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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF  
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
Fifty-first Meeting  
Montreal, 19-23 March 2007

**PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION DELAYS**

Pre-session documents of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol are without prejudice to any decision that the Executive Committee might take following issue of the document.

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## **Overview**

1. This document is submitted as a follow-up to decisions taken at past meetings of the Executive Committee concerning projects with implementation delays. The reports from the bilateral and multilateral implementing agencies on projects with implementation delays, along with any further status reports that have been requested, are available to members of the Executive Committee upon request.

2. In analysing the reports received from implementing agencies, the Fund Secretariat has noted a number of substantive difficulties in project implementation emerging in particular with respect to delays due to awaiting legislation and slow responding national ozone units (NOUs).

3. This document is divided into five sections. Section I addresses projects with implementation delays for which reports are required (based on the Committee's definition of implementation delays) and which are subject to procedures for project cancellation. Section II addresses delayed projects in countries where there are compliance-related issues. Section III addresses additional status reports that have been submitted in response to requests by the Executive Committee, but are not subject to procedures for project cancellation. Section IV addresses the Executive Committee's requests for annual progress reports that were not submitted to the Committee. Section V addresses one project that is being proposed for cancellation at the 51<sup>st</sup> Meeting, and the potential impacts of that cancellation on compliance.

### **Section I: Projects with implementation delays**

4. There are 68 ongoing projects that have been classified as projects with implementation delays and are subject to the Committee's procedures for project cancellation. Projects with implementation delays are projects: i) expected to be completed more than 12 months late, and/or, ii) where no disbursement has been made within 18 months of the project's approval. The breakdown of projects with implementation delays by implementing and bilateral agency is as follows: UNDP 22; UNIDO 14; the World Bank 11; UNEP 7; France 4; Germany 4; Japan 2; Italy 2; Canada 1 and Switzerland 1. Reports have been received from all agencies except Italy.

5. Table 1 indicates the causes of implementation delays based on seven categories (A to G). It relies on information provided by the implementing and bilateral agencies. The total number of causes for delay exceeds the number of delayed projects, because delays in the implementation of some projects resulted from multiple causes. Table 1 indicates that delays are most commonly caused by factors associated with the beneficiary enterprise (17) and the Government (13).

Table 1**CAUSES OF IMPLEMENTATION DELAYS, BY AGENCY**

		Canada	France	Germany	World Bank	Japan	Switzerland	UNDP	UNEP	UNIDO	Total
A	Implementing or Executing Agencies		1		3			2			6
B	Beneficiary Enterprise		3		8			2	1	3	17
C	Technical Reasons				1				3	3	7
D	Government		1		2			8	1	1	13
E	External				4			1	1	2	8
F	Executive Committee Decisions										
G	Not Applicable							11		7	18
N/A	Not Available	1		4		2	1		1		9

Progress in resolving causes of delays

6. In their reports, the implementing and bilateral agencies advised that there has been varying degrees of progress in overcoming delays. Nineteen of the projects listed with delays at the 50<sup>th</sup> Meeting have now been completed. One project, where there has been either progress from one milestone to another or a resolution of the implementation delay, may be removed from future reporting of projects with implementation delays.

Projects with some progress

7. Twenty-nine projects were classified as showing “some progress”, and the implementing and bilateral agencies indicated that these projects would continue to be monitored. Notwithstanding progress, it should be noted that projects approved over three years ago must continue to be monitored pursuant to decision 32/4. These projects therefore cannot be removed from the list for monitoring prior to their final completion, regardless of the extent to which progress may have been achieved, and so are recommended for continued monitoring.

Projects with no progress - letter of possible cancellation

8. The projects for which no progress is being reported for the first time and where this assessment has been agreed with the relevant agency are indicated in Table 2. Under existing procedures, the Fund Secretariat will send notices of possible cancellation for the UNDP, World Bank and French projects indicated below on the basis of having achieved no progress.

