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PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL
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Montreal, 12 al 15 de abril de 2010

**PLAN ADMINISTRATIVO DE LA ONUDI
PARA LOS AÑOS 2010-2012**

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

OBSERVACIONES Y RECOMENDACIONES DE LA SECRETARÍA DEL FONDO

1. En el presente documento se recoge una recapitulación de las actividades planificadas por la ONUDI para la eliminación de las sustancias que agotan la capa de ozono (SAO) durante el trienio 2010-2012. Asimismo contiene los indicadores de desempeño del plan administrativo de la ONUDI, las observaciones generales y las recomendaciones para consideración del Comité Ejecutivo. El plan administrativo de la ONUDI para 2010-2012 se incluye en el Anexo I de este documento.

Asignación de recursos

2. La Tabla 1 presenta una recapitulación, año a año, de la cuantía del gasto a la que ascienden las actividades que se recogen en el plan administrativo, clasificadas en las categorías "Requerido para el cumplimiento" y "No requerido para el cumplimiento", conforme al Plan modelo trienal renovable de eliminación gradual.

Tabla 1

ASIGNACIÓN DE RECURSOS EN EL PLAN ADMINISTRATIVO DE LA ONUDI (2010 a 2014) (en miles de \$EUA)

Requerido /No requerido por el modelo	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total (2010-2014)
Requerido para el cumplimiento (acuerdos plurianuales y gastos corrientes)	9 498	7 185	6 366	2 911	4 468	30 429
Requerido para el cumplimiento (HCFC)	58 957	216 932	162 899	66 867	44 884	550 539
No requerido para el cumplimiento (movilización de recursos)	323					323
No requerido para el cumplimiento (eliminación de SAO)	4 085	3 698				7 783
No requerido para el cumplimiento (enfriador, comercio ilegal, tetracloruros de carbono, metilbromuro, inhaladores de dosis medida, estudios, talleres)	1 075					1 075
Suma total	73 937	227 815	169 266	69 779	49 352	590 148

3. La ONUDI ha incluido actividades por valor de 73,94 millones de \$EUA para 2010 y por un total de 590,15 millones de \$EUA para el periodo 2010 a 2014.

Acuerdos plurianuales and gastos corrientes

4. La Tabla 2 recopila información sobre los acuerdos plurianuales de la ONUDI, las nuevas actividades relativas al metilbromuro, planes de gestión de eliminación definitiva y fortalecimiento institucional, así como a las actividades de la oficina central requeridas para el cumplimiento.

Tabla 2

**REQUERIDO PARA EL CUMPLIMIENTO EN LOS ACUERDOS PLURIANUALES
Y GASTOS CORRIENTES (2010 a 2014)
(en miles de \$EUA)**

Requerido por el modelo	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total (2010-2014)
Acuerdo plurianual aprobado	4 351	3 278	2 626	758	2 250	13 262
Nuevas actividades relativas al metilbromuro	2 032	667	538			3 237
Plan de gestión de eliminación definitiva	32	607				640
Fortalecimiento institucional	1 112	603	1 112			2 827
Oficina central	1 971	2 030	2 091	2 154	2 218	10 463
Total (requerido para el cumplimiento de los Acuerdos plurianuales y Gastos corrientes)	9 498	7 185	6 366	2 911	4 468	30 429

5. En el plan administrativo refundido (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/7) se afrontan varias cuestiones pertinentes a las actividades de la ONUDI, las cuales son requeridas para el cumplimiento de los acuerdos plurianuales y de los gastos corrientes, incluidas también las siguientes cuestiones:

- a) La ONUDI incluyó cifras para los acuerdos plurianuales que no están en armonía con las que se indican en los acuerdos plurianuales que figuran en los registros de la Secretaría, discrepancia de la que resultaría un incremento de 150,500 \$EUA en su asignación;
- b) El monto total solicitado por la ONUDI para el plan de gestión de eliminación definitiva en Somalia excede del nivel máximo permitido;
- c) La ONUDI incluyó cifras para proyectos de Fortalecimiento institucional que exceden de lo necesario para cumplir con el plan modelo de eliminación gradual trienal renovable.

6. No se planteó ninguna otra cuestión respecto de las siguientes actividades, también requeridas para el cumplimiento:

- a) Se han planificado nuevas actividades relativas al metilbromuro para Arabia Saudita, Chile, Etiopía, Iraq, Kenya y Mozambique que son requeridas para el cumplimiento de eliminación gradual en 2015;
- b) Se proyecta que los gastos de la oficina central de la ONUDI incrementen a un ritmo del 3 por ciento anual.

Actividades relativas a la eliminación de los HCFC

Tonelaje de HCFC

7. La presentación de la ONUDI indica que en sus planes administrativos se emplearon datos actualizados del consumo, lo que no se refleja en las tablas de tales planes. Además, el grueso de los sondeos de la ONUDI sobre la eliminación de los HCFC ya se han terminado. En su respuesta a una pregunta planteada por la Secretaría, la ONUDI señaló que se utilizaron los datos sobre los HCFC para los sectores de Aire acondicionado fijo y de Poliestireno extruido de China y para el Plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC en el Sudán. Se utilizaron datos extraídos del modelo en todos los demás casos.

8. Se pidió a los organismos que indicaran si habían incluido actividades de eliminación acelerada en sus planes administrativos. En el caso de aquellos países cuyas actividades de eliminación gradual de HCFC alcanzan volúmenes superiores a las 10 toneladas PAO, los organismos de ejecución incluyeron las actividades relativas al HCFC en sus planes administrativos cuando el tonelaje combinado superaba lo requerido por el modelo, a saber: China (105,7 toneladas PAO); Colombia (34,2 toneladas PAO); Costa Rica (15,9 toneladas PAO); Filipinas (12,7 toneladas PAO); Indonesia (154,2 toneladas PAO); Jordania (39 toneladas PAO); Mongolia (26 toneladas PAO); Seychelles (13,6 toneladas PAO); y Tailandia (57,2 toneladas PAO). El plan administrativo de la ONUDI incluye el tonelaje de HCFC para algunos de estos países.

9. Se pidió a la ONUDI que indicara si había incluido la eliminación acelerada en sus planes administrativos. En su respuesta, la ONUDI señaló que la eliminación se fundamenta en la cifra objetivo de una reducción del 10 por ciento, salvo en el caso de Croacia, donde la eliminación acelerada es inevitable.

10. En el caso de aquellos países en los que la eliminación del consumo de HCFC supera en más de 10 toneladas PAO lo requerido por el modelo, el plan administrativo de la ONUDI incluyó actividades de eliminación de HCFC, siendo ésta la situación de los siguientes países, a saber: China (1 008,2 toneladas PAO); Indonesia (17,2 toneladas PAO); Jordania (16,4 toneladas PAO); y Filipinas (10 toneladas PAO). Al respecto de aquellos países cuyos niveles de eliminación están por debajo de las prescripciones del modelo, el plan administrativo de la ONUDI incluyó actividades de eliminación de HCFC, lo que es el caso de los siguientes países, a saber: Argentina (45 toneladas PAO); India (5 toneladas PAO); Kuwait (100 toneladas PAO); México (217 toneladas PAO); Nigeria (5 toneladas PAO); y Yemen (20 toneladas PAO). Cabe la posibilidad de que el examen de esta cuestión por parte del Comité Ejecutivo, en el marco del Plan administrativo refundido de la ONUDI, tenga repercusiones en las cifras de tonelaje contempladas en dicho plan.

