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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Thirty-fourth Meeting
Montreal, 18-20 July 2001

PROGRESS REPORT OF BILATERAL COOPERATION

This document includes:

- The Comments and Recommendations of the Fund Secretariat
- The Bilateral Progress Reports of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Sweden, United Kingdom, and the United States of America (January - December 2000)

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FUND SECRETARIAT

Comments

1. The following countries involved in bilateral cooperation activities submitted progress reports (see Annexes I-IX): Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Sweden, United Kingdom, and the United States of America. Bilateral agencies also provided data in the progress report database. Finland provided the progress report database information but did not provide a narrative. Bilateral database information is provided in the Consolidated Progress Report database that is available on the Fund Secretariat's world wide web site (www.unmfs.org) in the spreadsheet programme, Microsoft Excel 97.
2. A project completion report was submitted by UNIDO for the only bilateral project which was approved for Austria. Also UNDP provided information on the remaining balances for the only bilateral project which was approved for Denmark. These data were used to financially close the bilateral projects for Austria and Denmark.
3. Additional data from previous progress reports for other countries involved in bilateral cooperation is also included in the database (including data for the projects already reported completed by Singapore and South Africa). These data are included in the Consolidated Progress Report (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/9).
4. A progress report was not received from Switzerland that has an ongoing project in India to prepare a national strategy to reduce and eliminate the use of CFC refrigerants in the servicing sector that is to be completed in January 2003 according to the proposal.
5. The following table presents a summary of bilateral cooperation. Over US \$43 million has been approved for bilateral activities. The table indicates that 56 per cent of bilateral activities have been completed. Although most bilateral projects are non-investment projects, bilateral agencies estimate that their projects will result in the total annual phase-out of 2,479 ODP tonnes once completed. Completed bilateral projects have resulted in the phase-out of 549 tonnes. The rate of disbursement on bilateral activities is 59 per cent.

Table 1

ANNUAL SUMMARY OF BILATERAL COOPERATION

Year Approved	Number of Approvals *	Number Completed	Per Cent Completed	ODP to be Phased Out*	ODP Phased Out*	Per Cent of ODP Phased Out	Approved Funding (US\$)	Funds Disbursed (US\$)	Per Cent of Funds Disbursed	Balance (US\$)	Planned Commitment in Current Year (US\$)
1991	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0
1992	17	17	100%	0	0	0%	2,883,669	2,883,669	100%	0	0
1993	10	10	100%	0	0	0%	1,445,586	1,445,586	100%	0	0
1994	30	30	100%	229	243	106%	3,197,752	3,150,374	99%	47,378	0
1995	17	17	100%	234	296	127%	4,698,849	4,654,902	99%	43,947	0
1996	26	24	92%	219	10	5%	3,496,211	3,352,864	96%	143,347	44,161
1997	33	26	79%	154	0	0%	4,188,759	3,031,111	72%	1,157,648	0
1998	40	13	33%	76	0	0%	4,601,506	3,016,324	66%	1,585,182	338,350
1999	62	12	19%	591	0	0%	13,560,397	3,127,666	23%	10,432,731	1,097,671
2000	29	0	0%	975	0	0%	5,191,305	722,963	14%	4,468,342	725,386
Total	264	149	56%	2,479	549	22%	43,264,034	25,385,459	59%	17,878,575	2,205,568

*Excludes 5 Closed Projects

Implementation delays

6. There are 28 bilateral cooperation projects with implementation delays after taking into consideration any projects removed from the list per Executive Committee decision. According to the procedures for project cancellation (Decision 26/2), a report on these projects will be provided to the 35th Meeting to determine if there is any progress toward removing the impediments causing the implementation delays. Table 2 presents by bilateral agency those projects with implementation delays for which an updated report will be required for the 35th Meeting.

Table 2

PROJECTS WITH IMPLEMENTATION DELAYS

Agency	Code	Project Title
Australia	VIE/REF/20/DEM/14	Demonstration project CFC recycling and emissions reduction in the commercial refrigeration sector
Belgium	BOL/FOA/28/INV/10	Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Quimica Andina
Canada	ANT/REF/26/TAS/05	Implementation of the RMP: Training the trainers in good refrigerant management practices
Canada	ANT/REF/26/TAS/06	Implementation of the RMP: National recovery and recycling
Canada	ANT/REF/26/TRA/04	Implementation of the RMP: Training of customs
Canada	BEN/REF/32/TRA/08	Implementation of the RMP: Training of Custom officials
Canada	BEN/REF/32/TRA/11	Implementation of the RMP: Training of environmental inspectors and investigators
Canada	BZE/REF/29/TAS/03	Implementation of the RMP: Monitoring and control of ODS and ODS based equipment and training programme for customs and inspection officers

Agency	Code	Project Title
Canada	BZE/REF/29/TAS/04	Implementation of the RMP: Policy dialogue programme and regulatory framework for phasing out ODSs
Canada	BZE/REF/29/TRA/02	Implementation of the RMP: Training of trainers and refrigeration technicians in good servicing practices
Canada	GEO/FUM/30/TAS/07	Initiating early phase-out of methyl bromide through awareness-raising, policy development and demonstration/training activities
Canada	GEO/SEV/27/TAS/06	Promoting compliance with the Montreal Protocol in countries with economies in transition (CEITs)
Canada	GLO/SEV/27/TRA/180	Customs training manual
Canada	JAM/REF/27/TRA/12	Implementation of the RMP: Customs officers training programme
Canada	KEN/FUM/26/DEM/20	Methyl bromide replacement demonstration program
Canada	LAC/HAL/26/TAS/28	Development of a regional halon bank management plan for the English-speaking Caribbean
Canada	MOL/FUM/30/TAS/06	Initiating early phase-out of methyl bromide through awareness-raising, policy development and demonstration/training activities
Canada	URU/REF/27/TRA/29	Implementation of the RMP: Custom officers training programme
Finland	GLO/SEV/27/TRA/184	Customs training manual
Finland	NAM/REF/20/TRA/03	Implementation of a training programme for recovery and recycling of refrigerants
Finland	NIC/REF/25/TAS/06	RMP Nicaragua
Finland	PAN/REF/29/TRA/12	RMP Panama: Customs training
France	IRA/REF/23/TAS/31	Set up of a national program of recovery and recycling CFC 12 (pilot project in Teheran)
France	IRA/REF/24/INV/34	Conversion to non-CFC facilities of 4 companies producing cars and wagons with MAC umbrella project
France	IRA/SEV/26/TAS/36	Small and Medium Enterprise study
France	IVC/REF/24/TAS/10	Implementation of Refrigerant Management Plan
France	JOR/REF/27/TAS/46	Technical assistance in air-conditioning
Germany	IND/REF/32/TAS/288	Preparation of a national strategy to reduce and eliminate the use of CFC refrigerants in the servicing sector

Data inconsistencies

7. The Secretariat noted several data inconsistencies in the progress reports submitted by the bilateral agencies. The Secretariat informed the agencies of these errors and in some cases, the bilateral agencies provided revised databases. In other cases, bilateral agencies provided responses that agreed to changes in their databases, but did not provide revised databases. For the purposes of this document and the other documents that are dependent upon progress report data, the Secretariat corrected the databases, where possible.

