



**Programa de las
Naciones Unidas
Para el Medio Ambiente**



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COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL
Trigésima cuarta Reunión
Montreal, 18 al 20 de julio 2001

**INFORME SOBRE LA MARCHA DE LAS ACTIVIDADES DE COOPERACIÓN
BILATERAL**

Este documento incluye:

- Los comentarios y recomendaciones de la Secretaría del Fondo
- Los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades de cooperación bilateral de Alemania, Australia, Bélgica, Canadá, Estados Unidos, Finlandia, Francia, Japón, Reino Unido y Suecia (enero-diciembre 2000)

COMENTARIOS Y RECOMENDACIONES DE LA SECRETARÍA DEL FONDO

Comentarios

1. Los siguientes países, que realizan actividades de cooperación bilateral, presentaron informes sobre la marcha de las actividades (véase los Anexos I a IX): Alemania, Australia, Bélgica, Canadá, Estados Unidos, Francia, Japón, Reino Unido y Suecia. Los organismos bilaterales también proporcionaron datos en la base de datos de informes sobre la marcha de las actividades. Finlandia proporcionó la información para la base de datos de informes sobre la marcha de las actividades pero no presentó una descripción. La información de la base de datos de cooperación bilateral se presenta en la base de datos del Informe refundido sobre la marcha de las actividades, disponible en el sitio web de la Secretaría del Fondo (www.unmfs.org) en el programa de hoja de cálculo Microsoft Excel 97.
2. La ONUDI presentó un informe de terminación de proyecto para el único proyecto bilateral que se aprobó para Austria. Asimismo, el PNUD presentó información sobre los saldos pendientes para el único proyecto bilateral que se aprobó para Dinamarca. Estos datos se utilizaron para realizar el cierre financiero de los proyectos bilaterales para Austria y Dinamarca.
3. En la base de datos también se incluyen datos adicionales de informes sobre la marcha de las actividades anteriores de otros países que participan en actividades bilaterales (con inclusión de datos para los proyectos ya informados como terminados por Singapur y Sudáfrica). Estos datos se incluyen en el Informe refundido sobre la marcha de las actividades (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/9).
4. No se recibió un informe sobre la marcha de las actividades de Suiza, que está ejecutando un proyecto en curso en India para preparar la estrategia nacional para reducir el uso de refrigerantes de CFC en el sector de servicio que, de acuerdo con la propuesta, se terminará en enero de 2003.
5. La tabla siguiente presenta un resumen de la cooperación bilateral. Se aprobaron más de \$EUA 43 millones para actividades bilaterales. La tabla indica que se han terminado 56 por ciento de las actividades bilaterales. Si bien la mayor parte de los proyectos bilaterales son proyectos que no conllevan inversión, los organismos bilaterales calculan que, una vez terminados, sus proyectos producirán la eliminación de 2.479 toneladas PAO. Los proyectos bilaterales terminados han producido la eliminación de 549 toneladas. El índice de desembolso en actividades bilaterales es de 59 por ciento.

Tabla 1

RESUMEN ANUAL DE COOPERACIÓN BILATERAL

Año de aprobación	Cantidad de aprobaciones*	Cantidad terminada	Porcentaje terminado	PAO a ser eliminadas	PAO eliminadas*	Porcentaje de PAO eliminadas	Fondos aprobados (\$EUA)	Fondos desembolsados (\$EUA)	Porcentaje de fondos desembolsados	Saldo (\$EUA)	Compromiso planificado en el año en curso (\$EUA)
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

* Excluye 5 proyectos cerrados

Retrasos en la ejecución

6. Una vez considerados los proyectos retirados de la lista conforme a la decisión del Comité Ejecutivo, hay 28 proyectos de cooperación bilateral con retrasos en la ejecución. Según los procedimientos para la cancelación de proyectos (Decisión 26/2), se presentará en la 35ª Reunión un informe sobre estos proyectos para determinar si se ha producido algún avance en la eliminación de los impedimentos causantes de los retrasos en la ejecución. La Tabla 2 presenta los proyectos con retrasos en la ejecución, por organismo bilateral, para el que se requerirá un informe actualizado a ser presentado a la 35ª Reunión.