11. El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno examinar si mantiene el tonelaje de HCFC en el plan administrativo de la ONUDI para Croacia dado que representa una aceleración inevitable de la eliminación.

Proyectos de demostración relativos a los HCFC

12. La ONUDI recoge seis proyectos de demostración en su plan administrativo, cinco de los cuales se presentarán en 2010 y uno que se presentará en 2011. Todos los proyectos de demostración de la ONUDI concretan un nivel de eliminación determinado, salvo los propuestos para China en su sector de tecnología de butano (1,075 millones de \$EUA); China en su sector de Aire acondicionado fijo (4,3 millones de \$EUA); y la Región de Europa/Asia Central (271 410 \$EUA). Algunas de estas actividades ya han recibido financiación para la preparación de proyecto. La ONUDI solicita actualmente 96 750 \$EUA para elaborar la preparación de estos proyectos. Cabe la posibilidad de que el examen por parte del Comité Ejecutivo de los proyectos de demostración relativos a los HCFC tenga repercusiones en los mismos.

El consumo de HCFC en el sector de servicio y mantenimiento de equipos en los países de bajo consumo

13. El costo total de las actividades de eliminación de HCFC en el sector de servicio y mantenimiento de equipos en los países de bajo consumo que se recogen en los planes administrativos de la ONUDI asciende a 7,61 millones de \$EUA. Esta cifra supera en 5,67 millones de \$EUA el nivel que se está tratando. Cabe la posibilidad de que el examen por parte del Comité Ejecutivo del nivel de financiación de las actividades de eliminación de los HCFC tenga repercusiones en el plan administrativo de la ONUDI.

La eliminación de HCFC en los países que no son de bajo consumo

14. El costo total de estas actividades para los países que no son de bajo consumo que se contempla en el plan administrativo de la ONUDI asciende a 477,03 millones de \$EUA para la eliminación de 2 214,6 toneladas PAO. De esta cifra, 299,91 millones de \$EUA corresponden a China, la cual representa un consumo de 1 008,2 toneladas PAO. Cabe la posibilidad de que el examen por parte Comité Ejecutivo de los niveles máximos de costo eficaz y del tonelaje de HCFC que se recogen en el plan administrativo de la ONUDI tenga repercusiones en el mismo.

Actividades para la eliminación de SAO

15. La ONUDI ha incluido en sus planes administrativos proyectos de eliminación de SAO por valor de 4,09 millones de \$EUA para 2010 y de 7,78 millones de \$EUA para 2010-2014. Todos los proyectos de eliminación de SAO de la ONUDI recibieron financiación para su preparación, salvo los atinentes a los proyectos regionales de África (1,34 millones de \$EUA) y Asia Occidental (1,29 millones de \$EUA). Todas las actividades de eliminación de SAO acometidas por la ONUDI tienen un costo eficaz inferior a los 13,2 \$EUA/kg de SAO a destruir, de conformidad con el inciso c. del apartado i) del párrafo a) de la Decisión 58/19. Cabe la posibilidad de que el examen de esta cuestión por parte del Comité Ejecutivo, en el marco del plan administrativo refundido de la ONUDI tenga repercusiones en dicho plan.

Otras actividades no requeridas para el cumplimiento (movilización de recursos, estudios y talleres)

16. La ONUDI incluye dos actividades que no requieren el cumplimiento, incluyendo la movilización de recursos por un monto de 322 500 \$EUA en 2010 y una actividad de agente de proceso en la República Popular Democrática de Corea por un monto de 1 075 millones de \$EUA también en 2010. El Comité Ejecutivo aplazó su examen de la movilización de recursos atinente la ONUDI hasta su 60ª Reunión (Decisión 59/25).

Respuesta del organismo sobre el elevado costo de las actividades de los planes administrativos

17. El gasto total que se recoge en el plan administrativo de la ONUDI es, por sí mismo, de 74 millones de \$EUA en 2010 y de 228 millones de \$EUA en 2011. Ello representaría 302 millones de \$EUA de los 396 millones de \$EUA remanentes para programas en el trienio actual y no guarda proporción con los recursos disponibles. La ONUDI indicó que los costos se calcularon partiendo de las necesidades de eliminación gradual de los países individuales y se fundamentaron en las cifras de costo eficaz expresadas en toneladas métricas.

18. En los casos de la República Popular Democrática de Corea y de la Jamahiriya Árabe Libia, y en lo que se refiere a la “Financiación adicional para la preparación de Planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC”, el presupuesto de preparación de dicho plan excede el límite de financiación elegible para esta actividad. La ONUDI indicó, en ambos casos, fundamentándose en el consumo de los países, que ambos son elegibles para recibir cada uno 150 000 \$EUA. Actualmente, la ONUDI ha recibido 50 000 \$EUA para la República Popular Democrática de Corea y el monto total que se recoge en los planes administrativos de la ONUDI y del PNUMA es inferior a los 100 000 \$EUA. La Jamahiriya Árabe Libia ha recibido ya 85,000 \$EUA y la ONUDI ha solicitado otros 65 000 \$EUA en su plan administrativo para 2010.

19. Tanto la República Árabe Siria como Uruguay han recibido ya 60 000 \$EUA para la preparación de proyectos relativos a actividades de inversión. En el caso de la República Árabe Siria, se trataba de la preparación de actividades para el sector de espumas de poliuretano. En el caso de Uruguay, se trataba de actividades relativas al sector de equipos de refrigeración y de acondicionamiento de aire (al respecto de

tres empresas). En el plan administrativo de 2010, las peticiones de financiación correspondientes a los dos países se han enmendado hasta alcanzar 40 000 \$EUA para tener en cuenta estas situaciones.

20. La cifra de costo eficaz de la ONUDI para las actividades relativas al HCFC-141b es de 9,42 \$EUA/kilogramo métrico. Esta cifra es superior a la del costo eficaz del organismo más económico (8,66 \$EUA/kilogramo métrico). El costo eficaz de la ONUDI para las actividades relativas al HCFC-22 (15,25 \$EUA/kilogramo métrico) es asimismo muy superior al del organismo más económico (8,16 \$EUA/kilogramo métrico). La ONUDI ha indicado que las cifras reales del costo eficaz se negociarán y acordarán proyecto a proyecto. Este organismo señaló además que, en lo que respecta a la eliminación gradual de los HCFC-22, el grueso de su plan administrativo corresponde a la eliminación de esta sustancia en el sector de climatización de habitaciones en China. Partiendo del informe del Grupo de evaluación técnica y económica, se llegó a una cifra de costo eficaz de 17 \$EUA/kg para este proyecto. En el caso de los otros proyectos, se emplearon las cifras de costo eficaz histórico expresadas en toneladas métricas.

Cofinanciación

21. Ninguna de las cifras presentes en el plan administrativo de la ONUDI incluyen la cofinanciación. Las rutas potenciales de cofinanciación se indicarán en el Plan de gestión de eliminación de HCFC, cuando se presenten.

Indicadores de desempeño

22. La Tabla 3 recoge un resumen de los indicadores de desempeño de la ONUDI, de conformidad con las Decisiones 41/93, 47/51 y 49/4, párrafo d).