Table 2**PROJECTS WITH NO PROGRESS**

Agency	Code	Project Title	Net Approved Funds (US\$)	Funds Disbursed (US\$)
France	SYR/REF/29/INV/48	Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Sarkisian Refrigerators for the Syrian Arab Republic	57,783	0
World Bank	THA/HAL/32/INV/134	Terminal halon-1211 & halon-1301 phase-out project for fire equipment manufacturers and suppliers converting to ABC powder, CO <sub>2</sub> , HFC-227ea and inert gases for Thailand	568,000	145,771
UNDP	LIB/FOA/32/INV/08	Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to methylene chloride in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam at Ben Ghazi Unit for the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	124,860	104,749

Projects with no progress reported to two consecutive meetings

9. Prior to the 50<sup>th</sup> Meeting, letters of possible cancellation were sent to countries and agencies with respect to the projects identified in Table 3 for which no progress had been reported for two consecutive meetings of the Executive Committee. In response to receiving a rating of no progress based on submissions to the 51<sup>st</sup> Meeting, milestone and deadlines have been agreed to for these projects as indicated in Table 3.

Table 3**PROJECTS WITH NO PROGRESS REPORTED TO TWO CONSECUTIVE MEETINGS FOR WHICH MILESTONES AND DEADLINES ARE RECOMMENDED**

Agency	Code	Project Title	Milestone and Deadlines
UNEP	KEN/SEV/37/TAS/29	Policy and technical assistance for Kenya	Gazettement process should be completed by June 2007
France	SYR/REF/29/INV/53	Conversion from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Shoukairi and Co. for the Syrian Arab Republic	Equipment should be installed prior to the 53 <sup>rd</sup> Meeting

Projects pending decisions in multi-year agreements (MYAs)

10. At its 51<sup>st</sup> Meeting, the Executive Committee will consider *Issues related to monitoring and reporting on Multi-year Agreements* (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/14). If the Executive Committee agrees to the recommendations contained in that document, reporting on MYAs' implementation delays/difficulties will be based on recommendations made during the annual review of requests for future tranche funding instead of on the basis of planned completion dates. Therefore, the list of projects in Table 4 for which there might be continued monitoring based on

the status reports submitted to the 51<sup>st</sup> Meeting may not be included in the report submitted to the 52<sup>nd</sup> Meeting.

Table 4

**MULTI-YEAR AGREEMENTS FOR WHICH CONTINUED MONITORING DEPENDS UPON DECISION ON MONITORING OF MULTI-YEAR AGREEMENTS**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Project Title</b>
Canada	CUB/PHA/43/TAS/26	National CFC phase-out management plan: phase-out of ODS in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector for Cuba (first tranche)
Germany	BRA/PHA/37/TRA/261	National CFC phase-out plan: training of refrigeration mechanics in domestic and commercial refrigeration service sub-sectors for Brazil (first tranche)
Germany	IND/PHA/45/INV/388	CTC phase-out for the consumption and production sectors: 2005 annual programme for India
UNDP	BGD/PHA/42/TAS/19	National ODS phase-out plan: technical assistance programme for the refrigeration servicing sub-sector for Bangladesh (2004 work programme)
UNDP	BGD/PHA/42/TAS/20	National ODS phase-out plan: technical assistance for the phase-out of ODS solvents for Bangladesh (2004 work programme)
UNDP	BGD/PHA/42/TAS/21	National ODS phase-out plan: monitoring and management unit for Bangladesh (2004 work programme)
UNDP	BRA/PHA/41/INV/264	National CFC phase-out plan: second tranche for Brazil
UNDP	COL/PHA/41/INV/60	National phase-out plan for Annex A (Group I and II) substances: first implementation programme for Colombia
UNDP	NIR/PHA/38/INV/106	National CFC phase-out plan: foam sector and refrigeration servicing sector for Nigeria (first tranche)
UNDP	NIR/PHA/41/INV/108	National CFC phase-out plan for Nigeria (second tranche)
UNDP	NIR/PHA/44/INV/112	National CFC phase-out plan for Nigeria (third tranche)
UNEP	PAN/PHA/44/TAS/23	National phase-out plan for Annex A (Group I) substances for Panama (first tranche)