Highlights from bilateral activities

8. 61 of the 116 ongoing bilateral projects concern refrigerant management plans or their components.

9. Australia has completed all but two projects under its implementation. It is implementing a halon banking project with Canada that should result in the phase-out of 214 ODP tonnes in India.

10. Belgium indicated that its bilateral project with Bolivia is expected to start implementation soon.
11. Canada is implementing 37 bilateral projects, most of which are associated with RMPs. It has completed 14 projects and cancelled one. Ongoing Canadian bilateral projects are expected to result in the phase out of 234 ODP tonnes when completed.
12. Finland is currently implementing RMP projects in Nicaragua and Panama that are expected to be completed in December 2002.
13. France is implementing 29 bilateral projects and has completed 36 and cancelled one project. 9 of France's 29 ongoing projects are investment projects. Ongoing projects under French implementation are expected to phase out 250 ODP tonnes, when completed. France noted that it has a remaining balance of US \$7,378 for the "Conversion of CFC-based commercial refrigeration installations in the fishing industry in Mauritania" (MAU/REF/14/TAS/05) and that these funds should be offset against future approvals.
14. Germany is implementing 38 bilateral projects and has completed 24 and cancelled two projects. Germany has ongoing projects that should result in the phase out of 863 ODP tonnes when completed. Germany noted that it has remaining balances from the following completed projects totalling US \$40,000 that should be offset against future approvals: "Project preparation and technical assistance at Arnatoury S.A.R.L., Sin-El-Fil in Lebanon (LEB/ARS/26/PRP/26) a balance of US \$15,000 and "Project preparation for phasing out of ODS at the domestic refrigeration factory Fridgemaster in Zimbabwe" (ZIM/REF/26/PRP/16) a balance of US \$25,000.
15. Japan is implementing 5 bilateral projects and has completed 3 projects. Four of Japan's projects are investment projects that are expected to phase out 168 ODP tonnes when completed.
16. Sweden is implementing 2 bilateral projects and has completed on project. Sweden indicates that it plans to submit the servicing strategy for the Philippines in May 2002.
17. The United Kingdom is implementing a concessional loan project in Mexico. The UK reports that interest was high among bidders for the programme and 11 bids have been awarded.
18. The United States of America indicated that all 58 of its bilateral projects had been financially completed.

RECOMMENDATION

The Executive Committee may wish to consider:

1. Noting with appreciation the progress reports submitted by the Governments of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.
2. Requesting the Government of Switzerland to provide its progress report to the 35th Meeting of the Executive Committee in the context of projects with implementation delays.
3. Requesting the Governments of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, and Germany to provide reports on the projects with implementation delays to the 35th Meeting of the Executive Committee.
4. Noting that remaining balance of US \$7,378 from the “Conversion of CFC-based commercial refrigeration installations in the fishing industry in Mauritania” (MAU/REF/14/TAS/05) should be offset against future approvals of the Government of France.
5. Noting that remaining balance of the following German bilateral projects should be offset against future approvals: “Project preparation and technical assistance at Arnatoury S.A.R.L., Sin-El-Fil in Lebanon (LEB/ARS/26/PRP/26) (US \$15,000) and “Project preparation for phasing out of ODS at the domestic refrigeration factory Fridgemaster in Zimbabwe” (ZIM/REF/26/PRP/16) (US \$25,000).

Annex I

PROGRESS REPORT OF AUSTRALIA

BILATERAL COOPERATION PROGRESS REPORT - AUSTRALIA

I. Project Approvals and Disbursements

A. Annual Summary Data

As at 31 December 2000, the Executive Committee has approved 9 activities as bilateral contributions from the Government of Australia to the Multilateral Fund. Of the US\$ 896 339 approved*, US\$ 608 478 has been disbursed including completed projects. The remainder of the approved funding relates to projects approved in 1996/97 and 2000. Bilateral contributions on an annual basis are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount*</u> <u>(US dollars)</u>
1992	34 974
1993	4 317
1994	66 800
1995	120 896
1996	423 652
1997	0
1998	0
1999	0
2000	245 700
TOTAL	896 339

* Adjusted for the return of unutilised funds.

B. Summary Data by Type (CPG, DEM, INS, INV, PRP, TAS, TRA)

Under the Secretariat's classification system, Australia's bilateral activities are distributed among the following types of projects:

Type	Number of Projects	Amount Approved * (US dollars)
Country Programmes	-	-
Demonstration Projects	2	423,652
Institutional Strengthening	-	-
Investment Projects	1	245 700
Project Preparation	-	-
Technical Assistance	3	120 896
Training	3	106 091
TOTAL	9	896 339

* Adjusted amount - includes any adjustments for unutilised funds.

II. Project Completions since Last Report

N/A

III. Global and Regional Project Highlights

N/A

IV. Completed and Ongoing Projects

All of the Government of Australia's bilateral activities are considered non-investment projects with the exception of *National Halon Management and Banking Programme*: IND/HAL/32/INV/281 which is expected to phase out 213.6 ODP-weighted metric tonnes (Australian contribution).

Of the 9 approved activities, the Government of Australia has completed 6 and 2 are classified as ongoing. 1 project, *Replacement of methyl bromide with non ozone depleting substances in grain storage*: KEN/FUM/21/DEM/12 was cancelled at the 30th Meeting of the Executive Committee and the undisbursed balance of US\$91 869 was returned for reprogramming on 29 June 2000. A Project Cancellation Report was submitted to the 32nd Meeting of the Executive Committee.

Brief progress reports on the Government of Australia's 1 ongoing investment activity and 1 ongoing non-investment activity are provided below.

