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D'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTREAL
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RAPPORT PÉRIODIQUE DU PNUD AU 31 DÉCEMBRE 2006

Ce document comprend :

- Les observations et recommandations du Secrétariat du Fonds
- Le rapport périodique annuel du PNUD pour l'année 2006 (janvier-décembre 2006)

Les documents de présession du Comité exécutif du Fonds multilatéral aux fins d'application du Protocole de Montréal sont présentés sous réserve des décisions pouvant être prises par le Comité exécutif après leur publication.

Par souci d'économie, le présent document a été imprimé en nombre limité. Aussi les participants sont-ils priés de se munir de leurs propres exemplaires et de s'abstenir de demander des copies supplémentaires.

OBSERVATIONS DU SECRÉTARIAT DU FONDS

Introduction

1. Ce document présente les observations et les recommandations du Secrétariat du Fonds sur le rapport périodique du PNUD sur ses activités au 31 décembre 2006. Le rapport périodique est joint au présent document.

État de la mise en œuvre

2. Le PNUD a éliminé 3 313 tonnes PAO et décaissé 21,59 millions \$US pendant la période visée par ce rapport (janvier à décembre 2006). Le Comité exécutif a approuvé 23 projets d'investissement évalués à 13,88 millions \$US aux fins de mise en œuvre par le PNUD en 2006, afin d'éliminer 2 873 tonnes PAO.

3. Le PNUD a achevé 22 projets d'investissement en 2006 et a mené à terme, au total, à la fin de 2006, 94 pour cent (907 projets) des 968 projets d'investissement approuvés qui lui avaient été confiés aux fins de mise en œuvre. Le PNUD a éliminé 91 pour cent (54 249 tonnes PAO) des SAO à éliminer dans son portefeuille de projets approuvés (59 622 tonnes PAO) et, à la fin de 2006, avait décaissé 81 pour cent (376,47 millions \$US) des ressources que lui a consenti le Comité exécutif (462,43 millions \$US), coûts d'appui à l'agence en sus.

4. Le PNUD a aussi mené à terme 72 pour cent de ses projets ne portant pas sur des investissements en 2006, ne comprenant pas la préparation de projets, à savoir 11 projets d'assistance technique, un projet de formation, deux projets de programme de pays et un projet de démonstration, et a renouvelé dix projets de renforcement des institutions.

5. Le PNUD procède actuellement à la mise en œuvre de 33 accords pluriannuels fondés sur les résultats, pour lesquels la somme de 125,46 millions \$US a été approuvée. Il prévoit proposer 25 nouveaux accords en 2007. Le PNUD a achevé sept activités de préparation de projets en 2006.

Progrès dans les pays

6. L'annexe 1 propose une évaluation des activités du PNUD en 2006, par pays. Le PNUD avait prévu des décaissements dans 74 pays ou régions et a décaissé plus de 85 pour cent des sommes prévues dans 27 pays. Le décaissement effectué par le PNUD a été négatif dans six pays, ce qui signifie que le PNUD a ajusté ses « fonds décaissés » sous le niveau indiqué dans son rapport périodique de 2005. Le PNUD a éliminé plus de 100 tonnes PAO de plus que la quantité prévue dans les quatre pays suivants : Nigeria (670 tonnes PAO), Yémen (363 tonnes PAO), Cuba (205 tonnes PAO) et la Jamahiriya arabe libyenne (184 tonnes PAO). L'élimination supplémentaire n'a pas pu être vérifiée dans ces pays, sauf à Cuba, à partir des données transmises en vertu de l'article 7 pour l'année 2006 ou les données sur la mise en œuvre du programme de pays car les données de 2006 n'avaient pas encore été transmises. Le niveau de consommation à Cuba a augmenté de 25,2 tonnes PAO en 2006.

7. Les retards dans la mise en œuvre pourraient avoir entraîné une augmentation des émissions nettes dans certains pays, selon la date d'achèvement des activités prévue et l'élimination associée à leur approbation. Les pays suivants pourraient avoir connu une augmentation notable des émissions nettes en raison des retards :

- Égypte (élimination de 893 tonnes PAO de moins que prévu et réalisation de 93 pour cent des décaissements prévus).
- Colombie (767 tonnes PAO de moins et décaissement de 35 pour cent).
- Indonésie (688 tonnes PAO de moins et décaissement de 50 pour cent).
- Pérou (244 tonnes PAO de moins et décaissement de 71 pour cent).
- République dominicaine (156 tonnes PAO de moins et décaissement de 53 pour cent).
- Haïti (156 tonnes PAO de moins et décaissement de -35 pour cent).
- Liban (128 tonnes PAO de moins et décaissement de 141 pour cent).
- Costa Rica (124 tonnes PAO de moins et décaissement de 119 pour cent).
- Brunéi Darussalam (84 tonnes PAO de moins et décaissement nul).
- Honduras (73 tonnes PAO de moins et décaissement nul).
- Bangladesh (46 tonnes PAO de moins et décaissement de 52 pour cent).
- Argentine (38 tonnes PAO de moins et décaissement de 163 pour cent).
- Sierra Leone (37 tonnes PAO de moins et décaissement nul).
- République arabe syrienne (22 tonnes PAO de moins et décaissement de -2 pour cent).
- Uruguay (19 tonnes PAO de moins et décaissement de 59 pour cent)
- Guinée-Bissau (18 tonnes PAO de moins et décaissement nul).

8. Les pays suivants ayant eu des émissions nettes attribuables aux retards n'ont pas communiqué de données pour l'année 2006 : Bangladesh, Brunéi Darussalam, Cap-Vert, Congo, Guinée-Bissau, Inde, Indonésie, Liban, Malaisie, Mali, Mauritanie, Pakistan, Paraguay, Pérou, République démocratique populaire lao, République dominicaine, Rwanda, Sao Tomé-et-Principe, Sierra Leone et Togo. Le tableau 1 précise la réduction réelle de la consommation en 2006 dans les pays ayant communiqué des données, malgré les retards qu'accusait la mise en œuvre des projets.