**Section II: Projects with implementation delays in countries with compliance issues**

11. This section considers the status of all projects that are monitored as projects with implementation delays in countries with compliance issues. This category of project is based on decisions of the Meetings of the Parties and/or recommendations from the 37<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Implementation Committee. Table 5 presents information on these projects together with the latest information submitted to the 51<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee.

Table 5

**PROJECTS WITH IMPLEMENTATION DELAYS FOR COUNTRIES WITH COMPLIANCE ISSUES**

Country	Meeting of the Parties Decision	Compliance Issue	Delay Issue and Status
Bangladesh	37/45	Submit a copy of the 2007 and 2008 national phase-out annual programmes, estimates of the total amount by which the Party expected to exceed its annual maximum allowable CFC consumption in each of the years from 2007 to 2009, and CFC MDI transition strategy.	The 3 sub-projects of UNDP's National ODS Phase-out programme (BGD/PHA/42/TAS/19-21) are delayed pending the signature of the project document. At its 50 <sup>th</sup> Meeting, the Executive Committee approved a proposal for the formulation of a MDI transition strategy on the understanding that Bangladesh would sign the project document and commence implementation of activities in other sectors that would result in reductions of CFC consumption (decision 50/20). UNDP reported that the Government has agreed to sign the project document and activities are expected to begin during the first quarter of 2007.
Bosnia & Herzegovina	XV/30, XVII/28, and rec. 37/5	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC, MBR and TCA consumption to agreed levels for 2006 and report on the establishment of a licensing system, including quotas, and a ban imports of ODS-using equipment.	There are 3 delayed projects. UNIDO reports that the foam project (BHE/FOA/39/INV/15) and the first tranche of the phase-out plan (BHE/PHA/41/INV/16) were completed in December 2006. New equipment was delivered, installed and commissioned in December 2006, and the full phase-out of TCA consumption in the country was achieved as part of the second tranche of the phase-out plan (BHE/PHA/44/INV/21).
Ecuador	XVIII/23 and rec. 37/11	Submit methyl bromide plan of action.	The World Bank is implementing a delayed project. It reported that the Government was in the process of selecting the firm/institute that would conduct additional testing on summer flowers during 2007 for the methyl bromide project (ECU/FUM/26/TAS/23). Delays were caused because of changes in Government; a new President was elected late in 2006 and cabinet members were changed. Expected hiring of the firm is now June 2007.
Federated States of Micronesia	XVII/32 and rec. 37/14	Submit 2006 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC consumption to zero and to introduce by 1 January 2006 a licensing system including a quota system.	Australia reported to both the 50 <sup>th</sup> and 51 <sup>st</sup> Meetings of the Executive Committee that ODS regulations have been drafted and are with the Attorney General's office. However, due to Executive Committee guidelines, the custom training component of this project cannot proceed until these regulations are enacted.
Guatemala	XV/34, XVIII/26, and rec. 37/16	Submit 2006 data to enable review of commitment to meet reduced MBR and CFC consumption in 2006 and report on ban by 2005 imports of ODS-using equipment.	UNEP and UNIDO have delayed projects. UNEP reported on its RMP activities (GUA/REF/34/TAS/23-27) that the Amendment to the Trade Act for Licensing of ODS imports/exports had been forwarded and circulated to the Ministry of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Trade and other RMP activities are moving forward. UNIDO reported that it has worked closely with the Government of Guatemala in preparing a revised plan of action in connection with its methyl bromide project (GUA/FUM/38/INV/29).