VIE/REF/20/DEM/14: Demonstration project CFC recycling and emissions reduction in the commercial refrigeration sector

The following milestones have been achieved since the last report:

- Equipment supplier selected;
- Equipment received by recipient government;
- Training workshops completed (12 & 15 January 2001);
- Majority of equipment disbursed;

Positive feedback was received on the workshops from participants. Both the consultant and the UNDP also complemented Vietnam's national executing agency, the Food Industries Research Institute (part of the Ministry of Industry) for its professionalism. VIE/REF/20/DEM/14 is FIRI's first MLF project.

The 106 service technicians from enterprises participating in the project have now received training. In addition, technicians from the Food Industries Research Institute have been trained in the service and operation of procured equipment.

Some equipment has been withheld from participating enterprises pending training of their technicians by FIRI (these enterprises were unable to send technicians to the workshops the

India (IND/HAL/32/INV/281: National Halon Management and Banking Programme

IND/HAL/32/INV/281, to be implemented jointly with the Government of Canada, was approved by the 32nd Meeting of the Executive Committee in December 2000.

First disbursement is planned for July 2001 provided a commitment from the Government of India that regulations facilitating the ban on the production and import of new halon will be established within six months after the reclamation centre has

been established. A submission requesting this commitment has been submitted by India's Ozone Cell has prepared in conjunction with the designated operators of the Halon Bank - the Defence Institute of Fire Research (DIFR). The Government of Australia is advised that the submission will be considered at a meeting of all Government ministries at the end of May.

V. Status of Project Preparation, by country

N/A

VI. Administrative Issues (Adjustments and Other Issues)

A. Adjustments

The project *Replacement of methyl bromide with non ozone depleting substances in grain storage*: KEN/FUM/21/DEM/12 was cancelled. The balance remaining in the project was returned to the MLF for reprogramming on 29 June 2000.

B. Other Issues

N/A

Annex II

PROGRESS REPORT OF BELGIUM

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM ON BILATERAL CO-OPERATION UNDER THE MULTILATERAL FUND

The Government of Belgium is implementing the project “Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Quimica Andina” (BOL/FOA/28/INV/10) in Bolivia through UNDP.

As Bolivia is one of Belgium’s partner countries for bilateral cooperation, it was decided to take advantage of the possibility to direct part of the MF contribution to complement, on the multilateral level, the development co-operation activities that Belgium is currently undertaking bilaterally in Bolivia. This feature of the MF is indeed unique, since it allows for a coordinated and complementary, multilateral/bilateral aid policy for both recipient and donor countries. UNDP was chosen to implement this project because of its experience and expertise of the matter, the availability of a small sized project and the good working relation that exists with both the MF and Belgium. Notwithstanding the time it took to elaborate the UNDP-Belgium agreement of this very first project for Belgium, the funds have been transferred to UNDP and the project should start shortly.

Annex III

PROGRESS REPORT OF CANADA

2000 Status on Canada's Bilateral Activities

I. Project Approvals and Disbursements

A. Annual Summary Data

As of December 31, 2000, the Executive Committee had approved 47 activities as bilateral contribution from the Government of Canada to the Multilateral Fund.¹ Of the US \$4,916,982.00 approved as bilateral contributions from Canada, US \$3,291,391.00 has been disbursed, including completed projects. Bilateral contributions on annual basis are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount* (US dollars)</u>
1993	\$649,500.00
1994	\$536,270.00
1995	\$ 50,000.00
1996	\$762,685.00
1997	\$853,950.00
1998	\$548,710.00
1999	\$727,040.00
2000	\$788,827.00
TOTAL	\$4,916,982.00

*Adjusted for the return of unutilized funds

B. Summary Data by Type (CPG,DEM,INS,INV,PRP,TAS,TRA)

According to the Secretariat's classification system, Canada's bilateral activities are distributed among the following types of projects:

Type	Number of Projects	Amount Approved (US dollars) *
Country Programmes		
Demonstration Projects	3	562,000.00
Institutional Strengthening		
Investment Projects	1	270,270.00
Project Preparation	1	22,600.00
Technical Assistance	24	2,694,780.00
Training	18	1,367,332.00
TOTAL	47	\$4,916,982.00

*Adjusted for the return of unutilized funds

¹ Some of these activities can be considered to be part of the same project. For instance, there can be several activities which received separate approvals as part of one RMP project.

II. Project Completions Since Last Report

Since the last progress report, Canada completed two projects:

- Cuba: Project preparation for development of a RMP (CUB/REF/25/PRP/09) (this project had been reported as completed in the 1999 progress report but it was not, at the time, financially completed)
- Jamaica: Implementation of the RMP: Training of trainers in refrigeration and certification of technicians (JAM/REF/27/TRA/11)

III. Global and Regional Projects Highlights

n/a

IV. Completed and Ongoing Projects

Of the 47 activities approved to date, 14 have been completed, one has been closed and the remaining 32 are ongoing.

V. Status of Project preparation, by country

As indicated in section two, the project preparation for a RMP in Cuba has been completed. The Executive Committee, at its 29th meeting, approved Canada's proposal for an RMP implementation project in Cuba.

One project preparation is underway, Project Preparation for Development of RMP in Chile. As this RMP is one of the first to be developed for a non-low-volume-consuming country, preparation has taken longer than expected but it is now nearly completed. Canada, in cooperation with UNEP, now intends to propose an RMP implementation project for Chile at the 35th meeting of the Executive Committee.

VI. Administrative Issues (Adjustments and Other Issues)

n/a

Annex I Country Developments and Institutional Strengthening Unit Highlights

Notable achievements

Jamaica - Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP)

Jamaica's RMP, approved in March 1999, consists of training of technicians in good refrigeration practices and training of custom officers. Under previous projects approved for UNDP and the US EPA, recovery and recycling equipment and training were provided to the country between 1997 and 1999.

While it is too early to determine the long-term impact of the RMP, its implementation serves as an example of a successfully executed and innovative RMP, largely thanks to the efficiency and dedication of Jamaica's national ozone unit (NOU) and UNEP's OzonAction Programme, which served as Canada's implementing agency partner. The strong support and participation of local institutions, such as training institutes and the Customs Department have also proved crucial. Jamaica put into effect a licensing system to control the import/export of CFCs in July 1999 in order to meet the Montreal Protocol consumption freeze.