Tableau 1**RÉDUCTIONS NOTABLES DE LA CONSOMMATION DE 2005 À 2006**

Pays	Réduction de la consommation en 2006 (tonnes PAO)
Argentine	9,2
Brésil	637,4
Cambodge	16,1
Costa Rica	47,2
Égypte	257,0
Haïti	30,7
Honduras	45,3
République de Moldavie	2,6
Sri Lanka	16,2
Suriname	7,0
République arabe syrienne	389,4
Uruguay	13,0

9. Selon les dates d'achèvement de projet prévues dans le rapport périodique de 2005 et les résultats présentés dans le rapport périodique de 2006, le PNUD a achevé 33 pour cent des projets qu'il avait prévu mener à terme en 2006 et réalisé 58 pour cent de l'élimination prévue.

Accords pluriannuels fondés sur les résultats

10. Le rapport périodique du PNUD contient de l'information sur les 33 accords pluriannuels dont la mise en œuvre est en cours. Les programmes de travail annuels et les rapports périodiques qui s'y rapportent constituent la principale source d'information sur les progrès dans ces activités. Les rapports périodiques annuels fournissent de l'information sur les décaissements et l'état de la signature des accords de subvention.

Décaissements dans le cadre des accords pluriannuels

11. Le PNUD réalise actuellement la mise en œuvre de 61 tranches de 31 accords pluriannuels pour lesquelles 39,46 millions \$US (sur le solde total de plus de 60,91 millions \$US) ne devaient être décaissés qu'après 2007. Ces tranches annuelles sont identifiées au tableau 2.

Tableau 2

TRANCHES ANNUELLES D'ACCORDS PLURIANNUELS

Accord	Solde (\$US)	Fonds engagés (\$US)	Décaissement prévu en 2007 (\$US)	Différence dont le décaissement est prévu après 2007 (\$US)
Argentine : bromure de méthyle	578 254	0	231 301	346 952
Bahreïn : élimination des CFC	272 500	0	54 500	218 000
Bangladesh : élimination des SAO	155 000	0	31 000	124 000
Brésil : élimination des CFC	12 456 126	0	2 491 225	9 964 901
Chine : solvants	20 457 014	0	7 772 611	12 684 403
Colombie : élimination des SAO	3 824 512	0	764 902	3 059 610
Costa Rica : bromure de méthyle	2 005 289	0	401 058	1 604 231
Cuba : élimination des SAO	762 228	0	304 891	457 337
République démocratique du Congo : élimination des CFC	193 750	0	77 500	116 250
Dominique : élimination des CFC	40 000	0	8 000	32 000
République dominicaine : élimination des CFC	806 230	0	242 492	563 738
Géorgie : élimination des CFC	216 180	0	43 236	172 944
Ghana : élimination des CFC	204 394	0	40 879	163 515
Grenade : élimination des CFC	40 000	0	16 000	24 000
Inde : mousses	1 479 452	730 900	1 183 561	295 890
Inde : fabrication d'équipement de réfrigération	901 731	391 040	721 385	180 346
Inde : entretien de l'équipement de réfrigération	1 527 635	205 981	588 441	939 194
Indonésie : fabrication d'équipement de réfrigération	2 746 822	0	1 042 658	1 704 164
Indonésie : entretien de l'équipement de réfrigération	2 432 426	0	1 595 941	836 485
République islamique d'Iran : élimination des CFC	167 883	33 535	67 153	100 730
Kenya : bromure de méthyle	677 806	0	168 990	508 815
Kirghizistan : élimination des CFC	194 000	0	38 800	155 200
Liban : élimination des CFC	1 332 518	0	533 007	799 511
Liban : bromure de méthyle	506 314	0	160 526	345 789
Malawi : bromure de méthyle	60 381	441	48 305	12 076
Nigeria : élimination des CFC	5 560 340	1 919 448	2 426 685	3 133 655
Panama : élimination des CFC	641 363	0	216 545	424 818
Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis : élimination des CFC	50 000	0	10 000	40 000
Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines : élimination des CFC	101 000	0	40 400	60 600
Trinité-et-Tobago : élimination des CFC	283 737	0	82 990	200 747
Uruguay : élimination des CFC	240 000	0	48 000	192 000
Total	60 914 884	3 281 345	21 452 983	39 461 901

12. Le PNUD n'a décaissé que 4 997 167 \$US (9 pour cent) des 56 733 719 \$US approuvés pour les tranches de programmes annuels en voie de mise en œuvre, ce qui laisse un solde de 51 736 552 \$US. De ce solde, 14 110 317 millions \$US (27 pour cent) devraient être décaissés en 2007. Ce taux de décaissement est beaucoup plus faible que le taux des autres agences.

13. Onze accords pluriannuels feront l'objet d'un décaissement restreint en 2007 (20 pour cent ou moins du solde) par rapport au solde des fonds des programmes pluriannuels approuvés à ce jour, même si d'autres tranches pluriannuelles suivront (sauf pour le projet d'élimination des SAO en Colombie). Un décaissement restreint pour l'accord pluriannuel est prévu pour les projets suivants : élimination des CFC au Brésil, au Bahreïn, en Dominique, en Géorgie, au Ghana, au Kirghizistan, à Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis et en Uruguay; les projets d'élimination des SAO en Colombie et au Bangladesh, et un accord sur le bromure de méthyle au Costa Rica. Le PNUD a indiqué que les engagements prévus en 2007 pour le plan national d'élimination des CFC au Brésil, le plan national d'élimination des CFC en Colombie et le plan d'élimination du bromure de méthyle au Costa Rica ne sont que des estimations, que les résultats réels devraient être plus élevés et que des détails sur les activités seront fournis dans les prochains plans annuels. Bien que le Comité exécutif ait décidé d'examiner les retards dans la mise en œuvre lors de son examen des plans annuels (décision 51/13), ces niveaux de décaissement par les agences dans le cadre des accords pluriannuels méritent l'attention et une réponse convenable de la part des agences. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter prendre note avec inquiétude des faibles sommes décaissées par le PNUD dans le cadre des accords pluriannuels.