Country	Meeting of the Parties Decision	Compliance Issue	Delay Issue and Status
Haiti	XVIII/35 and rec. 37/44	Report establishment of licensing system	UNDP has a delayed project. UNEP's CAP has been working closely with NOU in Haiti and draft legislation is in place and awaiting approval. UNDP will start the implementation of its two RMP components (HAI/REF/39/TAS/04-05) as soon as the ODS legislation is in place. A comprehensive progress on the RMP is contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/17.
Kenya	XVIII/28 and rec. 37/20	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFCs in 2006 and in 2007 and XVIII/28 urged gazettment no later than 31 December 2006.	The NOU indicated that the new Permanent Secretary may require a little bit of initial time to settle in his new office prior to addressing the issue of gazettment of ODS regulations. In this regard, the NOU indicated that "they look forward to the gazettment of the ODS regulations by early this year." The two delayed projects, one in the methyl bromide sector (KEN/FUM/38/INV/31) and the other in the TCA sector (KEN/SOL/39/INV/32) are not directly related to the compliance decisions, but both are progressing and expected to be completed in 2007.
The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	XV/36 and rec. 37/21	Submit 2006 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC, MBR and halons in 2006 and 2007 and to report on the establishment of a licensing system for imports and exports of ODS including quotas.	UNDP is implementing two foam projects (LIB/FOA/32/INV/08 AND LIB/FOA/35/INV15) that have been completed but UNDP is still awaiting confirmation from the NOU. The NOU has not provided mandatory financial reports to enable further release of institutional strengthening funds (LIB/SEV/32/INS/04) and there is also a dispute about who represents the Government. This issue is addressed below.
Marshall Islands	XVIII/35	Report establishment of licensing system	Australia, as the bilateral implementing agency, reported that the training and awareness workshops were completed. The legislation text for monitoring and controlling the imports of methyl bromide has been drafted and the project was completed in December 2006.
Nigeria	XIV/30 and rec. 37/26	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFCs in 2006 and 2007 and to ban ODS-using equipment by 1 January 2008.	UNDP reports that the first (NIR/PHA/38/INV/106) and second tranches (NIR/PHA/41/INV/108) of the CFC phase-out plan are being implemented together. Activities in the foam sector are progressing satisfactorily as all POs are placed (for both phases), and 60 enterprises will be completed by end of 2006. In addition, the group foam project would be about 50% ready at end of 2006. For the refrigeration servicing sector, equipment order was placed with ITE and arrived in Lagos in October. Training programmes started in December 2006 and workshops took place. The third tranche (NIR/PHA/44/INV/112) was released by the Executive Committee in December 2006. Activities related to this funding availability will be merged into the 2007 annual work plan. All 6 regional surveys have been completed and the National Consultant has finished assembling information into a draft country programme update implemented by UNDP (NIR/SEV/36/CPG/102). The country programme update was submitted in Jan 2007 for the 51 <sup>st</sup> Meeting.
Pakistan	XVI/29, XVIII/31, and rec. 37/27	Submit 2006 data to enable review of commitment to reduce halon and CTC.	UNIDO is implementing the halon bank project (PAK/HAL/41/TAS/55) and a process agent project (PAK/PAG/36/INV/42) in Pakistan. At the meeting in Vienna with the deputy program manager of the Ozone Cell in December 2006 it was agreed that the requested full ban on halon imports must be introduced as soon as possible.