Tabla 2

PROYECTOS CON RETRASOS EN LA EJECUCIÓN

Organismo	Código	Título del proyecto
Australia	VIE/REF/20/DEM/14	Proyecto de demostración de reciclaje de CFC y reducción de emisiones en el sector de refrigeración comercial.
Bélgica	BOL/FOA/28/INV/10	Conversión de CFC-11 a tecnología de HCFC-141b en la fabricación de espuma de poliuretano rígida en Química Andina
Canadá	ANT/REF/26/TAS/05	Implantación del RMP: Capacitación de formadores en buenas prácticas de gestión de refrigerantes
Canadá	ANT/REF/26/TAS/06	Implantación del RMP: Recuperación y reciclaje nacional
Canadá	ANT/REF/26/TRA/04	Implantación del RMP: Capacitación aduanera
Canadá	BEN/REF/32/TRA/08	Implantación del RMP: Programa de capacitación de funcionarios de aduanas

Organismo	Código	Título del proyecto
Canadá	BEN/REF/32/TRA/11	Implantación del RMP: Capacitación de inspectores e investigadores de medio ambiente
Canadá	BZE/REF/29/TAS/03	Implantación del RMP: Supervisión y control de SAO y equipo a base de SAO y programa de capacitación para funcionarios de aduana e inspección
Canadá	BZE/REF/29/TAS/04	Implantación del RMP: Programa de diálogo de políticas y marco de reglamentación para eliminar SAO.
Canadá	BZE/REF/29/TRA/02	Implantación del RMP: Capacitación de instructores y técnicos de refrigeración en buenas prácticas de servicio
Canadá	GEO/FUM/30/TAS/07	Inicio de eliminación temprana de metilbromuro por medio de actividades de fortalecimiento de sensibilización, desarrollo de políticas y demostración/capacitación
Canadá	GEO/SEV/27/TAS/06	Promoción del cumplimiento del Protocolo de Montreal en países con economías en transición (CEIT)
Canadá	GLO/SEV/27/TRA/180	Manual de capacitación aduanera
Canadá	JAM/REF/27/TRA/12	Implantación del RMP: Programa de capacitación de funcionarios de aduana
Canadá	KEN/FUM/26/DEM/20	Programa de demostración de reemplazo de metilbromuro
Canadá	LAC/HAL/26/TAS/28	Desarrollo de un plan de administración de banco de halones regional para los países angloparlantes del Caribe
Canadá	MOL/FUM/30/TAS/06	Inicio de eliminación temprana de metilbromuro por medio de actividades de fortalecimiento de sensibilización, desarrollo de políticas y demostración/capacitación
Canadá	URU/REF/27/TRA/29	Implantación del RMP: Programa de capacitación de funcionarios de aduana
Finlandia	GLO/SEV/27/TRA/184	Manual de capacitación aduanera
Finlandia	NAM/REF/20/TRA/03	Ejecución de un programa nacional de capacitación para la recuperación y el reciclaje de refrigerantes
Finlandia	NIC/REF/25/TAS/06	Plan RMP de Nicaragua
Finlandia	PAN/REF/29/TRA/12	Plan RMP de Panamá: Capacitación aduanera
Francia	IRA/REF/23/TAS/31	Establecimiento de un programa de recuperación y reciclaje de CFC 12 (proyecto piloto en Teherán)
Francia	IRA/REF/24/INV/34	Conversión a instalaciones sin CFC de 4 compañías que producen automóviles y camionetas por medio del proyecto general MAC
Francia	IRA/SEV/26/TAS/36	Estudio sobre pequeñas y medianas empresas
Francia	IVC/REF/24/TAS/10	Ejecución de plan de gestión de refrigerantes
Francia	JOR/REF/27/TAS/46	Asistencia técnica en aire acondicionado
Alemania	IND/REF/32/TAS/288	Preparación de una estrategia nacional para reducir y eliminar el uso de refrigerantes de CFC en el sector de servicio

Discrepancias de datos

7. La Secretaría notó diversas discrepancias en los datos de los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades presentados por los organismos bilaterales. La Secretaría informó estos errores a los organismos y, en algunos casos, los organismos bilaterales proporcionaron bases de datos revisadas. En otros casos, los organismos proporcionaron respuestas que acordaron realizar cambios en sus bases de datos, pero no proporcionaron bases de datos revisadas. A los fines de la redacción de este documento y de los restantes documentos que dependen de los datos de los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades, la Secretaría corrigió las bases de datos, cuando resultó posible.

Aspectos destacados de las actividades bilaterales

8. 61 de los 116 proyectos bilaterales en curso se relacionan con planes de gestión de refrigerantes o sus componentes.