14. En ce qui concerne le plan d'élimination du bromure de méthyle au Kenya, le PNUD a indiqué que les sommes restantes de la phase I seraient consignées en 2007, lors du paiement des bons de commande. Les décaissements visant les deuxième et troisième tranches ont été retardés en raison de l'incapacité d'en arriver à un accord d'exécution des dispositions acceptable aux yeux du gouvernement du Kenya. Les fonds associés à ces tranches peuvent être retournés au Comité exécutif ou virés à une autre agence d'exécution. Comme il est peu probable qu'un plan annuel soit présenté au Comité exécutif aux fins d'approbation, le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter demander un rapport périodique sur cet accord pluriannuel.

Projets individuels

15. Cette section porte sur les retards dans la mise en œuvre et contient les observations sur des projets en particulier qui ne figurent pas encore sur la liste des projets accusant un retard dans la mise en œuvre mais qui semblent connaître des difficultés à ce niveau.

Retards dans la mise en œuvre

16. Dix-sept projets connaissent un retard dans la mise en œuvre et font l'objet d'une surveillance par le Comité exécutif. Cinq des 17 projets accusant un retard dans la mise en œuvre figuraient sur cette liste en 2005. Le nombre de projets du PNUD figurant sur la liste des projets connaissant un retard dans la mise en œuvre est inférieur en 2006 qu'en 2005, où il atteignait les 31 projets.

Future annulation possible

17. Dans son rapport périodique de 2005, le PNUD a indiqué que le projet sur les mousses de l'usine Prasert Sofa au Laos (LAO/FOA/44/INV/14) risquait d'être annulé à cause d'un malentendu entre le gouvernement et l'entreprise au sujet des données. Dans son rapport périodique de 2006, le PNUD a indiqué que l'ancien directeur du Bureau national de l'ozone avait informé le PNUD que le projet devrait être annulé. Dans le rapport sur les soldes, le PNUD

a manifesté son intention de rembourser ces fonds mais pour ce faire, le projet devra être annulé avant que les fonds ne soient retournés. Comme l'ancien directeur du Bureau national de l'ozone avait accepté l'annulation du projet, le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter obtenir confirmation à la 52^e réunion que le directeur actuel du Bureau national de l'ozone accepte l'annulation, avant que le projet ne soit annulé d'un commun accord.

Renforcement des institutions, plans de gestion des frigorigènes, bromure de méthyle et banques de halons

18. Les projets de renforcement des institutions, les plans de gestion des frigorigènes, les projets de démonstration et d'assistance technique pour le bromure de méthyle et les projets de banques de halons ne font pas l'objet d'un suivi dans le cadre des rapports sur les retards dans la mise en œuvre des projets et sont donc exempts des procédures d'annulation de projet. Le Secrétariat examine l'information contenue dans la base de données des rapports périodiques fournie par les agences afin de déterminer si des rapports périodiques supplémentaires s'imposent.

Renforcement des institutions

19. Le PNUD est en voie de mettre en œuvre 26 projets de renforcement des institutions dans 20 pays (Argentine, Bangladesh, Brésil, Colombie, Costa Rica, China, Cuba, Ghana, Inde, Indonésie, Kenya, Liban, Malaisie, Nigeria, Pakistan, République bolivarienne du Venezuela, République islamique d'Iran, Sri Lanka, Trinité-et-Tobago et Uruguay. Plusieurs projets de renforcement des institutions du PNUD se déroulent dans les pays qui consomment le plus, comme par exemple le Brésil, la Chine, l'Inde et la Malaisie. Sept de ces pays : Bangladesh, Kenya, Nigeria, Pakistan, République bolivarienne du Venezuela, République islamique d'Iran et Uruguay, sont assujettis aux décisions visant à assurer la conformité.

20. Le Bangladesh (BGD/SEV/44/INS/23) a été prié de communiquer de l'information sur ses programmes annuels de 2007 et de 2008 pour son plan national d'élimination et un objectif de consommation pour son plan d'action sur le méthyle chloroforme. Le Bangladesh n'a pas fourni de données sur sa consommation de méthyle chloroforme de 2006 dans le cadre de son programme de pays et l'autre information demandée par les Parties est en attente. Un rapport de l'ONUDI révèle que la République islamique d'Iran (IRA/SEV/50/INS/179) a fourni les explications demandées sur son écart par rapport à 2005 pour le tétrachlorure de carbone, ainsi qu'un plan d'action. Bien que le Kenya (KEN/SEV/50/INS/39) n'ait pas communiqué de données pour 2006, l'Allemagne a fait savoir que le Bureau national de l'ozone a indiqué que l'ensemble des importations ne dépasserait pas l'objectif de 60 tonnes PAO de CFC fixé dans le plan d'action. Le Kenya a respecté la demande du Comité exécutif de publier sa réglementation sur les SAO dans la gazette afin d'instaurer un programme de permis et de quotas pour les SAO. Le Nigeria (NIR/SEV/48/INS/114) est assujetti aux décisions concernant la consommation de CFC et deux mesures de réglementation, et n'a pas communiqué de données dans le cadre de son programme de pays ni d'information sur le fonctionnement de son programme de permis et l'interdiction prochaine d'importer de l'équipement à base de SAO. Le Pakistan (PAK/SEV/41/INS/54) doit respecter les objectifs de consommation du plan d'action sur le tétrachlorure de carbone et les halons, de même qu'une demande de remettre un rapport sur son

programme de permis et de quotas. Le Pakistan n'a pas communiqué de données dans le cadre de son programme de pays ni d'information sur son programme de permis et de quotas. L'Uruguay a communiqué des données relatives à son programme de pays qui révèlent que le pays a respecté l'objectif de consommation de bromure de méthyle indiqué dans son plan d'action pour 2006 (8,9 tonnes PAO) car sa consommation en 2006 a été de 8,5 tonnes PAO. La République bolivarienne du Venezuela a communiqué des données pour l'année 2005 et a donc respecté son obligation de transmission de données.