Country	Meeting of the Parties Decision	Compliance Issue	Delay Issue and Status
			To support established halon R&R operation the Government was also recommended to introduce mandatory recycling of available halons at the halon R&R facility in Lahore. UNIDO reports that there is no more CTC consumption at the company. The conversion of the production plant could not be completed due to delayed contractual arrangements. It is envisaged that the project will be completed by August 2007.
Somalia	XVI/19, XVIII/35, and recs. 37/32 and 37/44	Submit clarification of the status of its previously submitted halon plan of action, including the regulatory and other measures that the Party would undertake to support its proposed halon consumption reduction benchmarks and report on establishment of licensing system.	UNEP indicated that political instability still does not allow implementation for the formulation of a national ODS phase-out plan (SOM/SEV/35/TAS/01). Somalia is to write to the Fund Secretariat regarding the delay.
Tuvalu	XVIII/35 and rec. 37/44	Report establishment of licensing system	One aspect of this project is for SPREP to provide expert legal assistance with Tuvalu's legislation/licensing system. Tuvalu's existing environmental legislation has been found to be unsuitable to establish an ODS licensing system. Consequently, Tuvalu has to revise the model ODS legislation to enable it to be enacted under the customs legislation. In the period following submission of the last status report, SPREP received a copy of Tuvalu's draft ODS regulations, which are currently being reviewed. The custom training component of this project cannot proceed until these regulations are enacted.

### Section III: Projects for which additional status reports were requested

12. Institutional strengthening, halon banking, customs training, recovery and recycling, and demonstration projects are not subject to procedures for project cancellation. Nevertheless, the Executive Committee has decided to continue to monitor them as appropriate (decision 36/14 (b)). Implementing agencies reported on 48 projects to the 51<sup>st</sup> Meeting where an additional status report had been requested at the 50<sup>th</sup> Meeting. No additional status reports have been requested for the 52<sup>nd</sup> Meeting because the annual progress report will be submitted to the 52<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee. Moreover, some of the status reports that were requested are for RMPs that are addressed in the *Report on the implementation of approved projects with specific reporting requirements* (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/17). For other projects that continued to have implementation difficulties, this section presents a brief review of those difficulties.

#### Additional delays

13. Additional delays have been reported for the halon banking project in Argentina (ARG/HAL/26/TAS/80), which is being implemented by the World Bank. Although the Bank reported that the equipment for the Halon Bank has been procured, it also reported additional delays associated with conducting a survey of halon users, which is expected to be completed by April 2007. The Bank also indicated that the construction of the storage facility has been delayed further as the bidding to determine the firm that will construct it has just commenced.



This project was originally expected to be completed in December 2000 and it is now expected to be completed in December 2007.

14. The German component for customs officer training in the National CFC phase-out plan in Brazil (BRA/PHA/37/TRA/260) has been delayed further. The project was originally expected to be completed in July 2004. Germany reported to the 50<sup>th</sup> Meeting that the Government of Brazil authorized the purchase of ODS identifiers. This came after several rounds of consultations with environmental and customs authorities aimed at improving the monitoring of imports through the country's border points. Difficulties were encountered in adjusting the tenders for equipment to meet Brazil's perceived needs. Agreements between Brazilian customs authorities and the respective laboratories are continuing to be negotiated. Germany had expected that those agreements would have been concluded in 2006 which would have allowed the investment component of the project to resume by the end of that year. However, the situation has not been resolved. In order to make progress, a further meeting is planned for March 2007 between customs officials, the Brazilian EPA, and the Brazilian Environment Ministry with the intention of limiting the number of entry points through which CFCs can be imported and thereby limiting the number of pieces of equipment required.

#### Awaiting legislation

15. The Executive Committee requires that legislation should be in place before customs training activities within a RMP can be implemented (decision 27/35). The rationale for this decision is that customs officers should only be trained if legislation requires them to act on trade in ODS. However, several RMPs are delayed awaiting legislation. This includes RMPs in the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM/REF/36/TAS/01), Vanuatu (VAN/REF/36/TAS/02), and Haiti (HAI/REF/39/TAS/04&06). Australia is implementing the projects in Micronesia and Vanuatu. In Micronesia, Australia reported that although the ODS regulations have been drafted and are in the Office of the Attorney General, the legislation has not been approved by the Department of Justice. In Vanuatu, Australia reported that the recent approval of the Pacific Island Country strategy (approved in decision 50/16) will provide targeted expert assistance to help Vanuatu establish its legislation/licensing system. Vanuatu has to enact its ODS licensing system under the customs legislation. UNDP and UNEP are jointly implementing the RMP in Haiti and have submitted a comprehensive progress report on the RMP in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/17, pursuant to decision 31/48.