Tabla 3

INDICADORES DE DESEMPEÑO

Elemento	Cifra objetivo para 2010
Número de programas anuales de acuerdos plurianuales aprobados, en comparación con los planificados.	32
Número de proyectos/actividades individuales (proyectos de inversión, programas de gestión de refrigerantes, bancos de halones, asistencia técnica, fortalecimiento institucional) aprobados, en comparación con los planificados.	15
Actividades importantes terminadas/niveles de SAO alcanzados para los tramos anuales de acuerdos plurianuales aprobados, en comparación con los planificados.	11
SAO eliminadas para los proyectos individuales, en comparación con las planificadas, según los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades	45.1
Finalización de proyectos (conforme a la Decisión 28/2 para los proyectos de inversión) y según lo definido para los proyectos sin inversión, en comparación con los planificados en los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades.	18
Número de actividades de asistencia para políticas/reglamentaciones terminadas, en comparación con las planificadas.	N/A
Rapidez de la finalización financiera, en comparación con lo requerido según las fechas de finalización de los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades.	12 meses tras finalizarse las operaciones

Elemento	Cifra objetivo para 2010
Presentación oportuna de los informes de finalización de los proyectos, en comparación con las fechas acordadas	A tiempo
Presentación oportuna de los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades y de las respuestas, a menos que se acuerde lo contrario	A tiempo

23. La cifra objetivo de los tramos anuales de la ONUDI para los Acuerdos plurianuales será 39. En ella se incluyen los tramos anuales de 11 acuerdos aprobados y 28 nuevos acuerdos. La cifra objetivo del organismo para el número de proyectos aprobados será de 27, incluidos 7 proyectos de demostración, 3 proyectos de asistencia técnica, 7 proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional y 10 proyectos de inversión. Según el informe sobre la marcha de las actividades correspondiente a 2008 (siguiendo la fecha revisada de terminación planificada), excluyendo el proyecto de Acuerdo plurianual, la cifra objetivo para la eliminación será de 965,7 toneladas PAO. La cifra objetivo de la ONUDI para la terminación del proyecto será 15 excluyendo los Acuerdos plurianuales y los proyectos de preparación de proyecto.

RECOMENDACIONES

24. El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno:

- a) Refrendar el plan administrativo de la ONUDI para 2010-2012 como se recoge en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/11, tomando nota de que este acto no denota la aprobación de los proyectos identificados en el mismo ni sus niveles de financiación y que se refrenda con toda modificación basada en la consideración de las siguientes actividades:
 - i) Las actividades conexas con las cuestiones que se abordan en el plan administrativo refundido, incluidos:
 - a. Las cifras de los acuerdos plurianuales;
 - b. Las actividades que abarca el plan de gestión de eliminación definitiva para 2010;
 - c. Las cifras correspondientes al fortalecimiento institucional, que no sean las que ya se indican en el plan modelo trianual renovable de eliminación;
 - d. El tonelaje de los HCFC;
 - e. Los proyectos de demostración relativos a los HCFC;
 - f. El sector de mantenimiento y servicio de equipos de funcionamiento por HCFC de los países de bajo consumo;
 - g. Los proyectos relativos a los HCFC para países que no sean de bajo consumo;
 - h. Otras actividades de SAO;
 - ii) El mantenimiento del tonelaje de los HCFC que se indica en el plan administrativo de la ONUDI para Croacia puesto que representa una aceleración inevitable de la eliminación;

- b) Aprobar los indicadores de desempeño para la ONUDI establecidos en la Tabla 3 de las observaciones de la Secretaría del Fondo, que figuran en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/11, fijando una cifra objetiva de 39 para el número de programas anuales de acuerdos plurianuales aprobados, una cifra objetivo de 27 para el número de proyectos individuales aprobados, una cifra objetivo de 965,7 toneladas PAO a eliminar y una cifra objetivo de 15 para la terminación de proyectos.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE FUND SECRETARIAT

1. This document presents a summary of UNIDO's planned activities for the phase-out of ozone depleting substances (ODS) during the 2010-2012 triennium. It also contains UNIDO's business plan performance indicators, general comments and recommendations for consideration by the Executive Committee. UNIDO's 2010-2012 business plan is contained in Annex I to this document.

Resource allocation

2. Table 1 presents, by year, the value of activities included in the business plan according to categories "required for compliance" and "not required" according to the Model rolling three-year phase-out plan.

Table 1

RESOURCE ALLOCATION IN THE BUSINESS PLAN OF UNIDO (2010 to 2014) (US \$000s)

Required/Not required by Model	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total (2010-2014)
Required for compliance (MYAs and standard costs)	9,498	7,185	6,366	2,911	4,468	30,429
Required for compliance (HCFCs)	58,957	216,932	162,899	66,867	44,884	550,539
Not required for compliance (resource mobilization)	323					323
Not required for compliance (ODS disposal)	4,085	3,698				7,783
Not required for compliance (chiller, illegal trade, CTC, MBR, MDI, studies, workshops)	1,075					1,075
Grand total	73,937	227,815	169,266	69,779	49,352	590,148

3. UNIDO has included activities valued at US \$73.94 million in 2010 and a total value of US \$590.15 million over the period 2010 to 2014.

MYAs and standard costs

4. Table 2 presents information on UNIDO's multi-year agreements (MYAs), new methyl-bromide (MBR) activities, terminal phase-out management plans (TPMPs), institutional strengthening (IS), and core unit activities that are considered required for compliance.

Table 2

REQUIRED FOR COMPLIANCE FOR MYAS AND STANDARD COSTS (2010 to 2014) (US \$000s)

Required by Model	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total (2010-2014)
Approved multi-year	4,351	3,278	2,626	758	2,250	13,262
New MBR activities	2,032	667	538			3,237
TPMP	32	607				640
IS	1,112	603	1,112			2,827
Core unit	1,971	2,030	2,091	2,154	2,218	10,463
Total (required for compliance for MYAs and standard costs)	9,498	7,185	6,366	2,911	4,468	30,429

5. The Consolidated business plan (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/7) addresses several issues relevant to UNIDO's activities required for compliance for MYAs and standard costs including the following issues:

- (a) UNIDO included MYA values that did not correspond to those in the MYA data held in the Secretariat records that would result in increasing its allocation by US \$150,500;
- (b) The total amount requested by UNIDO for the TPMP in Somalia exceeds the maximum level allowed;
- (c) UNIDO included values for IS projects that exceed those required by the Model rolling three-year phase-out plan.

6. No issues were raised with respect to the following activities, which are also considered required for compliance:

- (a) New methyl bromide activities are planned in Chile, Ethiopia, Iraq, Kenya, Mozambique and Saudi Arabia which are required for compliance with the 2015 phase-out;
- (b) UNIDO's core unit costs are projected to increase at a rate of 3 per cent per year.

HCFC activities

HCFC tonnage

7. UNIDO's narrative indicates that updated consumption data was used in its business plans but this is not indicated in the business plan tables. In addition, most of UNIDO's HCFC surveys have been completed. In response to a question from the Secretariat, UNIDO indicated that HCFC data was used for the China RAC and XPS sector and for the HPMP in Sudan (the). In all other cases, data from the model was used.