21. Ayant pris connaissance du rapport périodique du PNUD à la 52^e réunion, notamment en ce qui concerne la résolution des rapports en souffrance exigée en vertu de décisions des Parties et de recommandations du Comité d'application, le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter demander des rapports périodiques supplémentaires sur les projets de renforcement des institutions au Bangladesh (BGD/SEV/44/INS/23), au Nigeria (NIR/SEV/48/INS/114) et au Pakistan (PAK/SEV/41/INS/54).

Plans de gestion des frigorigènes

22. Le PNUD est l'agence d'exécution de 49 activités de plans de gestion des frigorigènes approuvées jusqu'à la fin de 2006, dont neuf projets nationaux de récupération et de recyclage, neuf projets de surveillance, dix projets d'encouragement pour les utilisateurs et un projet de récupération et de recyclage de climatiseurs d'automobile, ainsi que plusieurs projets d'assistance technique concernant, notamment, deux programmes de permis, deux projets dans le secteur de la réfrigération, sept projets pour les climatiseurs d'automobile et/ou l'entretien d'équipement de réfrigération et/ou pour les utilisateurs d'équipement de réfrigération, un projet de formation des agents de douane et huit projets pour différents volets de plans de gestion des frigorigènes.

23. Les activités de plan de gestion des frigorigènes de la Barbade (BAR/REF/43/TAS/11 et 12) sont en attente jusqu'à l'entrée en vigueur des mesures législatives sur les SAO, qui n'ont pas encore été adoptées. Le PNUD a fait savoir que le Bureau national de l'ozone ne collabore pas et qu'il est difficile de savoir à quel moment les lois sur les SAO seront adoptées. Ces projets ont été approuvés en juillet 2004 et aucune part des 198 761 \$US approuvés pour ces projets (172 611 \$US pour BAR/REF/43/TAS/11 et 26 150 \$US pour BAR/REF/43/TAS/12) n'a été décaissée.

24. L'absence de mesures législatives retarde également le début des activités de plan de gestion des frigorigènes à Cap-Vert (CBI/REF/44/TAS/08). Ce projet a été approuvé en décembre 2004 et aucune part des 75 400 \$US approuvés pour ce projet n'a été décaissée. Le gouvernement de Cap-Vert n'a donné aucune réponse, malgré les rappels du PNUD.

25. Les mesures législatives requises n'ont pas été approuvées pour le volet de recyclage des climatiseurs d'automobile du plan de gestion des frigorigènes de la Guinée-Bissau relevant du PNUD (GBS/REF/43/TAS/07). Ce projet a été approuvé en juillet 2004 et aucune part des 282 900 \$US approuvés pour ce projet n'a été décaissée. Le PNUD a indiqué que le gouvernement de Guinée-Bissau a confirmé de nouveau l'information fournie au Comité d'application, et a informé le Comité exécutif que les conditions avaient été respectées et que le projet était maintenant en cours.

26. Les mesures législatives requises pour le volet récupération et recyclage du plan de gestion des frigorigènes d'Haïti (HAI/REF/39/TAS/04) n'ont pas été adoptées. Le projet a été approuvé en avril 2003 et aucune part des 220 256 \$US approuvés pour le projet n'a été décaissée. Le projet accuse déjà presque quatre ans de retard, tout comme son projet de surveillance connexe (HAI/REF/39/TAS/06). Trois de ces quatre ans de retard sont attribuables aux difficultés politiques. Le PNUD a indiqué qu'il avait communiqué avec le Bureau national de l'ozone à maintes reprises en 2006, mais que les activités du projet n'avaient toujours pas débuté en raison de l'absence des mesures requises sur les SAO.

27. Le volet du plan de gestion des frigorigènes du Honduras (HON/REF/44/TAS/15) portant sur la formation des techniciens n'a connu aucun progrès au cours des deux dernières années. Ce projet a été approuvé en décembre 2004 et aucune part des 150 000 \$US approuvés pour le projet n'a été décaissée. Le PNUD a tenté de faire avancer le projet à plusieurs reprises en 2006 mais n'a reçu aucune réponse du gouvernement. Le PNUD a entrepris une mission au Honduras afin de faciliter le processus. Les nombreux efforts d'embaucher des consultants internationaux de sont heurté à la résistance du Bureau national de l'ozone.

28. Les mesures législatives requises pour les activités du plan de gestion des frigorigènes en Sierra Leone (SIL/REF/41/TAS/05 et 06) n'ont pas été adoptées. Ces projets ont été approuvés en décembre 2003 et une part de 23 277 \$US des 92 400 \$US approuvés pour le projet a été décaissée dans le cadre de SIL/REF/41/TAS/05 et aucune part des 107 350 \$US approuvés pour SIL/REF/41/TAS/06 n'a été décaissée. Le PNUD a indiqué que le document de projet a été signé et que le gouvernement de la Sierra Leone n'a répondu à aucun des nombreux rappels visant à obtenir de l'information sur l'état des mesures législatives.

