alternatives to ozone-depleting substances (Decision XXVI/9) and requested the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to

consider financial support to conduct inventories or surveys on alternatives to ODS in Article 5 parties who request so. In 2015 27 national surveys were approved for UNIDO's implementation. All of these surveys have been ongoing in 2016; some of them got completed the same year and submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat early 2017. Further submissions are foreseen for 2017.

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

Meetings attended

36) UNIDO attended/participated in the following meetings in 2016:

#	Meeting	Location	Dates
1.	Inter-Agency Coordination Meeting	Montreal, Canada	March
2.	Joint Network and Thematic Meetings of the ODS Officers of Africa and West Asia	Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe	March
3.	Technological Innovations in Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Conference	Milan, Italy	March
4.	40 th Mostra Convegno Expocomfort (MCE) 2016	Milan, Italy	March
5.	37 th Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties (OEWG)	Geneva, Switzerland	April
6.	International Stakeholder Workshop on Assessment of Global Training Programs for the Refrigeration Servicing Sector (RSS), UNEP	Paris, France	April
7.	76 th Executive Committee Meeting	Montreal, Canada	May
8.	Meeting of the Ozone Action Networks of Latin America and the Caribbean	Santiago, Chile	May
9.	ECA customs cooperation and network meeting, UNEP	Ashgabat, Turkmenistan	May
10.	Innovation for change, organized by Turin's Politecnico University and CERN Geneva	Turin, Italy	June
11.	37 th Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties (OEWG) - Resumed	Vienna, Austria	July
12.	38 th Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties (OEWG)	Vienna, Austria	July
13.	3 rd Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer: high-level meeting (MOP-ExMOP)	Vienna, Austria	July
14.	56 th Meeting of the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol (ImpCom)	Vienna, Austria	July
15.	Inter-Agency Coordination Meeting	Montreal, Canada	September
16.	Workshop on Alternatives to Ozone Depleting Substance and Hydrofluorocarbons, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	Stockholm, Sweden	September
17.	International Exhibition in Refrigeration, AC and ventilation, Heat Pumps - CHILLVENTA	Nuremberg, Germany	October
18.	57 th Meeting of the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol (ImpCom)	Kigali, Rwanda	October
19.	38 th Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties (OEWG) – Resumed	Kigali, Rwanda	October

#	Meeting	Location	Dates
20.	Twenty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	Kigali, Rwanda	October
21.	28 th Meeting of the Parties (MOP)	Kigali, Rwanda	October
22.	77 th Executive Committee Meeting in Montreal	Montreal, Canada	November
23.	Thematic Meeting on HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPS) and ODS alternative survey	Belgrade, Serbia	November
24.	Thematic meeting on implementation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (HPMPs)	Chisinau, Republic of Moldova	November
25.	UNIDO 50 th Anniversary, Third Donor Meeting (Planet Panel) with the participation of the MLF Secretariat	Vienna, Austria	November

Implementing agency and other cooperation

37) Cooperation with UNDP and the World Bank:

Several ongoing HPMP activities in different countries and regions are being implemented together with UNDP and/or the World Bank, among others the following Stage I HPMPs: Argentina, China, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Mexico, Nigeria and Stage II HPMP in Brazil, Chile, China, Iran, Jordan and Venezuela.

38) Cooperation with UNEP: In 2016 thirty-two tranches of ongoing or new HPMPs were approved with UNEP as lead or co-implementing agency in Afghanistan (2), Benin (3), Chad (1), China (2), the Republic of the Congo (1), the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (1), Ecuador (1), Eritrea (1), Ethiopia (1), the Gambia (1), Grenada (1), Guinea Bissau (1), Honduras (1), Iran (1), Madagascar (1), Malawi (1), Mexico (1), Pakistan (1), Rwanda (1), Saint Lucia (1), Saudi Arabia (1), Senegal (1), Sierra Leone (1), Tanzania (1), Tunisia (2), Uganda (1) and Zambia (1).

Furthermore, two demonstration projects, (1) Demonstration project on refrigerant quality, containment and introduction of low-global warming potential alternatives in Eastern Africa and the Caribbean regions and (2) Promoting alternative refrigerants in air-conditioning for high ambient countries in West Asia (PRAHA-II) have also been approved for UNIDO's and UNEP's implementation.

39) 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.

40) Cooperation with Bilateral Agencies: During 2016, UNIDO continued implementation of the ongoing bilateral projects.

- 41) Those bilateral projects under UNIDO's implementation, which have been ongoing or have been completed in 2016 are listed in the below table. The list is sorted in alphabetical order of the bilateral agencies.