8. Agencies were asked to indicate if they included accelerated phase-out activities in their business plans. With respect to those countries for which HCFC phase-out activities covered volumes greater than 10 ODP tonnes, the implementing agencies included HCFC activities in their business plan whose combined tonnage was more than that required by the model for China (105.7 ODP tonnes); Colombia (34.2 ODP tonnes); Costa Rica (15.9 ODP tonnes); Indonesia (154.2 ODP tonnes); Jordan (39 ODP tonnes); Mongolia (26 ODP tonnes); Philippines (the) (12.7 ODP tonnes); Seychelles (13.6 ODP tonnes); and Thailand (57.2 ODP tonnes). UNIDO's business plan covers HCFC tonnage for some of these countries.

9. UNIDO was asked to indicate if they included accelerated phase-out in their business plans. UNIDO indicated that phase-out is based on the 10 per cent reduction target, with the exception of Croatia, where accelerated phase-out is unavoidable.

10. For those countries where HCFC phase-out representing more than 10 ODP tonnes above that required by the model was included, UNIDO's business plan had HCFC activities in: China (1,008.2 ODP tonnes); Indonesia (17.2 ODP tonnes); Jordan (16.4 ODP tonnes); and Philippines (10 ODP tonnes). Concerning those countries for which phase-out levels below those required by the model had been included, UNIDO's business plan covered HCFC activities in: Argentina (45 ODP tonnes); India (5 ODP tonnes); Kuwait (100 ODP tonnes); Mexico (217 ODP tonnes); Nigeria (5 ODP tonnes); and Yemen (20 ODP tonnes). The Executive Committee's consideration of this issue in the context of the Consolidated Business Plan might have an impact on UNIDO's business plan tonnage.

11. The Executive Committee may wish to consider maintaining the HCFC tonnage in UNIDO's business plan for Croatia as it represents an unavoidable phase-out acceleration.

HCFC demonstration projects

12. UNIDO has six demonstration projects in its business plan, five of which are to be submitted in 2010 and one which will be submitted in 2011. All of UNIDO's demonstration projects cover a level of phase-out except those proposed for China for butane technology (US \$1.075 million); China for RAC sector (US \$4.3 million) and Region Europe/Central Asia (ECA) (US \$271,410). Some of these activities have received project preparation. UNIDO is requesting US \$96,750 in project preparation to prepare these projects. The Executive Committee's consideration of HCFC demonstration projects may have an impact on UNIDO's HCFC demonstration projects.

HCFC servicing sector in low-volume-consuming (LVC) countries

13. The total value of HCFC servicing sector activities in LVC countries in UNIDO's business plans amounts to US \$7.61 million. This amount exceeds the level under discussion by US \$5.67 million. The Executive Committee's consideration on the levels of funding for HCFC activities might have an impact on UNIDO's business plan.

HCFC for non-LVC countries

14. The total value of activities for non-LVC countries in UNIDO's business plan amounts to US \$477.03 million for 2,214.6 ODP tonnes. Of this, US \$299.91 million is for China which represents 1,008.2 ODP tonnes of consumption. The Committee's consideration of maximum cost-effectiveness levels and HCFC tonnage for business planning might have an impact on UNIDO's business plan.

ODS disposal activities

15. UNIDO has ODS disposal projects valued at US \$4.09 million in 2010 and US \$7.78 million in its 2010-2014 business plans. All of UNIDO's ODS disposal project received project preparation except the regional projects for Africa (US \$1.34 million) and West Asia (US \$1.29 million). All of UNIDO's ODS disposal activities have a cost-effectiveness of below US \$13.2/kg of ODS to be destroyed in accordance with decision 58/19, paragraph (a) (i) c. The Executive Committee's consideration of this issue in the context of the Consolidated Business Plan may have an impact on UNIDO's business plan.

Other activities not required for compliance (resource mobilization, studies and workshops)

16. UNIDO include two activities that are not required for compliance including resource mobilization amounting to US \$322,500 in 2010 and a process agent activity in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea amounting to US \$1.075 million in 2010. The Executive Committee deferred consideration of resource mobilization to the 60th Meeting for UNIDO (decision 59/25).

Response from agency on high value of business plan activities

17. The total value of UNIDO's business plan alone is US \$74 million in 2010 and US \$228 million in 2011. This would represent US \$302 million of the US \$396 million left for programming in the current triennium and is disproportionate to the resources available. UNIDO indicated that the costs were calculated based on the phase-out needs of the individual countries and based on historical cost-effectiveness figures using metric tonnes.

18. In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and in Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (the), in the sector "Additional funding for HPMP preparation", the HPMP preparation budget exceeds the eligible funding

limit for this activity. UNIDO has indicated that in both cases, based on the countries' consumption, they are eligible to receive US \$150,000 each. At present, UNIDO has received US \$50,000 for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the total in UNIDO's and UNEP's business plans is less than US \$100,000. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (the) has already received US \$85,000 and UNIDO has requested an additional US \$65,000 in its 2010 business plan.

19. Both the Syrian Arab Republic and Uruguay have already received US\$ 60,000 for project preparation of investment activities. In the Syrian Arab Republic, this was for the preparation of activities in the PU foam sector. In Uruguay, this was for activities in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector (with respect to three companies). In the 2010 business plan, the funding requests for both countries have been amended to US\$ 40,000 to reflect this.

20. UNIDO's cost effectiveness for HCFC-141b activities is \$9.42/metric kilogram. This is higher than the cost-effectiveness figure for the least expensive agency (US \$8.66/metric kilogram). The cost-effectiveness of UNIDO for HCFC-22 activities (\$15.25/metric kilogram) is also much higher than the least expensive agency (US \$8.16 metric kilogram). UNIDO has indicated that the actual figures for cost-effectiveness will be discussed and agreed upon project by project. It noted further that, with respect to the phase-out of HCFC-22, a large share of UNIDO's business plan is for the phase-out of HCFC-22 in the room air conditioning sector in China. Based on the TEAP report, US\$ 17/kg cost-effectiveness was calculated for this project. For the other projects, historical cost-effectiveness values were used based on metric tonnes.

Co-funding

21. None of the values in UNIDO's business plan include co-funding. Potential avenues for co-funding will be indicated in the HPMPs, when they are submitted.

Performance indicators

22. A summary of UNIDO's performance indicators pursuant to decision 41/93, 47/51 and 49/4(d) is provided in Table 3.

Table 3

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Item	2010 Targets
Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved versus those planned	32
Number of individual projects/activities (investment projects, RMPs, halon banks, TAS, institutional strengthening) approved versus those planned	15
Milestone activities completed/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches versus those planned	11
ODS phased-out for individual projects vs. those planned per progress reports	45.1
Project completion (pursuant to decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects versus those planned in progress reports	18
Number of policy/regulatory assistance completed versus that planned	N/A

Item	2010 Targets
Speed of financial completion versus that required per progress report completion dates	12 months after operational completion
Timely submission of project completion reports versus those agreed	On time
Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

23. UNIDO's target for annual tranches of MYAs should be 39. This includes annual tranches for 11 approved agreements and 28 new agreements. The agency's target for the number of approved projects should be 27, including 7 demonstration projects, 3 technical assistance projects, 7 IS projects and 10 investment projects. As per the 2008 progress report (using revised planned date of completion), excluding MYA project, the phase-out target should be 965.7 ODP tonnes. UNIDO's target for project completion should be 15 excluding MYAs and project preparation projects.