The training of technicians component of the RMP, implemented between June 1999 and February 2000, resulted in the island-wide training of 25 trainers and 126 technicians (slightly exceeding the RMP target), most of whom received certificates of achievements from local technical institutions involved in the training. Upon completion of the program, use of R&R equipment was found to have increased, with 70% of technicians reporting application of R&R and good refrigeration practices, resulting in a 20% reduction of their use of CFCs. The technical training institutions have now included good practice training in their curricula and plans are in place for the training of technicians to continue through the local trade association.

The training of custom officers component was particularly innovative in that the design and agenda of the Train-the-Trainer workshop (the first to be undertaken under an RMP) now serve as models for UNEP and Canada when developing and implementing custom training workshops in other countries. The workshop, held on June 6-8 in Kingston, Jamaica, trained 23 participants, including custom officers and other stakeholders from key national agencies involved in implementing Jamaica's licensing system. Among other issues, the workshop dealt with illegal trade in ODS, the operation of the licensing system, the role of custom officers, methods of ODS identification and the safe handling and storage of ODS. The participating custom officers subsequently trained in the order of 120 custom officers across the country and the Customs Department has agreed to introduce an ODS module into its regular training programme.

Jamaica's experience suggests that the following factors are important for timely and effective RMP implementation:

- the same national ozone officer was present throughout the length of the project and thus ensured continuity of implementation;
- the RMP followed a 'country-driven' approach to project implementation wherein the NOU took leadership in planning and implementing activities;

- there was and continues to be support from and involvement of local training institutions, trade associations and the Customs Department;
- support was also received from established persons in the community working in the refrigeration trade or in education to assist with awareness raising and recruiting of technicians, particularly in rural areas.

Jamaica is now in the process of preparing a status report on its RMP and will determine what additional activities may be necessary to meet the 2005 and 2007 reduction targets.

Uruguay - Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP)

Uruguay's RMP, approved in March 1999, includes the development of a legal framework for the imports/exports of ODS, the training of technicians in good refrigeration practices and the training of custom officers. The legal framework and training of technicians have been completed, and the training of custom officers will begin in September 2001. Like in Jamaica, effective implementation of activities benefited from the dedication of the national ozone unit and supporting implementing agencies (UNEP and Canada's local office of the International Development Research Centre).

Training courses for over 100 technicians were held in various locations across the country between December 1999 and June 2001 and were followed by a thorough evaluation of the training programme. This evaluation calculated the cost of training per participant and included a detailed analysis of surveys and tests conducted before and after the courses, in order to determine the effect of the training provided. The training was generally found to be extremely useful.

In addition, Uruguay has prepared a comprehensive progress report on its RMP, which includes the following conclusions and recommendations:

- reduction of CFC emissions and consumption has occurred, partly due to the improvement of the recovery and recycling (R&R) scheme and training of technicians. The R&R network will ensure the continuity of the use of the equipment existing in the country after the enforcement of an import ban of virgin CFC-12 targeted for 2008;
- since the results of the evaluation of the technician courses has been positive, it is recommended to continue with the training so as to meet the long-term objective proposed in the RMP of training a total of 1000 technicians;
- the refrigeration technicians identified additional activities to raise awareness and adoption of good refrigeration practices, recommended a certification scheme for qualified technicians and the establishment of a refrigeration technicians association, and expressed interest in updating their knowledge of alternative refrigerants, particularly with respect to the handling of hydrocarbons;
- it is considered necessary to explore the existence of alternative funding sources, since the recommended activities involve costs that the sector of technicians is not able to undertake;

- prices of refrigerants tend to increase and national consumption of CFC has decreased; to consolidate this trend, funding of projects should be proposed to the Multilateral Fund, aiming at the decrease of the equipment functioning on such refrigerants (i.e. end-user conversions).

In line with Decision 31/48 on RMP guidelines, Uruguay is submitting, through UNDP, a request to the Multilateral Fund for the preparation of additional activities it has identified as necessary to meet upcoming CFC reduction targets. Based on the progress and analysis of the RMP undertaken so far, Canada feels that such a request is justified and consistent with ExCom decisions.

Projects with implementation delays

Kenya - Methyl bromide replacement demonstration programme

This objective of this project, approved in November 1998, is to test and evaluate the effectiveness of a specific formulation of diatomaceous earth (DE) in stored grain protection in Kenya, as part of an integrated pest management approach to replacing the use of methyl bromide. During 1999, the project was delayed because the lead expert on the DE formulation, a key stakeholder in the implementation of the project, changed employers and was temporarily unavailable. In 2000, this expert and Canada attempted to re-establish contact with the NOU in Kenya to begin project implementation. However, communication with Kenya has been somewhat irregular, reportedly due to problems with Kenya's institutional strengthening project and communication systems. Recently, Kenya informed Canada that these problems have been resolved and field trials of DE have been re-scheduled to the middle of June 2001. At the time of writing, Canada was awaiting final confirmation from Kenya on the exact dates for the trials.

Development of a Halon Bank Management Plan for the English-Speaking Caribbean

Implemented in collaboration with UNEP, this activity, approved in November 1998, re-groups five English-speaking Caribbean countries that consume halon, with a view to developing a regional plan for the management and banking of halons. In July 1999, an initial workshop was held to provide advice to the countries on the development of national halon management plans, which would subsequently serve as the basis for the formulation of the regional plan. It is a requirement of the project that at least draft national plans be prepared before development the regional plan can begin.

Initial delays were encountered in the negotiation of Memoranda of Understanding with some of the countries. To this date, only two of the five countries (Jamaica and Guyana) have prepared national plans. Over the past year, Canada and/or UNEP have communicated with the other countries several times to urge them to prepare their national plans. An international halon expert has been contracted to provide advice, as required, to all the countries on the preparation of such plans. A formal letter from Canada and UNEP will now be sent to the three countries, setting a deadline for the preparation of the plans, beyond which the project may proceed without the participation of countries that have not finalized their plans.

A report on this project will be presented to the Executive Committee at its 35th meeting, at which time advice from the Committee may be required on how to proceed with project implementation if some national plans have still not been completed.

Other projects

Refrigerant Management Plans in Antigua & Barbuda, Belize, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Guyana (R&R project only), St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia

The above-mentioned RMPs are at various stages of implementation. While they are not as advanced as that of Jamaica's and Uruguay's (describe above) most are proceeding satisfactorily. Implementation of custom officers training and R&R activities have been held up in some of these countries (i.e. St. Kitts & Nevis, Guyana, St. Lucia) for quite some time, as a result of delays in developing and obtaining approval of appropriate legislation for the control of imports/exports of ODS (as per ExCom requirement). However, at this point, such legislation is in place in Antigua & Barbuda, Burkina Faso, Cuba and Guyana, and is expected to be approved very soon in St. Lucia.