29. En ce qui concerne le programme d'encouragement du plan de gestion des frigorigènes au Sri Lanka (SRL/REF/32/TAS/15), le Secrétariat a pris note que le rapport périodique de 2005 faisait état d'une résolution des règles du programme d'encouragement. Cependant, le PNUD indique dans son rapport périodique de 2006 que la question n'a pas été réglée et qu'un seul paiement d'encouragement avait été effectué. Le PNUD a pris note que les problèmes entourant le calcul du paiement d'encouragement seront réglés au cours des deux prochains mois ce qui permettra au programme d'encouragement de reprendre son air d'aller. Ce projet a été approuvé en décembre 2000 et une part de 48 398 \$US des 250 000 \$US approuvés pour ce projet a été décaissée.

30. Le PNUD a indiqué que les difficultés se poursuivent concernant l'amorce des activités du plan de gestion des frigorigènes au Suriname (SUR/REF/44/TAS/09 et 10) malgré la signature du document de projet. Ces projets ont été approuvés en décembre 2004 et aucune part des 300 430 \$US approuvés pour le projet SUR/REF/44/TAS/09 et des 25 750 \$US approuvés pour le projet SUR/REF/44/TAS/10 n'a été décaissée.

31. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter demander la remise de rapports périodiques supplémentaires à la 53^e réunion du Comité exécutif pour ces activités des plans de gestion des frigorigènes.

Bromure de méthyle

32. Le PNUD procède actuellement à la mise en œuvre de 11 projets d'investissement, cinq projets d'assistance technique et deux projets de démonstration dans le secteur du bromure de méthyle. Les projets d'investissement sont assujettis à l'obligation de remettre un rapport annuel et aux procédures d'annulation associées aux rapports sur les retards dans la mise en œuvre. Les projets de Fidji (FIJ/FUM/47/TAS/17), du Kirghizistan (KYR/FUM/41/TAS/08) et de la Malaisie (MAL/FUM/43/TAS/151) vont bon train.

33. En ce qui concerne le projet régional sur le bromure de méthyle en Afrique (AFR/FUM/38/TAS/32), cinq des 24 pays participant au projet (Congo, République démocratique du Congo, Soudan, Nigeria et Swaziland) n'ont pas encore atteint la réduction de 20 pour cent. Le rapport périodique pour le Congo révèle qu'une deuxième mission technique a été réalisée et qu'une activité d'investissement avait été achevée. Une étude supplémentaire est nécessaire avant qu'une activité d'investissement puisse être menée à terme en République démocratique du Congo. La mise en œuvre du projet ne connaît aucun progrès au Soudan en raison de problèmes de dates et de difficultés au niveau des achats. Les projets du Nigeria et du Swaziland connaissent des difficultés continues de communication et de collecte d'information. Sept pays (Burundi, Gabon, Guinée, Mali, Sao Tomé, Tchad et Togo) ont achevé leur dialogue national avec les parties prenantes et leur travail de politique. Huit autres pays ont entrepris leur travail national de politique en embauchant des experts nationaux. Les difficultés de communication ont entraîné des difficultés pour l'avancement des activités dans les pays restants.

34. En ce qui concerne le projet de démonstration sur le bromure de méthyle au Mexique (MEX/FUM/26/DEM/86), le PNUD a indiqué que l'organisation des dernières séances de formation harmoniserait le projet du PNUD et le projet du gouvernement du Canada. Par contre, des retards persistent dans l'embauche des experts pertinents en raison de conflits d'horaire et de charges de travail importantes.

35. En ce qui concerne le projet de démonstration sur le bromure de méthyle (SRL/FUM/27/DEM/13) et le projet d'assistance technique pour le bromure de méthyle (SRL/FUM/38/TAS/21) au Sri Lanka, le PNUD a indiqué que les deux projets avaient été réunis en un seul car les deux projets ciblent les mêmes parasites. Le projet connaît toutefois du retard car les réglementations du PNUD ne répondaient pas à certaines exigences du Sri Lanka. Le PNUD a indiqué que ces différends avaient été réglés et qu'un mécanisme de réglementation national visant à réglementer les importations de bromure de méthyle avait été mis sur pied.

36. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter demander des rapports périodiques supplémentaires pour le projet régional sur le bromure de méthyle en Afrique (AFR/FUM/38/TAS/32) et le projet de démonstration au Mexique (MEX/FUM/26/DEM/86), ainsi que pour le projet de démonstration (SRL/FUM/27/DEM/13) et le projet d'assistance technique (SRL/FUM/38/TAS/21) au Sri Lanka.

Banques de halons

37. Le PNUD procède actuellement à la mise en œuvre de projets de banques de halons en Afrique centrale et occidentale (AFR/HAL/37/TAS/31), en République dominicaine (DOM/HAL/38/TAS/32), en Égypte (EGY/HAL/32/TAS/81) et au Mexique (MEX/HAL/35/TAS/104). Les projets de banques de halon en République dominicaine et au Mexique vont bon train.

38. Le projet de banque de halons de l'Égypte (EGY/HAL/32/TAS/81) connaît un nouveau retard, cette fois-ci jusqu'en février 2008. Le PNUD a toutefois indiqué que 75 pour cent des fonds avaient été décaissés. Dans son rapport périodique de 2005, le PNUD a fait savoir que l'équipement avait été livré en bon état et qu'il avait été prêt à être installé en 2003, mais qu'il y a eu des difficultés à conclure une entente avec l'entreprise devant accueillir la banque de halons. Dans son rapport périodique de 2006, le PNUD a indiqué que l'Égypte avait conclu un accord de principe avec Helwan Engineering Industries (au sein du ministère de la Production militaire) au début de 2006, qui accueillerait la banque de halons dans un de ses grands entrepôts. Un budget a été établi et l'entrepôt a été rénové. Cependant, l'entreprise qui avait fourni l'équipement en 2003 a fermé ses portes. Le PNUD a réussi à faire déballer et inspecter l'équipement entreposé grâce à la collaboration des membres du Comité des choix techniques sur les halons. Une étude a été réalisée afin de déterminer si les installations choisies convenaient aux activités de banque de halons, et des soumissions ont été obtenues pour l'installation et la mise en service de l'équipement, et la formation sur son fonctionnement et son entretien. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter demander un rapport périodique supplémentaire pour ce projet.