RECOMMENDATIONS

24. The Executive Committee may wish to consider:

- (a) Endorsing the 2010-2012 business plan of UNIDO as contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/11 while noting that endorsement denotes neither approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding levels. The endorsement is with any modifications based on consideration of the following activities:
 - (i) Those activities associated with issues addressed in the Consolidated Business Plan including:
 - a. The values of multi-year agreements (MYAs);
 - b. Terminal phase-out management plan (TPMP) activities after 2010;
 - c. Values of institutional strengthening other than those indicated in the Model rolling three-year phase-out plan;
 - d. HCFC tonnage;
 - e. HCFC demonstration projects;
 - f. HCFC servicing sector in low-volume-consuming (LVC) countries;
 - g. HCFC projects for non-LVC countries;
 - h. ODS disposal activities;
 - (ii) Maintaining the HCFC tonnage in UNIDO's business plan for Croatia as it represents an unavoidable phase-out acceleration;
- (b) Approving the performance indicators for UNIDO set out in Table 3 of the Fund Secretariat's comments as contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/11 while setting a target of 39 for the number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved, a target of 27 for the number of individual projects approved, a target of 965.7 tonnes for ODP phase-out and a target of 15 for project completion.

Annex I

**UNIDO
BUSINESS PLAN 2010**



UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2010 Business Plan of UNIDO together with the forecast for 2011 and 2012 represents the Three-year Rolling Business Plan of Montreal Protocol activities of the Organization. However, this year, on the request of the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, UNIDO has included funding estimates for 2013 and 2014 too. This provides useful information for ExCom members for the funding needs to reach the 2013 and 2015 control measures for HCFCs.

UNIDO's Business Plan was prepared based on the previous three year rolling business plan, taking into consideration the approvals and experience of previous years, the requests received from Article 5 countries, priorities established and the decisions taken by the Executive Committee. Furthermore, the 2010-2012 model rolling three-year phase-out plan adopted at the 59th Meeting of the ExCom was used as a flexible guide for resource planning for the 2010-2012 triennium as well as for 2013 and 2014. For countries, where more updated consumption data was available, resources were planned according to their actual needs. It also reflects the discussions held in Montreal during the Inter-agency Coordination Meeting on 28-29 January 2010, whereby an analysis of the compliance situation provided valuable information. It is also largely inspired from the historical decision of the 19th Meeting of the Parties agreeing on the acceleration of the phase-out of HCFCs, and the relevant ExCom decisions on HPMPs and HCFC investment and demonstration projects.

In 2010, UNIDO will submit for approval by the Executive Committee forward commitments amounting to US\$ 4,350,996. As listed in Table 1, the lion's share (over 65%) of UNIDO's 2010 Business Plan is focusing on the phase out of HCFCs. Furthermore, additional 17% is for the demonstration of new technologies for HCFC phase out as well as the destruction of unwanted ODSs. Methyl bromide projects account for 7% of UNIDO's 2010 Business Plan.

In accordance with ExCom's decision 38/68, as modified by decision 46/35, in 2006, and following decision 56/41 maintaining the existing cost regime for the 2009-2011 Triennium, **US\$ 1,970,776**, has been allocated for funding of the 2011 core unit at UNIDO.

The total amount foreseen in UNIDO's 2010 Business Plan, including forward commitments, new investment and non-investment activities, and funding of core unit is **US\$ 73,937,176** including support costs and with an impact of **1,136 ODP** tonnes.

For the second and third year of the Three-year Rolling Business Plan, US\$ 227.8 million worth of projects was included for the year 2011 with a planned phase-out of 1,702 ODP tonnes and US\$ 169.3 million worth of projects were earmarked for 2012 with an impact of 951 ODP tonnes.

A. MULTILATERAL FUND TARGETS

1. CONTEXT

UNIDO prepared its 3-year rolling business plan for 2010 to 2012 based on ExCom decision 56/3, 56/5 and 56/16 on the 3-year phase-out plan, model three year plan, compliance-oriented model, and the status/prospects in achieving compliance prepared by the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, the annual tranche submission delays, as well as the Government requests received from Article 5 countries. An interagency coordination meeting was held on 28-29 January 2010 in Montreal, Canada. Considering the draft business plans submitted by all implementing and bilateral agencies and the compliance-oriented model, the Secretariat identified the countries that are in need of assistance in order to comply with the various phase-out schedules, for which no activities were included in the business plans of implementing agencies and pointed out cases where a duplication of activities occurred among the various implementing agencies.

The 2010-2012 model rolling three-year phase-out plan adopted at the 59th Meeting of the ExCom was used as a flexible guide for resource planning for the 2010-2012 triennium as well as for 2013 and 2014. For countries, where more updated consumption data was available, resources were planned according to their actual needs.

It is also largely inspired from the historical decision of the 19th Meeting of the Parties agreeing on the acceleration of the phase-out of HCFCs, and the relevant ExCom decisions on HPMPs and HCFC investment and demonstration projects.

It is to be noted that there is uncertainty about the HCFC consumption levels in 2011 and 2012. Furthermore, in the absence of an agreement on relevant HCFC policies and costs, the funding required for the HCFC phase-out to achieve 2015 is based on the Fund's rolling model business plan and the cost-effectiveness figures used for CFC phase-out in the different sectors, adjusted on a metric tonnes basis.

During the preparation of projects, the remaining absent data or discrepancies, if any, will be collected or clarified. The current Business Plan, however, reflects only those phase-out targets, which according to our present information, can be realistically addressed through investment and non-investment activities.

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

2. RESOURCE ALLOCATION

In 2010, UNIDO is planning to submit US\$ 71.6 mio worth of projects, the majority of which is focused on phase-out of HCFCs. During 2010, UNIDO will submit the remaining ten final tranches of NPPs and TPMPs and will finalize those ongoing activities addressing CFC phase-out. Special attention will be given to the acceleration of the project implementation of CFC phase-out projects in the MDI sector.

Table 1 below summarizes the resource allocation of UNIDO's 2010 Business Plan. It is to be noted that there is uncertainty about the HCFC consumption levels in 2011 and 2012. Furthermore, in the absence of an agreement on relevant HCFC policies and costs, the funding required for the HCFC phase-out to achieve 2015 is based on the Fund's rolling model business plan and the cost-effectiveness figures used for CFC phase-out in the different sectors, adjusted on a metric tonnes basis.

HCFC phase-out activities form large part of UNIDO's 2010 Business Plan. Investment project are under preparation for the conversion of manufacturing enterprises to HCFC-free alternatives. As a result, demand for servicing of HCFC-based equipment will reduce in the long run. Furthermore, UNIDO, in cooperation with bilateral agencies, is preparing demonstration projects for the introduction/validation of new climate-friendly alternatives. Preparation and implementation of these demonstration projects will provide essential and useful information for the countries concerned as well as for the Multilateral Fund. New technological developments will be promoted to ensure sustainable conversion of HCFC-based manufacturing enterprises.

UNIDO will continue to provide assistance to countries to phase-out methyl bromide. Furthermore, renewal of institutional strengthening projects and technical assistance activities form part of UNIDO's 2010-2014 Business Plan.