The recent adoption of legislation in Guyana was followed by the implementation of an R&R training workshop, held back-to-back with one in Antigua & Barbuda in December 2000. At these workshops, R&R equipment was provided to technicians under servicing agreements with the NOUs. Monitoring of R&R activities in these two countries is now ongoing.

Customs Training Manual

The English version of the Customs Training Manual, prepared by UNEP and financed by Finland and Canada, is complete. Only the printing and dissemination remain. Canada is now undertaking the translation of the manual in French and Spanish. It is believed that the manual will prove to be an excellent tool to assist with the training of custom officers in all countries.

India - National Halon Management and Banking

This project, approved in December 2000, is to be implemented jointly with Australia. As per ExCom requirement, the start of activities is awaiting a commitment from the Government of India that regulations facilitating a ban on the production and import of virgin halon will be adopted 6 months after the establishment of the halon reclamation centre. India's Ozone Cell is in the process of consulting with the appropriate authorities in India's Government to determine when such a commitment could be made.

Annex IV

PROGRESS REPORT OF FRANCE



**RAPPORT SUR L'ETAT D'AVANCEMENT DES ACTIVITES BILATERALES
DE LA FRANCE DANS LE CADRE DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTREAL A LA
DATE DU 31 DECEMBRE 2000**

I. Approbation de projets et décaissements:

A. Données annuelles:

Le Comité Exécutif a approuvé 66 activités comme contributions bilatérales du Gouvernement français au Fonds Multilatéral. Sur les 6 614 891* dollars US approuvés au 31 décembre 2 000, 2 163 328 dollars US ont été décaissés, y compris les activités achevées. La répartition sur une base annuelle des contributions bilatérales est comme suit:

<u>Année</u>	<u>Montant en US dollars(*)</u>
1994	228 145
1995	139 505
1996	1 129 542
1997	1 649 851
1998	509 804
1999	2 711 207
2000	246 837
Total	6 614 891

* Montants ajustés par rapport aux fonds non décaissés.

B. Classification des contributions par type (CPG, DEM, INS, INV, PRP, TAS, TRA)

Selon le système de classification du Secrétariat, les activités bilatérales de la France sont réparties selon les types suivants de projets:

Type	Nombre de Projets	Montants approuvés(*) (US dollars)
Programmes de pays (CPG)	3	97 787
Projets de démonstration (DEM)	0	0
Renforcement Institutionnel (INS)	1	25 983
Projets d'investissement (INV)	18	3 171 977
Préparation de projets (PRP)	13	310 424
Assistance technique (TAS)	20	2 323 510
Formation (TRA)	11	685 210
TOTAL	66	6 614 891

* Montants ajustés par rapport aux fonds non décaissés.

II. Projets complétés depuis le dernier rapport:

Depuis le dernier rapport de progression des projets, le Gouvernement français a achevé les projets suivants:

Référence du projet	Titre du projet	Remarques
ASP/HAL/28/TAS/29	Enquête consommation halons (Bahrain, Lebanon, Qatar and Yemen)	Projet soumis à la 30 ^{ème} réunion du Comité Exécutif
MAU/REF/14/TAS/5	Conversion des installations frigorifiques du secteur de la pêche	Rapport d'achèvement à soumettre
MOR/REF/23/TRA/18	Formation des techniciens frigoristes	Rapport d'achèvement soumis
LEB/FOA/20/INV/13	Conversion vers une technologie non-CFC dans la production de mousse chez Merza Foam	Rapport d'achèvement soumis
ASP/LEB/20/INV/10	Conversion vers une technologie non-CFC dans la production de mousse chez Meuble Mode	Rapport d'achèvement soumis
ASP/LEB/20/INV/1	Conversion vers une technologie non-CFC dans la production de mousse chez FAP	Rapport d'achèvement soumis
ASP/MAL/29/TAS/	Formation à l'amélioration de l'utilisation du procédé non-nettoyage pour les sous-traitants en électronique qui ont éliminé le CFC 113 - extension	Rapport d'achèvement à soumettre
ASP/LEB/23/TRA/20	Formation des techniciens frigoristes	Rapport d'achèvement soumis

III. Remarques sur les projets globaux et régionaux:

Référence du projet	Titre du projet	Remarques
ASP/ASP/HAL/28/TAS/29	Préparation d'un programme régionale de banque de halons concernant 4 pays (Bahrain, Liban, Qatar et Yémen)	Ce projet, conjoint à l'Allemagne et la France, est en cours d'exécution

IV. Projets complétés et en cours (INV, TAS et TRA):

A la date du 31 décembre 2000, 66 activités bilatérales ont été approuvées. L'état d'avancement de ces projets est comme suit :

INV : 18 projets d'investissement ont été approuvés.

- 7 projets achevés avant 2000,
- 3 Projets achevés en 2000;
- 8 Projets en cours : 2 projets approuvés en 1997, 1 projet en 1998 et 7 projets en 1999 ;
- Projet annulé : 1 projet a été annulé (ASP/MAL/SOL/18/INV/78).

TAS : 20 projets de ce type ont été approuvés.

- 3 projets achevés en 2000,
- 4 Projets achevés avant 2000;
- 13 projets en cours : 2 en 1997, 2 en 1998, 7 en 1999 et 2 en 2000

TRA : 11 projets de ce type ont été approuvés :

- 2 achevés en 2000,
- 6 projets achevés avant 2000,
- 3 projets en cours : 2 approuvés en 1997 et 3 en 1999.

V. Rapport d'état d'avancement des projets de préparation par pays:

13 projets de préparation de projets ont été approuvés :

- 10 projets ont été achevés : 1 a été achevé en 1996, 2 en 1997, 4 en 1998 et 3 en 1999,
- 3 projets, 2 approuvés en 1999 et 1 en 2000, sont en cours.

VI. Aspects administratifs (ajustements et autres aspects)

Tous les ajustements ont été inclus dans la feuille de calcul (voir annexe 2).