#### Proposed completion

16. The Government of India has suggested that the halon banking project jointly implemented by Australia and Canada (IND/HAL/32/TAS/281&278) should be considered completed. As indicated in the progress report to the 49<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee, the bilateral agencies reported that the Government of India had agreed on an action plan which would make the halon banking facility already established in New Delhi operational before the end of 2006. In January 2007, India informed the agencies that almost all of the actions under this action plan had been completed. Furthermore, halon gas received from different organizations (including Air Force Station, Hindon, Sahibabad, U.P.) is being reclaimed by the halon banking and reclamation facility established under the project. A training session for the participants from the Army and Air Force on the reclamation and decommissioning of the systems was organized at this facility. The facility is currently in the process of procuring

additional pumps from its own budget for the purpose of recycling and refilling the three types of halon gases.

17. Canada indicated that it appears as though the project has achieved its objectives and can be considered completed. One of the guidelines for halon banking projects that include reclamation equipment is that the country should ban the import of virgin halon six months after the installation of the halon reclamation equipment (decision 18/22). India has not reported that such a ban is in place although it has indicated that it will not issue import permits for virgin halon. However, in the World Bank's report on the halon sector phase-out plan in India, the Bank indicated that some halon has been exported from China to India. Also, one of the reporting requirements for national ozone units is for the quantities of ODS recovered, recycled and reclaimed. Therefore, the Executive Committee may wish to agree to classify this project as completed with the understanding that India is committed not to import virgin halon and that the beneficiaries of the project will report recovered, recycled and reclaimed amounts of halon to the Ozone Cell for transmission to the Executive Committee through reporting on the implementation of country programmes.

#### Project document signature and slow responses from NOUs

18. UNEP is implementing the RMP in Brunei (BRU/REF/44/TAS/09 and BRU/REF/44/TRA/07). Although UNEP has had meetings that resulted in an agreement on how the project would be implemented, the memorandum of understanding to conduct the project has not been signed. A comprehensive report on this RMP pursuant to decision 31/48 is provided in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/17.

19. Since its approval, UNEP and UNIDO have been attempting to obtain a signature on the project document to implement the institutional strengthening project in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BHE/SEV/43/INS/19). Although a mission was undertaken in July 2006 to obtain the appropriate signature, the project document has not yet been signed and no action is expected by the Ozone Officer until the new Government addresses the issue. The Executive Committee may wish to request that the Government expedite the signing of the project document to enable the institutional strengthening project to proceed.

20. UNEP has reported the slow utilization of the institutional strengthening funds in Uganda (UGA/SEV/13/INS/02) despite the fact that the Government began the implementation of its licensing system in January 2006. The project was approved July 1994. UNEP has conducted two missions to facilitate disbursement of funds, and has requested its regional director to discuss the matter with the Government of Uganda. The Executive Committee may wish to request that the Government of Uganda expedite the implementation of its institutional strengthening project.

21. UNIDO has reported that the situation with respect to Libya's institutional strengthening project (LIB/SEV/32/INS/04) has not changed since its report to the 50<sup>th</sup> Meeting. Following the down-payment and the first instalment payment (US \$25,000) no further payments have been made. This is due to non-compliance with mandatory reporting requirements (half-yearly financial and activity reports and work programmes). Although there have been discussions about claims, the required supporting documentation has not been received by UNIDO, despite several reminders. UNIDO is also trying to resolve confusion surrounding the status of the Ozone Officer. The Executive Committee may wish to request that the Government of Libya

designate an ozone officer and expedite the financial arrangements so that the institutional strengthening project can move forward.