The details of UNIDO's 2010-2014 rolling Business Plan are spelled out in the database, Annex 1 and Table 2.

The total budget for 2010 for the above activities is US\$ 71,966,410 plus US\$ 1,970,766 core unit funding for UNIDO.

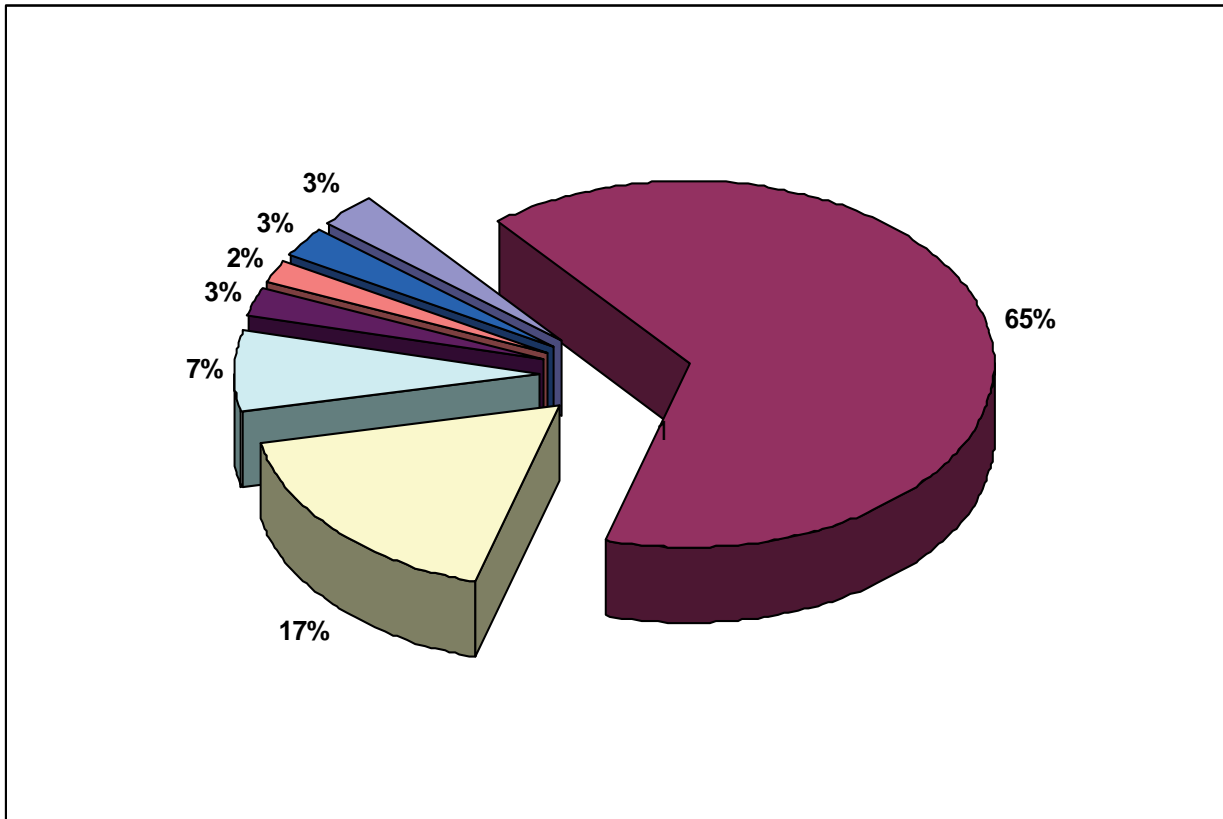
In addition, UNIDO is in contact with UNEP on HPMPs, where UNEP is the single implementing agency, to agree on a final list of countries (in agreement with the countries concerned), where the HPMP should be implemented jointly by UNEP and UNIDO. The HPMP will be submitted by UNEP and the investment component will be implemented by UNIDO. Funding for these activities are for the time being in UNEP's business plan to avoid any overlaps.

Table 1. Resource allocation

Pos.	Type/sector	US\$ (incl. support cost)	Share of Business Plan allocation
(a)	Consumption sector (investment and phase-out projects excl. MeBr and HCFCs) incl. forward commitments	2,160,583	2.9 %
(b)	Consumption sector (HPMPs and HCFC phase-out projects)	48,353,150	65.4 %
(c)	Demonstration projects (ODS destruction and HCFC phase-out)	12,736,035	17.23 %
(d)	Methyl bromide projects (investment, phase-out and TAS) including forward commitments	5,211,454	7.1 %
(e)	Preparation of investment and demo projects	1,961,875	2.6 %
(f)	Non-investment projects (INS and TAS, excluding MBR)	1,543,314	2.1 %
(g)	Funding of core unit	1,970,766	2.7 %
	Total	73,937,176	100%

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

Resource allocation as per Table 1



The details of the phase-out impact of UNIDO's activities can be found in the last table of the business plan.

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

UNIDO's three year-rolling Business Plan for 2010-2012 is driven by the compliance needs of Article 5 Countries. In 2010, the implementation of UNIDO's ongoing activities supported by the Multilateral Fund in countries with decisions on non-compliance such as Bosnia and Herzegovina, Islamic Republic of Iran, Mexico and Somalia succeeded in bringing some countries back into compliance or sustaining the compliance of other countries.

Through the presented business plan, the Organization focuses on providing assistance to countries in non-compliance as well as those in potential non-compliance with regard to their obligations towards the Montreal Protocol. The 20th meeting of the Parties addressed non-compliance by Bosnia Herzegovina through a new decision. It also addressed Countries that were noted to be in non-compliance during prior meetings of the parties and are now in compliance. UNIDO's ongoing and newly planned activities in those countries for 2010 are described below:

Bosnia and Herzegovina

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

UNIDO is implementing an ODS phase out management plan in BHE. All tranches of the NPP were approved already by the Executive Committee. The Party had introduced an ODS import export licensing system from 2009 and enforcement of the import/export licensing system along with the implementation of the project activities under the NPP are expected to improve the compliance prospects for Bosnia Herzegovina in 2009 & 2010.. In 2010, UNIDO will continue its efforts to implement the project activities on time despite the difficulties faced at the country level.

Islamic Republic of Iran

In 2007, The Islamic Republic of Iran reported data of zero for its consumption of carbon tetrachloride. The reported data places Iran back in compliance with its commitment to reduce CTC consumption in 2007 to 11.6 ODP tones as contained in decision XIX/27. By the time of the 43rd meeting the Islamic Republic of Iran had submitted its ozone-depleting-substance data for 2008, reporting consumption of zero ODP-tonnes of carbon tetrachloride. Those data placed the Party in compliance with its commitment contained indecision XIX/27

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had committed itself, as recorded in decision XVII/37, to reducing consumption of the Annex A, group II, controlled substances (halons) to no greater than zero ODP-tonnes by 1 January 2008, save for essential uses that might be authorized by the Parties. The Party had been urged, as stated in recommendation 42/19, to submit to the Secretariat its data for 2008 in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Protocol, and preferably no later than 1 September 2009, in order that, at its forty-third meeting, the Committee might assess the Party's compliance with its commitments contained in decision XVII/37.

During the current meeting the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya submitted its ozone-depleting-substance data for 2008, reporting consumption of zero ODP-tonnes of halons. Those data placed the Party in compliance with its commitment contained in decision XVII/37.