Annexe I Remarques sur l'exécution des Programmes de pays et du projet de renforcement institutionnel:

A. Programme de pays:

3 préparations de programmes de pays ont été approuvées :

- 2 achevés en 1995 (Mauritanie et Vietnam),
- 1 achevé en 1999 (Madagascar, y inclus un plan de gestion des réfrigérants).

B. Renforcement Institutionnel:

N/A

Annexe 2: Récapitulatif des activités bilatérales de la France dans le Cadre du Protocole de Montréal.

Annex V

PROGRESS REPORT OF GERMANY

Government of Germany

Narrative Progress report and financial reporting for bilateral activities

May 2001

I. Project Approvals and Disbursements

A. Annual Summary Data

The Executive Committee has approved 67 bilateral projects submitted by the Government of Germany until April 2001. Of the US \$ 14.485.753 approved US \$7.700.300 has been disbursed including completed projects.

Bilateral contributions on an annual basis are as follows:

Year	Amount (US\$)
1992	18.378
1993	-
1994	-
1995	1.336.918
1996	-
1997	992.308
1998	2.609.962
1999	6.259.250
2000	3.154.470
2001	74.467
TOTAL	14.445.753

B. Summary Data by Type (CPG, DEM, INS, INV, PRP, TAS, TRA)

Under the Secretariat's classification system, Germany's bilateral activities are distributed among the following types of projects:

Type	Number of Projects	Amount approved (US\$)
Country Programmes	0	0
Demonstration Projects	4	1.067.312
Institutional Strengthening	0	0
Investment Projects	8	8.482.924
Project Preparation	24	602.504
Technical assistance	27	3.910.085
Training	4	422.928
TOTAL	67	14.485.753

II. Project Completion since last report

Since the last progress report, the Government of Germany has completed the following projects:

Project Number	Project Title	Remarks
MAR/ASR/27/INV/	Development of a refrigerant management plan	The Project is completed: Equipment installed; CFC free production started May 2001, completion report about to be prepared, delays due to Government advice that production site has to be erected in more unpopulated area
LEB/REF/28/TAS/	Remaining issues for an RMP and preparation of a strategy and projects for reduction of CFC emissions in centrifugal chillers	completed; customs officials trained and legislation drafted and brought to parliament
LEB/REF/26/TRA	Training in improved operations, service and maintenance for refrigeration technicians in using hydrocarbons	Completion report in preparation

III. Global and regional project highlights

A. Global Projects

The production of the information video "Working safely with Hydrocarbons in domestic and small scale commercial refrigeration" has been completed in all 7 languages. The production of the accompanying multilingual manuals have not been completed so far, and the final activity report has not been handed over, thus this project cannot be closed.

B. Regional Projects

The implementation of the national RMPs has a regional component which comprise the following regional umbrella activities:

- Set up an ODS legislation meeting the Montreal Protocols requirements
- Customs officer training
- Training of trainers for courses in good refrigeration practices
- Training of Technicians

The development of national halon banks for Bahrain, Yemen, Lebanon and Qatar (West Asia) is undertaken in a regional context for the cost-effective management of halons in the respective countries as well as in the whole region.

IV. Completed and Ongoing Projects

Of the 67 approved projects to date, the Government of Germany has completed 24, with the remaining 41 classified as ongoing and two projects having been cancelled. All of the German bilateral activities are implemented through the German Cooperation and Development Agency, GTZ, within the Programme PROKLIMA.

19 of the 59 non-investment projects have been completed. Of the 8 investment projects 2 have been completed, 5 are due to be completed as indicated in the proposal, one project managed by UNDP is probably delayed since no report on project activities is available.

V. Status of Project Preparation, by country

A. Status of agreements

n/a

B. Project Preparation by country

Funds to develop project proposals have been allocated in the following four cases:

- 11.887 US\$ to prepare a technical assistance project in halon sector in Morocco (MOR/HAL/31/PRP/),
- 11.887 US\$ to prepare a technical assistance project in halon sector in Algeria (ALG/HAL/31/PRP/)
- 11.300 US\$ for additional activities for the RMP in Gambia (GAM/REF/32/PRP/),
- 42.036,- US\$ to develop an investment project for the phase out of MeBr soil fumigation in Syria (SYR/FUM/32/PRP/)
- 34.917,- US\$ to prepare the phase out of ODS use in 11 enterprises in the flexible foam sub-sector (ALG/FOAM/33/PRP)
- 33.900,- to prepare the phase-out of ODS in the solvent sector in Algeria (ALG/SOL/33/PRP/)
- 5.650,- to prepare a technical assistance project in the production of refrigeration thermostats (CPR/REF/33/PRP/)

Annex VI

PROGRESS REPORT OF JAPAN

Status Report on Bilateral Activities of
The Government of JAPAN

I. Project Approvals Disbursements

A. Annual Summary Data

As at 31 December 2000, the Executive Committee has approved 8 activities as bilateral contributions from the Government of Japan to the Multilateral Fund. Of the US\$3,447,175 approved, US\$ 114,524 has been disbursed including completed projects. The remainder of the approved funding relates to projects approved in 1999/2000. Bilateral contributions on an annual basis are as follows:

Year	Amount (US dollars)
1999	2,707,500
2000	739,675
TOTAL	3,447,175

B. Summary Data by Type (CPG, DEM,INS,INV,PRP,TAS,TRA)

Under the Secretariat's classification system, Japan's bilateral activities are distributed among the following types of projects:

Type	Number of Projects	Amount Approved (US dollars)
Country Programmes		
Demonstration Projects		
Institutional Strengthening		
Investment Projects	4	2,897,175
Project Preparation	1	50,000
Technical Assistance		
Training	3	500,000
TOTAL	8	3,447,175

II. Project Completions since Last Report

Since the last progress report, Japan has completed three projects:

- Regional workshop on control and monitoring of ODS consumption for the South East Asia and the Pacific Region (ASP/SEV/29/TRA/33)
- Regional workshop on monitoring and control of ODS consumption for the South Asia region (ASP/ SEV/ 29/TRA/34)
- Project Preparation assistance for enterprises in the city of Shenzhen for the elimination of CFC113 and TCA in the production line of LC display and TV picture tube (CPR/SOL/ 29/PRP)

III. Global and Regional Project Highlight

- Regional workshop on control and monitoring of ODS consumption for the South East Asia and the Pacific Region (ASP/SEV/29/TRA/33)
Workshop took place in Thailand in May 2000. 44 participants from 10 countries attended this workshop. Countries agreed national action plans to improve control and monitor of ODS. Action Plans were reviewed at the network meetings.
- Regional workshop on monitoring and control of ODS consumption for the South Asia region. (ASP/ SEV/ 29/TRA/34)
Workshop took place in China in October 2000. 34 participants from 10 countries attended this workshop. Countries agreed national action plans to improve control and monitor of ODS. Action Plans were reviewed at the network meetings.