39. Dans son rapport périodique de 2005, le PNUD indique qu'aucun progrès n'a été réalisé depuis la 48^e réunion concernant la signature d'un mémoire d'entente sur l'utilisation des installations de halons du Nigeria dans le cadre du projet régional de banque de halons en Afrique (AFR/HAL/37/TAS/31). Le PNUD était aussi en attente des plans nationaux de recyclage de deux des six pays participant au projet. Le PNUD a organisé une visite des installations nigériennes pour les six pays participants au début de 2005, mais il n'y a encore aucune indication permettant de déterminer si les pays participants ont décidé ou non de conclure une entente formelle avec l'entreprise nigérienne. Après la visite technique de la banque de halons du Nigeria en 2005, le PNUD a été prié de présenter d'autres choix pour le traitement des halons aux participants. Le PNUD a indiqué qu'ils pouvaient faire recycler leurs stocks ou se défaire des surplus. Le PNUD a aussi fait savoir qu'ils pouvaient utiliser les services du négociant de halons du PNUE ou faire affaire avec la Société de recyclage des halons, qui pourrait établir un contact avec des acheteurs potentiels. Le PNUD a aussi communiqué avec une entreprise américaine qui accepterait de combler les besoins de recyclage. Les pays participants n'ont pas encore choisi la solution qui les intéresse. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter demander un rapport périodique supplémentaire sur ce projet.

Questions financières diverses

40. Le Secrétariat du Fonds a constaté que le rapport périodique du PNUD pour l'année 2006 faisait état d'un décaissement de fonds inférieur à celui indiqué dans son rapport périodique de

2005.¹ Le PNUD a répondu que ces différences étaient attribuables à des ajustements comptables faisant partie des pratiques comptables courantes. Il a aussi indiqué qu'il réglerait des différences, qui sont indiquées au tableau 3.

Tableau 3

FONDS DÉCAISSÉS

Code	Projet	Fonds décaissés (rapport périodique de 2006) (\$US)	Fonds décaissés (rapport périodique de 2005) (\$US)	Différence
BAH/REF/29/INV/09	Reconversion du CFC-11 à une technologie à base de HCFC-141b et du CFC-12 à une technologie à base de HFC-134a dans la fabrication d'équipement de réfrigération commercial à Al-Jazira Cooling and Heating Factory	173 835	190 444	-16 609
BGD/REF/29/TAS/10	Mise en œuvre du plan de gestion des frigorigènes : Mise en œuvre du projet de récupération et de recyclage	298 270	298 661	-391
BRA/FOA/36/INV/244	Élimination du CFC-11 par la reconversion à une technologie à base de HCFC-141b dans la fabrication de mousse de polyuréthane rigide à Decorfrio	98 413	98 663	-250
BRA/FOA/36/INV/250	Élimination du CFC-11 par la reconversion à une technologie à base d'eau et de HCFC-141b dans la fabrication de mousse de polyuréthane rigide à Fibril	195 757	196 760	-1 003
BRA/FOA/36/INV/258	Élimination du CFC-11 par la reconversion à une technologie de gonflage à base d'eau dans la fabrication de mousse souple moulée à Indaru	423 121	428 886	-5 765
CHI/STE/35/INV/151	Reconversion finale des mélanges à base d'oxyde d'éthylène/CFC-12 à une technologie n'appauvrissant pas la couche d'ozone dans 26 hôpitaux	412 628	417 020	-4 392
COS/REF/32/TAS/23	Assistance technique pour une étude et la préparation d'un plan de gestion des frigorigènes	25 104	31 000	-5 896
CPR/FOA/24/INV/245	Reconversion au cyclopentane dans la fabrication de tuyaux pour le chauffage à la Jixi City Thermal Power Company	670 247	673 380	-3 133
CPR/FOA/29/INV/304	Élimination du CFC-11 par la reconversion à une technologie de gonflage à base d'eau et de HCFC-141b dans la fabrication de mousse à pellicule externe incorporée dans 4 PME (Ningbo Yongling Rubber & Plastic, Sichuan Mianyang Jinpan Automobile Parts, Zhenjiang Xingda Auto Parts)	226 584	226 714	-130
CPR/FOA/29/INV/316	Élimination du CFC-11 par la reconversion à une technologie à base de HCFC-141b dans la fabrication de mousse isolante en polyuréthane rigide à Taiyuan No. 2 Plastic Factory	120 733	120 842	-109
CPR/FOA/29/INV/329	Élimination du CFC-11 par la reconversion à une technologie de gonflage à base d'eau dans la fabrication de mousse à pellicule externe incorporée à Ningxian Oriental Auto Parts Plant	115 924	116 085	-161
CPR/FOA/29/INV/333	Élimination du CFC-11 par la reconversion à une technologie de gonflage à base d'eau dans la fabrication de mousse souple moulée à Jizhou Beinei Automobile Cushion Plant	466 010	466 263	-253
CUB/ARS/34/INV/18	Élimination du CFC-12 dans la fabrication d'insecticides et d'aérosols techniques par la reconversion à des agents propulseurs à base d'hydrocarbures à l'usine d'aérosols CIDT	115 522	122 388	-6 866
DRC/FOA/37/INV/10	Élimination du CFC-11 par la reconversion au chlorure de méthylène dans la fabrication de plaques de mousse souple à Bek SPRL	131 171	163 376	-32 205
HAI/REF/39/TAS/04	Mise en œuvre du plan de gestion des frigorigènes : Récupération et recyclage des frigorigènes à base de CFC-12	0	17 936	-17 936
IDS/REF/36/PRP/138	Préparation d'un plan de gestion des frigorigènes	29 570	29 776	-206

¹ Ne comprend pas les projets dont la différence est de moins de 100 \$US.