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

Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia had reported consumption of the Annex A, group I, controlled substances (CFCs) of 657.8 ODP-tonnes in 2007. That represented a deviation from the Party's obligation under the Montreal Protocol to limit its consumption of CFCs to no greater than 15 per cent of its consumption baseline for that substance, namely, 269.8 ODP-tonnes. In correspondence dated 13 September 2009, Saudi Arabia had submitted to the Secretariat its response to recommendation 42/31, outlined in document NEP/OzL.Pro/ImpCom/43/INF/3/Add.1. The Party had said that it had originally been classified as a Party not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5. After its reclassification as a Party so operating, however, it had been denied access to the Multilateral Fund and had therefore had to meet its Protocol obligations using its own capacity and resources. The Party had nevertheless complied with the 1999 freeze and 2005 reduction targets.

The remaining CFC consumption was mainly in the servicing sector and phasing it out had proved very challenging. After repeated requests for support from the Multilateral Fund, assistance had been provided through a national phase-out plan approved at the fifty-third meeting of the Executive Committee, in November 2007. According to the agreement associated with that plan, Saudi Arabia would be able to return to compliance by 2009

In 2010, UNIDO will continue its efforts to implement the project activities on time

Somalia

Somalia's compliance with the provisions of decision XX/19 had been considered at the Committee's forty-second meeting. According to that decision, the Party had committed itself to introducing a system for licensing the import and export of ozone-depleting substances, including import quotas, by the end of December 2009. By the time of the forty-second meeting, the Party had informed the Secretariat that the drafting of legislation on a licensing system had begun in May 2009 and that relevant information would be submitted as soon as possible.

Somalia had submitted to the Secretariat draft regulations on the import and export of ozone-depleting substances. At the time of the last meeting the Secretariat was working with the Government of Somalia to facilitate the adoption of those regulations.

UNIDO included in the current BP the preparation of the TPMP investment component in cooperation with UNEP

4. PROGRAM EXPANSION

In the years 2010 to 2012 UNIDO aims to enhance its assistance to Article 5 countries by strengthening its project portfolio through the finalization and implementation of HCFC phase-out management plans and HCFC phase-out investment and demonstration projects, as well as in the finalization of already approved multi-year agreements.

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

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

- The major share of UNIDO's MP project portfolio consists of HPMP's and HCFC investment component activities in different sub-sectors;
- Forward commitments cover only 6% of UNIDO's 2010 Business Plan;

In 2010, UNIDO will continue to cover all the regions (Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, Asia and Pacific, Europe) with planned activities in various sectors and countries (including non-investment activities and project preparation).

The following section summarizes the activities contained in UNIDO's 2010 Business Plan sorted by region.

Africa

In Africa, twenty-two (22) countries, with a value of US\$ 6,500,000 will be submitted in 2010. The main concentration will be in HPMP, HCFC investment projects, ODS destruction demonstration project, fumigation project and institutional strengthening project.

Asia

In Asia, nineteen (19) countries, with a value of US\$ 46,900,000 will be submitted in 2010. This represents over 60% of the total Business Plan for 2010. Among these, HCFC management plans, HCFC investment projects (including project preparation), technical assistance project, demonstration projects for HCFC phase-out, institutional strengthening projects and two ODS destruction demonstration project.

Europe

In Europe, nine (9) countries, with a value of US\$ 3,250,000 will be submitted in 2010. The main focus will be in HPMP, HCFC investment projects (foam sector) and institutional strengthening project.

Latin America and the Caribbean

In Latin America and the Caribbean Region, nine (9) countries, with a value of US\$ 15,000,000 will be submitted in 2010. The main attention will be beside the HPMP preparation, in preparation and submission of HCFC investment projects in different sectors (including one solvent/aerosol project), ODS destruction demonstration project, fumigation project and institutional strengthening project.

ODS disposal pilot projects

Following the Decision XX/7 of the Meeting of the Parties to Montreal Protocol, related to the Environmentally sound management of banks of ozone-depleting substances, is requesting both IAs and MLF to consider as a matter of urgency commencing pilot projects that may cover the collection, transport, storage and destruction of ozone-depleting substances, UNIDO included in the 2010 Business Plan and Work Programme correlated preparatory activities.

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

- unwanted ODS inventory
- system for collection and transportation of ODS waste
- selection of technologies and destruction methods
- changes of national legislation and regulations to support destruction activities
- training programmes to develop the country capacity in dealing with ODS destruction issues and unwanted future ODS stockpiling
- consideration of potential different funding sources (as CDM and voluntary markets, or other financial instruments)

In 2010, demonstration projects for Mexico and China will be submitted. UNIDO is teaming up with bilateral agencies (France, Italy and Japan) for the preparation and implementation of several of its ODS destruction projects.

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

Facility for resource mobilization funding

UNIDO's proposal takes into account the negotiations on the issue started in Montreal during the coordination meeting on 26-27 January 2009 and discussed at the MOP and ExCom level during the year 2009. The main objective of the project is to define a suitable scheme for mobilizing sources for the co-financing of ODS-related projects.

The below considerations have been taken into account in developing this proposal:

- MLF has the mandate to provide funding and assistance for covering the incremental costs relating to the ODS phase out.
- MLF and IAs have a long history of successful cooperation with A5 countries conversion projects at national and enterprise level (more than 5000 projects have been implemented so far). MLF has been successful in building partnership with A5 countries and in developing a good system to deal with big number of national and individual projects in a very smooth and cost effective manner.
- MLF has been successful in achieving remarkable results in the reduction of GHG emissions as a by-product of ODSs phase out projects. However, the generation of climate benefits from additional efforts is not mandated by the MP and therefore associated costs are not covered by MLF.
- Despite none of the ODS is included in the list of the substances regulated under the Kyoto Protocol, some ODS have a remarkable GWP impact. Moreover, some of the most promising alternatives for the replacement of HCFCs are in the basket of the Kyoto substances (i.e. HFCs).
- Methodologies have been already approved for the emission reduction of HFC at the manufacturing level (i.e. HFC in foam).

- GEF provides funding for projects in the thematic areas of interest, such as those relating to the UNFCCC, UNBDC and UNDC. Projects aiming at energy saving and increase the energy efficiency are usually funded.
- GEF operates through national Focal Points (NFP) within governments and in most cases the projects proponents or counterparts are governmental entities (Energy Ministry, Agricultural Ministry, transportation Ministry, etc).
- GEF has limited access/experience in working with individual companies in the private sector especially if they are SMEs.
- GEF confounding requirements made more complex for developing countries to fully benefit from the GEF. And this is more apparent when SMEs were concerned.
- Partnership between the GEF and MLF would serve the purposes of both bodies and make use of the strength of each other specifically in the HCFCs phase out era as well as in the destruction of unwanted ODSs, taking into account the decisions of the MOP and ExCom to adopt alternatives that generate climate and environment co benefits where applicable.
- Strategies for leveraging funds from the GWP emission reduction bodies (both compliance and voluntary markets) could be further explored.

UNIDO plans to develop concepts and methodologies for additional climate benefits of HCFC phase-out projects and ODS destruction activities.