IV. Completed and Ongoing Projects

Of the 8 approved activities, the Government of Japan has completed 3 and 5 are classified as ongoing. 3 of the 4 non-investment projects have been completed. All of 4 investment projects are classified as ongoing.

V. Status of Project Preparation, by country

VI. Administrative Issues (Adjustments and Other Issues)

A. Adjustments

N/A

B. Other Issues

N/A

Annex VII

PROGRESS REPORT OF SWEDEN

2000 Status Report on Sweden's Bilateral Activities

I. Project Approvals and Disbursements

A. Annual Summary Data

The Executive Committee has approved three activities as bilateral contributions from the Government of Sweden to the Multilateral Fund. All three projects were approved at the 29th Executive Committee meeting in 24-26 November 1999. As of 31 December 2000 funds were disbursed for two of the projects as specified in the report.

B. Summary Data by Type (CPG, DEM, INS, INV, PRP, TAS, TRA)

Under the Secretariat's classification system, Sweden's bilateral activities are distributed as follows:

Type	Number of Projects	Amount Approved (US dollars)
Country Programmes		
Demonstration Projects		
Institutional Strengthening		
Investment Projects		
Project Preparation	1	US\$ 141,400
Technical Assistance	1	US\$ 200,000 + agency support cost (WB)
Training	1	US\$ 55,000 + agency support cost (UNEP)
TOTAL		US\$ 391,400 + agency support cost 34,450 = US\$ 430,850

II. Project Completions since Last Report

N/A

III. Global and Regional Project Highlights

A. Global Projects

N/A

B. Regional Projects

N/A

IV. Performance Indicators

N/A

V. Status of Agreements and Project Preparation, by Country

The Regional Workshop on Control and Monitoring of ODS Consumption for the Southeast Asia/Pacific Region was funded with equal bilateral contributions from Sweden and Japan and implemented through UNEP. The workshop was held in Thailand (Jomtien) 22-27 May 2000 and was attended by ozone and customs officers from ten countries in the region. The participating countries developed a joint set of declarations and drafted national action plans for further work in their respective country. The report from the workshop has been prepared by Sweden. The financial report is being prepared by UNEP.

Philippines.

At the 29th Meeting of the Executive Committee, the Government of Sweden received approval for preparation of a government strategy to reduce and eliminate the use of CFC refrigerants for servicing and installations on site in the Philippines.

Detailed discussions with the Philippine authority in charge, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, on the implementation took place May 2000. International and local consultants have been contracted and in November 2000, a first meeting with the involved authorities and the private sector was conducted. A survey of current consumption is being conducted and a draft proposal is under preparation as a result of phase I. The draft was discussed with the authorities in May 2001. Changes of staff within the authorities in charge due to the new political situation in the Philippines, has caused the project a few months delay.

Thailand.

The Swedish contribution to project THA/HAL/29/INV/120 (Thai Halon Management Programme) consists of technical assistance. The project is being implemented by the World Bank. By 31 December 2001 no money were disbursed for the project. In April 2001 there was an agreement between the World Bank and Sweden and the total amount were disbursed.

VI. Administrative Issues

A. Adjustments

N/A

B. Other Issues

N/A

Annex VIII

PROGRESS REPORT OF UNITED KINGDOM

Mexico Chiller Concessional Lending Pilot Project – UK Progress Report - June 2001

Background

1. The Mexico Chiller Concessional Lending Pilot Project is the only bilateral project being implemented by the United Kingdom. The project has four primary objectives: (i) to test various loan conditions to finance the replacement of 20 CFC chillers with energy-efficient CFC-free systems; (ii) to assess the sustainability of a revolving fund created by the project; (iii) to reduce technology risks and the associated uncertainty about the level of electricity savings; and, (iv) to encourage borrowing for early chiller replacement. Technology risks were reduced by soliciting performance-based bids from chiller suppliers and installation firms. The project envisaged an independent energy audit of the chiller/building (through a measurement and verification protocol) to establish a baseline that would enable measurement of electricity savings.

2. The total cost of the two-phase program is US\$2 million: \$1 million provided as a grant to Mexico by the United Kingdom from its bilateral contribution to the Multilateral Fund; and the remaining \$1.3 million provided as Mexican counterpart by the *Fideicomiso para el Ahorro de Energía Eléctrica* (FIDE- the Electricity Savings Trust Fund). The first phase of the program was funded by US\$500,000 from the UK's contribution and a matching US\$500,000 million from FIDE. The initial grant funds and the funds recovered into the revolving fund will be used exclusively for chiller replacements. Installation, transport and insurance will be funded by the chiller owners.

3. The lessons drawn from this first US\$1 million phase will serve to adjust the design of second phase. The evaluation indicators to be considered include: owner acceptance of financing options, cost-savings in contract packaging, and electric efficiency performance/savings. Thus, the implementation of the second phase will depend on the results of the first phase and will be contingent to ExCom approval of the additional funds.

4. Chiller owners have been offered the following financing conditions:

- (i) fixed repayment period (3 years);
- (ii) loans denominated in US\$ at 0% or 2% interest rate (for chillers up to 20 years of age or older, respectively) or UDIs (Units of Investments, an inflation-adjusted monetary unit updated daily based on the consumer price index) at 0% interest rate.

5. The overall project impact was expected to be 4.6 tons in the first year and 52 tons in a period of 11 years. This assumes an average chiller capacity of 400 kg and average leakage rate of 15% (servicing and purge) of the capacity per year. The lifetime of the chiller is estimated at 25 years.

Project Launch and Results of Bidding Process

6. FIDE launched the program in October 2000 with the issuance of a detailed Project Manual to inform beneficiaries and bidders of the program characteristics and the procedures to be followed. The time allowed for the bid preparation and submission was six weeks. The four main chiller suppliers operating in Mexico were invited to participate in the bidding process and the bid opening took place on December 5, 2000. Four bid evaluation and qualification criteria were developed to prioritize the most cost-effective and efficient proposals and to share the technological/economic risks with the supplier and the chiller owner:

- (i) Price per TR (tons of Refrigeration);
- (ii) guaranteed electric energy savings (kWh/year);
- (iii) proportion of owner's counterpart with respect to total project cost; and,
- (iv) time required to implement chiller replacement (weeks).