9. Australia ha terminado todos, salvo dos, de los proyectos a su cargo. Está ejecutando un proyecto de banco de halones con Canadá que debería producir la eliminación de 214 toneladas PAO en India.

10. Bélgica indicó que se espera que se inicie en breve la ejecución de su proyecto bilateral con Bolivia.

11. Canadá está implementando 37 proyectos bilaterales, la mayoría de los cuales están relacionados con planes RMP. Ha terminado 14 proyectos y cancelado un proyecto. Se espera que los proyectos bilaterales del Canadá en curso produzcan la eliminación de 234 toneladas PAO una vez que se hayan terminado.

12. Finlandia está ejecutando actualmente planes RMP en Nicaragua y Panamá, que se espera que estén terminados en diciembre de 2002.

13. Francia está ejecutando 29 proyectos bilaterales y ha terminado 36 proyectos y cancelado un proyecto. 9 de los 29 proyectos en curso de Francia son proyectos de inversión. Se espera que los proyectos en curso ejecutados por Francia eliminen 250 toneladas PAO, una vez que se hayan terminado. Francia señaló que tiene un saldo restante de \$EUA 7.378 para la “Conversión de instalaciones de refrigeración comercial basadas en CFC de la industria pesquera en Mauritania” (MAU/REF/14/TAS/05) y que estos fondos se deberían compensar en las aprobaciones futuras.

14. Alemania está ejecutando 38 proyectos bilaterales y ha terminado 24 proyectos y cancelado dos proyectos. Alemania tiene proyectos en curso que deberían eliminar 863 toneladas PAO una vez que se hayan terminado. Alemania señaló que tiene saldos pendientes de los siguientes proyectos terminados por un total de \$EUA 40.000 que se deberán compensar en las aprobaciones futuras. “Preparación de proyecto y asistencia técnica en Arnatoury S.A.R.L., Sin-El-Fil en el Líbano” (LEB/ARS/26/PRP/26), un saldo de \$EUA 15.000 y “Preparación de proyecto para eliminar SAO en la fábrica de refrigeración doméstica Fridgemaster en Zimbabwe” (ZIM/REF/26/PRP/16), un saldo de \$EUA 25.000.

15. Japón está ejecutando 5 proyectos bilaterales y ha completado 3 proyectos. Cuatro de los proyectos del Japón son proyectos de inversión que se espera que eliminen 168 toneladas PAO cuando se hayan terminado.

16. Suecia está ejecutando 2 proyectos bilaterales y ha completado un proyecto. Suecia indica que planifica presentar la estrategia de servicio para las Filipinas en mayo de 2002.

17. El Reino Unido está ejecutando un proyecto de préstamo en condiciones favorables en México. El Reino Unido informa que existía un amplio interés en este programa entre los oferentes y que se adjudicaron 11 licitaciones.

18. Estados Unidos de América informó que se había realizado el cierre financiero del total de 58 proyectos bilaterales a su cargo.

RECOMENDACIÓN

El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar conveniente considerar:

1. Tomar nota con reconocimiento de los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades presentados por los gobiernos de Alemania, Australia, Bélgica, Canadá, Estados Unidos, Finlandia, Francia, Japón, Reino Unido y Suecia.
2. Solicitar al Gobierno de Suiza que proporcione su informe sobre la marcha de las actividades a la 35ª Reunión del Comité Ejecutivo en el contexto de los proyectos con retrasos en la ejecución.
3. Solicitar a los Gobiernos de Alemania, Australia, Bélgica, Canadá, Finlandia y Francia que proporcionen informes sobre los proyectos con retrasos en la ejecución a la 35ª Reunión del Comité Ejecutivo.
4. Tomar nota de que el saldo pendiente \$EUA 7.378 para la “Conversión de instalaciones de refrigeración comercial basadas en CFC de la industria pesquera en Mauritania” (MAU/REF/14/TAS/05) debe ser compensado en las aprobaciones futuras del Gobierno de Francia.
5. Tomar nota de que el saldo pendiente de los siguientes proyectos bilaterales de Alemania se deberán compensar en las aprobaciones futuras “Preparación de proyecto y asistencia técnica en Arnatoury S.A.R.L., Sin-El-Fil en el Líbano” (LEB/ARS/26/PRP/26) (\$EUA 15.000) y “Preparación de proyecto para eliminar SAO en la fábrica de refrigeración doméstica Fridgemaster en Zimbabwe” (ZIM/REF/26/PRP/16) (\$EUA 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)