#	Bilateral Agency	Country	Project Title	Impact	Approved Funding (US\$)	Status
1	France	Mexico	Demonstration project for disposal of unwanted ODS	0	500,000	ONG
2	France	Regional Africa	Strategic demonstration project for accelerated conversion of CFC chillers in 5 African Countries (Cameroon, Egypt, Namibia, Nigeria and Sudan)	0	360,000	ONG
3	France	Regional Africa	Strategy for disposal and destruction of ODS for five low-volume-consuming Central African countries (Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo and Guinea)	0	80,000	ONG
4	France	Algeria	Pilot demonstration project on ODS waste management and disposal	0	250,000	ONG
5	France	Tunisia	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I, first tranche) (residential air-conditioning manufacturing sector plan)	0.4	97,690	ONG
6	France	Tunisia	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I, first tranche) (refrigeration servicing sector)	0.5	38,000	ONG
7	Italy	Argentina	Phase-out of HCFC-22 in the room and unitary air-conditioning equipment manufacturing sector of Argentina	0	300,000	COM
8	Italy	China	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, first tranche) (room air-conditioner manufacturing sector plan)	10.3	891,892	ONG
9	Italy	Iran	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, first tranche) (foam sector)	7.1	403,203	ONG
10	Italy	Mexico	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II,	0	458,191	ONG

#	Bilateral Agency	Country	Project Title	Impact	Approved Funding (US\$)	Status
			first tranche) (reclamation of HCFC refrigerants)			
11	Italy	Tunisia	Technical assistance for the final phase-out of methyl bromide in the palm dates sector	2.2	132,743	COM
12	Japan	China	Pilot demonstration project on ODS waste management and disposal	0	900,000	ONG
13	Japan	Regional Africa	Strategic demonstration project for accelerated conversion of CFC chillers in 5 African Countries (Cameroon, Egypt, Namibia, Nigeria and Sudan)	0	700,000	ONG
14	Japan	Saudi Arabia	Phase-out of HCFC-22 and HCFC-142b from the manufacture of XPS panel at Al-Watania Plastics	1.9	110,000	ONG
15	Spain	Libya	Phase-out of methyl bromide in horticulture: tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers and others (2 nd tranche)	40	500,000	ONG
16	Spain	Mexico	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, second tranche) (cleaning agent phase-out in refrigeration servicing sector)	2.3	76,991	ONG
17	Spain	Mexico	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, second tranche) (phase-out of HCFC-22 and HCFC-141b in solvent)	0	700,000	ONG
18	Spain	Mexico	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, second tranche) (refrigeration servicing sector)	0	280,000	ONG
19	Spain	Mexico	National Methyl-Bromide Phase-Out Plan (3 rd tranche)	80	800,000	COM

Other issues

- 42) The status of ongoing projects is described in Annex II. 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 2016, 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 ODS-related equipment are taken in a timely manner.
 - Due to security issues, UNIDO experienced delays in project implementation during 2016 particularly in West Asia and Africa.
- 43) UNIDO is regularly attending Regional Network Meetings and respective workshops providing additional support to our counterpart countries.
- 44) UNIDO also provides, when requested, support such as policy assistance, putting in place relevant legislation etc.
- 45) From February 2016, the Montreal Protocol portfolio of UNIDO has been managed by the Montreal Protocol Division and by the Emerging Compliance Regimes Division under the Environment Department.
- 46) In July 2016 the 38th Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (OEWG-38) and the Third Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (ExMOP3) and its High-Level Meeting took place in Vienna. UNIDO, as the host agency, considerably contributed to the efforts to prepare and organize the events.
- 47) On the margins of the meetings under the Montreal Protocol, the Special Executive Session of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition's High Level Assembly also took place in Vienna and was facilitated mainly by UNIDO's Montreal Protocol Division.
- 48) UNIDO celebrated its 50th anniversary in 2016 with several events around the year and final festivities at UNIDO HQ, Vienna in November 2016. One of the highlights was

UNIDO's Third Donor Meeting, where in the context of the "Planet Panel Discussion", high-level invitees talked about the latest challenges and new ways forward in terms of the Montreal Protocol and its Kigali Amendment. The Chief Officer of the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, Mr. Eduardo Ganem was one of the participants in the panel discussions.

- 49) Several publications and video materials were published on the occasion of the 50th anniversary, including the "Some like it cool" by the Montreal Protocol Division, summarizing the work carried out by UNIDO as implementing agency of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

Tables and Annexes*

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

* Worksheets in Excel file