22. Germany is implementing two projects in Algeria: a halon bank project (ALG/HAL/35/TAS/51) and a country programme update (ALG/SEV/43/CPG/60). Germany reported to the 50<sup>th</sup> Meeting that it had repeatedly requested a report from the NOU on the status of the halon bank but it had not received an answer. Also, Germany reported that the country programme update had been ready for approval but the NOU does not respond to Germany's requests. In its report to the 51<sup>st</sup> Meeting, Germany indicates that further attempts have been made to resolve the situation but it has not received a response. The Executive Committee may wish to request that Algeria provide a status report on the halon banking project and its comments on the country programme update to the Executive Committee at its 52<sup>nd</sup> Meeting. This documentation would serve as an input into the deliberations of the Executive Committee on the possible cancellation of these projects, which have been completed by the bilateral implementing agency.

23. France is implementing the RMP in the Central African Republic (CAF/REF/34/TRA/8-9 and TAS/10-11). France reported that there have been irregularities in the implementation of the four sub-projects under the RMP, which have suffered from an unfavourable political situation and institutional difficulties. The political instability and internal misunderstandings have led to important project documents, such as the financial agreement, not being forwarded to the NOU. The Central African Republic is joining other countries in the region in adopting common regulations on ODS. The Decree on the CFC import quotas has been drafted and the Decree on a special Authorisation for all CFCs and CFC-based equipment has been prepared by the Ministry of Commerce. In order for the remaining RMP activities to proceed, France requested that the Central African Republic settle its accounts and/or provide an official document explaining how the funds were spent. In its report to the 51<sup>st</sup> Meeting, France indicated that the Government of the Central African Republic had indicated that all documents and receipts concerning the project had been lost. France noted that almost 65 per cent of the funds for customs training had been spent, but no customs officers had been trained. The Executive Committee may wish to request that France provide a comprehensive progress report on the RMP in the Central African Republic to the 52<sup>nd</sup> Meeting as required by decision 31/48.

#### Possible change in implementing agency

24. France is implementing the RMP (IVC/REF/24/TAS/10 and IVC/REF/37/TAS/16) and a chiller project (IVC/REF/37/INV/17) in Cote d'Ivoire. France has trained customs officers and technicians and ordered equipment. However, no work has been possible since the bombing of a French post in November 2004. France has suggested to the Government of Cote d'Ivoire that a change of agency might be advisable in order for activities to resume, but the Government has not responded to this suggestion. The Executive Committee may wish to request that the Government of Cote d'Ivoire indicate its preferred implementing agency for the implementation of the RMP and chiller projects.

## **Section V: 2005 progress report submissions**

25. At its 49<sup>th</sup> Meeting, the Executive Committee requested that the Governments of Portugal, Switzerland, and the United States of America provide their progress reports to the 50<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee (decision 49/8(c)).

26. The United States provided its progress report to the 50<sup>th</sup> Meeting and the Fund Secretariat has received a progress report from Switzerland. However, the Fund Secretariat has not received a progress report from Portugal, although one on activities completed in 2006 is due to the 52<sup>nd</sup> Meeting.

## **Section VI: Possible project cancellation and impact of cancelled project on compliance**

27. There may be some impact on compliance from the cancellation of the Training and awareness workshop in the solvents and process agents (CTC and TCA) sectors in Ethiopia (ETH/SOL/45/TAS/15). Ethiopia has a baseline for methyl chloroform of 0.5 ODP tonnes. At the time that this project was approved, Ethiopia had reported consumption of TCA in 2001 and 2002 of 0.4 ODP tonnes. It also reported consumption of 4.4 and 43.2 ODP tonnes of consumption of CTC in 2001 and 2002, respectively. The guidelines for technical assistance for countries with little or no current consumption specify that countries that have a Montreal Protocol baseline for CTC and/or TCA but for which the latest reported consumption is less than 2 ODP tonnes may receive assistance if at least once over the three-year period preceding request for funding there was some consumption of CTC and/or TCA (decision 45/14). Although the original proposal complied with the guidelines, Ethiopia has not had any consumption in either TCA or CTC in 2003, 2004, and 2005. UNIDO was asked to provide confirmation of the Government of Ethiopia's agreement to cancel this project. UNIDO indicated that it had requested confirmation from the Government of Ethiopia but had not received a response. The Executive Committee may wish to note the cancellation following confirmation of the Government of Ethiopia's agreement to cancel this project.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