1. Replacement Scheme Methodology

To develop a methodology for a replacement scheme for old domestic and industrial appliances relying on ODSs. The early replacement would ensure environmental benefits both to the Ozone recovery and reduction of GWE. The aim would be to develop a scheme where ODS appliances past a certain cut-off age (on the basis of significantly reduced energy efficiency) could be substituted with newer, energy efficient models using non-HFC alternatives. UNIDO can leverage financing from other bodies eg. GEF, CTF or national programs to pay for the replacement portion and the related costs of transportation and collection, while the destruction of the ODS would be covered according the MLF DEMO projects. Gains could be realized through the reduction in energy bills, with the difference collected by the government over a period of time and fed back into the scheme for further co-financing of ODS destruction projects. This would ensure the continuity of the scheme and reduce further reliance on the MLF. The methodology would work out the energy efficiency gains from replacement and also the gains from reduction in energy bills.

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

2. Development of a Programmatic CDM Methodology

UNIDO also has the intention of developing a programmatic CDM methodology that would capture sectors where there is difficulty to create impact because of the diffuse nature of the sites e.g. refrigeration sector, transportation sector and activities in small/medium enterprises.

The core characteristics of programmatic CDM project activities are that they occur as the result of a deliberate program, that is either a public sector measure (voluntary or mandatory), or a private sector initiative, the program results in a multitude of dispersed actions that are induced by the program and would not occur but for the enactment of the program, the GHG reducing actions do not necessarily occur at the same time. The programme chosen could generate climate benefits through grants, soft loan schemes, or voluntary/mandatory efficiency standards for equipment or facilities

UNIDO is submitting a full proposal to the ExCom's consideration at its 60th Meeting under UNIDO's Work Programme.

B. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

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

Performance Indicator	Item	Weighting	Target 2010
Approval	Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved	15	32
Approval	Number of individual projects/activities (investment projects, methyl bromide, halon banks, TAS) approved	10	15
Implementation	Milestone activities completed/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches versus those planned	20	11
Implementation	ODP phased out for individual projects	15	45.1
Implementation	Project completion (pursuant to Decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects	10	18
Implementation	Policy/regulatory assistance completed	10	N/A
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	10	12 months after operational completion
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	5	On time
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	5	On time

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

C. BILATERAL COOPERATION

The following Bilateral activities are or were implemented by UNIDO:

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

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

Furthermore, it is to be noted that for 2010 and future years strengthened bilateral cooperation is planned with France, Italy and Japan on ODS destruction, HCFC investment and demonstration projects. The business plan value of these projects between 2010-2012 amount to US\$ 12 mio and are part of the bilateral agencies' business plans.

D. INITIATIVES TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE

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

Special attention is provided to countries that may previously have been in non-compliance and that have decisions outlining plans of actions with time-specific benchmarks for return to compliance, like Bosnia and Herzegovina, Islamic Republic of Iran and Mexico.

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

- Regular follow up of the implementation process is being done by the staff of the ozone office together with UNIDO's national and international consultants and project managers. This ensures that effective actions on critical issues such as resolving bottlenecks in site preparation, customs clearance, installation, commissioning and safety certification, monitoring of CFC-related equipment are taken.
- UNIDO is frequently attending Regional Network Meetings and respective workshops providing additional support to our counterpart countries.
- Communication and interaction between regional and country offices about the implementation process has ensured the smooth flow of project plans. As in previous years, directors of UNIDO regional and country offices are regularly briefed at UNIDO HQs on ongoing and possible future activities. They are involved in the implementation process and are following up the progress of the programmes. In turn, the representatives brief headquarter staff working in a specific country on the regular activities in the field and problems faced, if any.
- UNIDO also provides, when requested, support such as policy assistance, putting in place relevant legislation etc. Additionally, UNIDO project managers are visiting the project site, if definitely required.
- Based on recommendation of the Implementation Committee, additional assistance will be offered to the countries with delays in reporting of its ozone-depleting substance data

Annex I

COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY IMPLEMENTATION OF APPROVED ACTIVITIES

Albania

1. 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.

2. Phase-out of HCFCs

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. In 2009 the HCFC survey was completed, data was analyzed and priority setting started. Additional funding was requested at the 57th ExCom to continue the activities. 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.

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. Phase-out of HCFCs

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 implemented in December 2009 to collect information on existing technologies. Additional funding was approved at the 58th meeting and monitoring of project activities will continue in 2010. Preparatory funding for investment activities was approved for the polyurethane foams sector and refrigeration and air-to-air air-conditioning sector at the 59th ExCom. Based on the results of the survey, investment activities will be prepared for both sectors in 2010.

4. 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.

4. Phase-out of HCFCs

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. 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.

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

1. 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.

2. Phase-out of HCFCs

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 to the HPMP preparation.

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.

4. Phase-out of HCFCs

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 the first quarter of 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.

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.

Croatia

1. Phase-out of HCFCs

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. Due to the 14 weeks deadline, the HPMP will be submitted to the 61st ExCom Meeting. Croatia adopted a much stricter phase-out schedule than specified by the MP. 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.

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.

3. Phase-out of HCFCs

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.

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.

3. Phase-out of HCFCs

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 second meeting in 2010.

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

1. 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.

2. Phase-out of HCFCs

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.

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

1. 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.

2. Phase-out of HCFCs

Funding was approved for preparatory assistance for the HPMP at the 56th ExCom meeting. TOR for the preparation of HPMP, stage 1 component was developed and submitted to the ozone cell in 2008. 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

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.

3. Phase-out of HCFCs

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 is prepared in 2010. The two investment Draft project proposals are with UNIDO for improvement

Jordan

Phase-out of HCFCs

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 in 62nd or later.

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

1. 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.

2. Phase-out of HCFCs

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.

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.

4. Phase-out of HCFCs

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, workshop will be organized. HPMP is under preparation, it is expected submission of the programme at the 62nd ExCom or later.

Macedonia, FYR

1. 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.

2. Phase-out of HCFCs

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 to the 60th Mtg of the ExCom.

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.

5. Phase-out of HCFCs

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.

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

1. 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.

2. Phase-out of HCFCs

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.

Nicaragua

Phase-out of HCFCs

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 second ExCom Meeting in 2010 depending on the decisions on policy, second conversion and cut off dates.

Niger

1. 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..

2. Phase-out of HCFCs

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 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.

Nigeria

1. 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.

2. Phase-out of HCFCs

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 recruited. International consultant for preparation of investment activities 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

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.

3. Phase-out of HCFCs

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 second meeting of the Executive Committee in 2010.

Pakistan

1. 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.

2. Phase-out of HCFCs

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

1. 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

1. 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.

2. Phase-out of HCFCs

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 will 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.

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

1. 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.

2. Phase-out of HCFCs

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

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-Baseel 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.

3. Phase-out of HCFCs

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 61st ExCom. Investment activities are being prepared for the refrigeration manufacturing sector.

Tunisia

1. Phase-out of HCFCs

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.

Turkey

1. 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.

2. Phase-out of HCFCs

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 end 2010. Submission to 61 ExCom or 62 ExCom, due to long administrative procedure for agreeing the content of investment component of HPMP. Investment activities are being prepared in the polyurethane foam sector and refrigeration manufacturing sector.

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

1. 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.

2. Phase-out of HCFCs

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.

Yemen

1. 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.

2. Phase-out of HCFCs

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 to the last meeting in 2010.

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.