7. Despite a relatively short period for bid submission, FIDE received 16 bids before the deadline. There are another 10 project proposals that did not make the deadline, but are likely to be included in the second phase. The process of evaluation, requests for clarifications and the bid qualification took one month. As a result, FIDE pre-awarded a total of US\$962,928 in loans for the replacement of the best 11 projects (chillers) with less than the grant funds originally requested for 10 chillers. The other 5 projects were not awarded because they did not pass the financial evaluation carried out by FIDE. The final award was granted in May 2001 when the efficiency and consumption pattern of the pre-awarded chillers was confirmed by an independent energy auditor. This measurement determined the baseline energy consumption and will enable the evaluation of the guaranteed chiller electricity savings.

Bidding Process Results

Concept	Project Design	Actual Result
Timeframe of bidding process and pre-award of contract	10 weeks	10 weeks
Chillers to be Replaced	10	11
Funds used (US\$)	1,000,000	962,928
Participating Firms	4	4
Awarded Firms	N/A	4
ODP Eliminated in the first year	4.6 tons	5.6 tons
Projects in Pipeline	N/A	12
Average Age of Chiller Replaced	25 years	17 years

Concept	Project Design	Actual Result
Expected owner counterpart for installation, freight and insurance as a percentage of total project cost	13%	18%
Owner counterpart for chillers, system optimization, and building energy consumption optimization as a percentage of total project cost	0	29%

- *Achievement of Objectives:* So far the project has proved to be extremely successful in achieving the following objectives:

(i) the loan conditions have been well received by the market as proved by the increasing demand for loans. Out of the 11 loans, 6 were taken in US\$ and 5 in UDIs. It is worth mentioning that to have access to a loan in US\$, the owner of the building must prove that at least part of his revenues is in US\$.

(ii) all the suppliers have presented performance-based bids, leaving 15% of the payment contingent to the in-situ verification of the energy savings guaranteed in the bid. The distribution of assigned bidding awarded projects is as follows:

Company	Projects Awarded
Trane	6
York	3
Carrier	1
McQuay	1

(iii) the reduction of technology risks and the attractive financing conditions have encouraged many building owners to accelerate replacement of CFC chillers (the average replacement age of chiller in Mexico is 25 years and the average age of the chillers to be replaced in this project is 17 years).

(iv) *Owner's Counterpart Contribution:* The first phase of the project was originally planned with the aim of replacing 10 chillers. The granted amount was to be dedicated exclusively to the chiller acquisition, and did not include shipment and installation of the new chillers. The total estimated cost for these two activities was 13% of the total project cost, and the funding was to be provided by the building owner. *Due to the inclusion of the building owner's counterpart contribution as one of the evaluation and qualifying criteria in the bidding process, the building owner's contribution was increased from the expected 13 % to 18% of the original project cost for shipment and installation and*

another 29% for the upgrade of the chiller capacity, optimization of the refrigeration system and improvement of other building facilities that help reduce even further energy consumption.. As a result of these two increments in the building owner's counterpart funding, the project was able to finance 11 chillers instead of the 10 originally planed

(v) *Increment of the ODP eliminated in the first year:* Due to the increment of the number of chillers replaced and to the actual calculation of the ratio Kgs. of CFC/TR the final amount of ODP eliminated will be 5.6 tons in the first year instead of the 4.6 calculated for the project design.

(vi) The project has leveraged US\$ 200,000 (US\$700,000 instead of US\$500,000) more than expected from FIDE for the optimization of the refrigeration system.

Annex IX

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**STATUS REPORT ON BILATERAL ACTIVITIES OF
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES**

In accordance with Executive Committee decisions requiring progress reports on bilateral activities, this report provides the status of bilateral activities through 31 December 2000 under implementation by the Government of the United States.

During 2000, the United States completed substantive work on activities in China and Costa Rica.

I. Project Approvals and Disbursements

A. Annual Summary Data

The Executive Committee has approved 60 activities as bilateral contributions from the Government of the United States to the Multilateral Fund. Of the US \$10,817,191 approved including approvals through the 29th Meeting, US \$10,817,191 has been disbursed including completed projects. Bilateral contributions on an annual basis are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount (US dollars)</u>
1991	480,000
1992	1,669,000
1993	1,413,110
1994	2,711,000
1995	3,671,302
1996	300,000
1997	452,000
1998	175,870
1999	-55,091
TOTAL	10,817,191

B. Summary Data by Type (CPG, DEM, INS, INV, PRP, TAS, TRA)

Under the Fund's classification system, the United States' bilateral activities are distributed among the following types of projects:

Type	Number of Projects	Amount Approved* (US dollars)
Country Programmes	4	138,000
Demonstration Projects	21	3,298,216
Institutional Strengthening	1	350,000
Investment Projects	2	2,378,865
Project Preparation	12	1,351,000
Technical Assistance	7	1,227,110

Type	Number of Projects	Amount Approved* (US dollars)
Training	13	2,074,000
TOTAL	60	10,817,191

II. Project Completions since Last Report

Since the last progress report, the Government of the United States has completed the following projects:

Project Number	Project Title	Remarks/Lessons Learned
COS/REF/19/DEM/9	MAC and refrigerated transport demonstration project	
CPR/REF/16/INV/116	CFC-free refrigerator project	

III. Global and Regional Project Highlights

N/A

IV. Completed and Ongoing Projects

Of the 60 approved activities, the Government of the United States has completed 60. All of the United States' bilateral activities under the Multilateral Fund are, in the terminology required for this report, considered "agency implemented activities" with "disbursements during implementation". All activities are also considered "objective-sensitive" except the institutional strengthening project in Mexico which is "time-sensitive".

All of the Government of the United States' bilateral activities are, in the terminology required for this report, considered non-investment projects with the exception of "Deployment of halon 1211 recovery/recharge machines"(CPR/HAL/12/INV/59) and "Staged project to produce CFC-free refrigerators in China (stage 1b and 2)"(CPR/REF/16/INV/116) which are expected to phase-out 258 MT (ODP-weighted).

58 of the 58 non-investment projects have been completed. Both of the two investment projects have been completed.

V. Status of Project Preparation, by country

N/A

VI. Administrative Issues (Adjustments and Other Issues)