28. The Executive Committee may wish to consider:

- (a) Noting:
  - (i) With appreciation, the status reports on projects with implementation delays submitted to the Secretariat by Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, and the four implementing agencies and the progress report submitted by the Switzerland as contained in the document on project implementation delays (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/15);
  - (ii) That the Secretariat and implementing agencies would take established actions according to the Secretariat's assessments (progress, some progress, or no progress) and report to and notify governments and implementing agencies as required;
  - (iii) The completion of 19 out of the 66 projects listed with implementation delays;

- (iv) That letters of possible cancellation should be sent for the following projects:

Agency	Code	Project Title
France	SYR/REF/29/INV/48	Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Sarkisian Refrigerators for the Syrian Arab Republic
World Bank	THA/HAL/32/INV/134	Terminal halon-1211 & halon-1301 phase-out project for fire equipment manufacturers and suppliers converting to ABC powder, CO <sub>2</sub> , HFC-227ea and inert gases for Thailand
UNDP	LIB/FOA/32/INV/08	Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to methylene chloride in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam at Ben Ghazi Unit for the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

- (b) Adopting the milestone and deadlines indicated in the following table:

Agency	Code	Project Title	Milestone and Deadlines
UNEP	KEN/SEV/37/TAS/29	Policy and technical assistance for Kenya	Gazettement process should be completed by June 2007
France	SYR/REF/29/INV/53	Conversion from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Shoukairi and Co. in the Syrian Arab Republic	Equipment should be installed prior to the 53 <sup>rd</sup> Meeting

- (c) Agreeing to classify the halon banking project components for Australia (IND/HAL/32/TAS/281) and Canada (IND/HAL/32/TAS/278) as completed, with the understanding that India is committed not to import virgin halon and that the beneficiaries of the project will report recovered, recycled and reclaimed amounts of halon to the Ozone Cell for transmission to the Executive Committee through reporting on the implementation of country programmes;
- (d) Requesting the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina to expedite the signing of the project document to enable the institutional strengthening project (BHE/SEV/43/INS/19) to proceed;
- (e) Requesting the Government of Uganda to expedite the implementation of its institutional strengthening project (UGA/SEV/13/INS/02) that was approved in July 1994;
- (f) Requesting the Government of Libya to designate an ozone officer and expedite the financial arrangements so that the institutional strengthening project (LIB/SEV/32/INS/04) can move forward;
- (g) Requesting the Government of Algeria to provide a status report on the halon banking project (ALG/HAL/35/TAS/51) and its comments on the country programme update (ALG/SEV/43/CPG/60) to the Executive Committee to the 52<sup>nd</sup> Meeting as input into its deliberations on the possible cancellation of these projects that have been completed by the bilateral implementing agency;

- (h) Requesting the Government of France to provide a comprehensive progress report on the refrigerant management plan in the Central African Republic (CAF/REF/34/TRA/8-9 and TAS/10-11) to the 52<sup>nd</sup> Meeting as required by decision 31/48;
- (i) Requesting the Government of Cote d'Ivoire to indicate its preferred implementing agency to implement its refrigerant management plan projects (IVC/REF/24/TAS/10 and IVC/REF/37/TAS/16) and its chiller project (IVC/REF/37/INV/17); and
- (j) Noting the cancellation of the Training and awareness workshop in the solvents and process agents (CTC and TCA) sectors in Ethiopia (ETH/SOL/45/TAS/15) pending confirmation of the agreement of the Government of Ethiopia.

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