Code	Projet	Fonds décaissés (rapport périodique de 2006) (\$US)	Fonds décaissés rapport périodique de 2005) (\$US)	Différence
IND/ARS/38/INV/358	Projet parapluie en phase finale dans le secteur des aérosols	430 543	452 731	-22 188
IND/FOA/36/PRP/348	Préparation d'un programme final dans le secteur des mousses	33 672	33 950	-278
IRA/REF/30/PRP/62	Préparation de 4 projets dans le sous-secteur de la réfrigération commerciale	23 423	25 598	-2 175
IRA/REF/36/PRP/147	Préparation de projet dans le secteur de la fabrication d'équipement de réfrigération (élimination finale)	29 569	29 776	-207
KEN/SOL/42/PRP/34	Préparation de projet pour la formulation d'un plan d'élimination pour le secteur des solvants	4 000	20 000	-16 000
LIB/FOA/32/INV/05	Élimination du CFC-11 par la reconversion au chlorure de méthylène dans la fabrication de mousse de polyuréthane souple à Sebha Unit	20 849	92 618	-71 769
LIB/FOA/34/INV/12	Élimination du CFC-11 par la reconversion au chlorure de méthylène dans la fabrication de mousse de polyuréthane souple à Tasharoukiate Essadek	129 109	132 593	-3 484
LIB/FOA/34/INV/13	Élimination du CFC-11 par la reconversion au chlorure de méthylène dans la fabrication de mousse de polyuréthane souple à Hilal Africa	113 727	114 602	-875
MAL/ARS/19/INV/85	Projet parapluie pour l'élimination des SAO dans des PME du secteur des aérosols	1 297 928	1 321 752	-23 824
MDV/REF/38/TAS/05	Mise en œuvre du plan de gestion des frigorigènes : Programme de sensibilisation et d'encouragement	26 644	36 644	-10 000
MEX/HAL/35/TAS/104	Programme national de gestion et de banque de halons	427 882	429 782	-1 900
MLI/REF/32/TAS/10	Mise en œuvre du plan de gestion des frigorigènes : Surveillance des activités du plan de gestion des frigorigènes	15 218	15 413	-195
NIR/FOA/30/PRP/63	Préparation de 8 projets dans le sous-secteur général des mousses	30 000	52 689	-22 689
NIR/SEV/40/INS/107	Prorogation du projet de renforcement des institutions	248 105	253 208	-5 103
SYR/REF/38/INV/86	Plan d'élimination des CFC dans le secteur de la fabrication d'équipement de réfrigération (sauf les réfrigérateurs domestiques)	1 052 405	1 062 079	-9 674
TRI/ARS/25/INV/12	Projet d'élimination des CFC dans le remplissage des bombes aérosol à Hand Arnold Industries Limited (HAIL)	119 570	120 964	-1 394
TRI/SEV/32/INS/13	Renouvellement du renforcement des institutions (phase II)	39 243	40 347	-1 104
VIE/FOA/27/PRP/21	Préparation de deux projets dans le secteur général des mousses	15 000	21 815	-6 815
Total		7 559 776	7 854 755	-294 979

Achèvement des tranches d'accords pluriannuels

41. Le PNUD a achevé 11 tranches d'accords pluriannuels pour lesquels le solde total des fonds est de 1,83 million \$US. Le PNUD a indiqué que l'attribut « COM » apposé à une tranche est une notion artificielle car les programmes pluriannuels sont vus comme un « tout », où les fonds sont regroupés de façon cumulative, et que les conditions fondées sur les résultats déterminent l'émission d'une nouvelle tranche de financement. Bien que des sommes considérables pourraient être décaissées en 2007 dans le cadre des programmes pluriannuels ci-dessus, certains décaissements pourraient n'être réalisés qu'en l'année 2008 et suivantes. La 49^e réunion du Comité exécutif a examiné une situation semblable impliquant la Banque mondiale et a décidé de demander à la Banque de définir les dates d'achèvement en fonction de l'achèvement des activités associées aux tranches annuelles (décision 49/12 b). Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter demander au PNUD de définir les dates d'achèvement en fonction de l'achèvement des activités associées aux tranches annuelles.

RECOMMANDATIONS

42. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter :

- a) Prendre note du rapport périodique du PNUD contenu dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/12.
- b) Prendre note, avec inquiétude, du faible taux de décaissement du PNUD pour les accords pluriannuels.
- c) Prendre note que le PNUD présentera un rapport à la 53^e réunion sur 17 projets connaissant un retard dans la mise en œuvre, dont cinq projets figurant sur la liste des projets dont la mise en œuvre connaît un retard de 2005.
- d) Annuler le projet de mousse de Prasert Sofa Foam au Laos (LAO/FOA/44/INV/14) après avoir reçu une confirmation à l'effet que le directeur du Bureau national de l'ozone en poste est d'accord avec l'annulation.
- e) Demander la remise de rapports périodiques supplémentaires sur les projets suivants à la 53^e réunion :
 - i) Le plan d'élimination du bromure de méthyle au Kenya.
 - ii) Le projet de renforcement des institutions du Bangladesh (BGD/SEV/44/INS/23) (sous réserve de la remise d'un rapport sur la résolution du problème de conformité en instance à la 52^e réunion).
 - iii) Le projet de renforcement des institutions du Nigeria (NIR/SEV/48/INS/114) (sous réserve de la remise d'un rapport sur la résolution du problème de conformité en instance à la 52^e réunion).
 - iv) Le projet de renforcement des institutions au Pakistan (PAK/SEV/41/INS/54) (sous réserve de la remise d'un rapport sur la résolution du problème de conformité en instance à la 52^e réunion).
 - v) Les activités du plan de gestion des frigorigènes à la Barbade (BAR/REF/43/TAS/11 et 12).
 - vi) Les activités du plan de gestion des frigorigènes à Cap-Vert (CBI/REF/44/TAS/08).
 - vii) Le volet de recyclage des climatiseurs d'automobile du plan de gestion des frigorigènes relevant du PNUD en Guinée-Bissau (GBS/REF/43/TAS/07).
 - viii) Les activités du plan de gestion des frigorigènes à Haïti (HAI/REF/39/TAS/04 et HAI/REF/39/TAS/06).
 - ix) Le volet de la formation des techniciens du plan de gestion des

frigorigènes au Honduras (HON/REF/33/TAS/15).

- x) Les activités du plan de gestion des frigorigènes en Sierra Leone (SIL/REF/41/TAS/05 et 06).
 - xi) Les activités du plan de gestion des frigorigènes au Suriname (SUR/REF/44/TAS/09 et 10).
 - xii) Le projet régional sur le bromure de méthyle en Afrique (AFR/FUM/38/TAS/32).
 - xiii) Le projet de démonstration sur le bromure de méthyle au Mexique (MEX/FUM/26/DEM/86).
 - xiv) Le projet de démonstration sur le bromure de méthyle (SRL/FUM/27/DEM/13), le projet d'assistance technique pour le bromure de méthyle (SRL/FUM/38/TAS/21) et le volet programme d'encouragement du plan de gestion des frigorigènes (SRL/REF/32/TAS/15) au Sri Lanka.
 - xv) Les activités de banque de halons en Égypte (EGY/HAL/32/TAS/81).
 - xvi) La banque de halons régionale de l'Afrique centrale et occidentale (Bénin, Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Congo, République démocratique du Congo et Guinée) (AFR/HAL/37/TAS/31).
- f) Demander au PNUD de fixer la date d'achèvement en fonction de l'achèvement des activités associées aux tranches annuelles.

Annex I

UNDP PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION BY COUNTRY

Country	Phased out in 2006	Percentage of planned phase-out achieved in 2006	Estimated funds disbursed in 2006 (US\$)	Funds disbursed in 2006 (US\$)	Percentage of funds disbursed over estimation in 2006	Percentage of planned projects completed in 2006	Net emission due to delay in 2006 (actual versus revised planned date of completion)	Net emission due to delay in 2006 (actual versus date of completion per proposal)	Changes in A7 or CP data (2006 vs 2005)
Argentina	20	67%	464,361	755,342	163%	25%	38	38	-9.2
Bahamas	0		0	0			0	0	
Bahrain	0		29,554	-14,071	-48%	100%	0	0	
Bangladesh	0	0%	101,086	52,478	52%	20%	46	46	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Barbados	0	0%	69,566	0	0%	0%	14	14	1.2
Belize	7		14,682	49,210	335%		0	0	
Benin	0		0	0			0	0	
Bhutan	0		5,414	27,046	500%		0	0	
Bolivia	5		27,590	57,766	209%	0%	0	0	
Botswana	0		0	0			0	0	
Brazil	8	53%	4,766,341	1,080,418	23%	17%	4	4	-637.4
Brunei Darussalam	0		78,000	0	0%		84	84	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Burkina Faso	31	100%	8,196	1,724	21%	100%	-3	-3	-2.2
Burundi	8	100%	37,521	32,885	88%	67%	0	0	
Cambodia	17		102,917	96,393	94%		19	19	-16.1
Cape Verde	0		15,080	0	0%		1	1	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Central African Republic	0		0	0			0	0	
Chad	7		35,028	30,353	87%		-2	-2	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Chile	41	77%	112,311	129,675	115%	33%	-14	-14	-34.1
China	101	100%	9,753,307	8,354,252	86%	50%	0	0	
Colombia	395	51%	1,787,403	627,366	35%	25%	767	767	113.6
Congo	0		23,616	15,290	65%		4	4	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Democratic Republic of the Congo	145	88%	408,251	622,275	152%	50%	-27	-27	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Costa Rica	198	77%	763,361	907,990	119%	20%	124	124	-47.2
Cuba	34	100%	1,337,070	125,240	9%	67%	-205	-40	25.2
Djibouti	9	90%	22,381	17,589	79%	0%	-6	-6	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Dominica	0			0			0	0	

Country	Phased out in 2006	Percentage of planned phase-out achieved in 2006	Estimated funds disbursed in 2006 (US\$)	Funds disbursed in 2006 (US\$)	Percentage of funds disbursed over estimation in 2006	Percentage of planned projects completed in 2006	Net emission due to delay in 2006 (actual versus revised planned date of completion)	Net emission due to delay in 2006 (actual versus date of completion per proposal)	Changes in A7 or CP data (2006 vs 2005)
Dominican Republic	2	67%	179,063	95,788	53%	0%	156	156	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Ecuador	0		0	0			0	0	
Egypt	-18	0%	70,282	65,532	93%	0%	897	897	-257.0
El Salvador	43		69,971	19,430	28%		0	0	
Eritrea	0		20,000	0	0%	0%	0	0	
Ethiopia	0		0	0			0	0	
Fiji	8		35,120	10,020	29%	100%	0	0	
Gabon	3	75%	26,347	54,392	206%	0%	1	1	0.9
Gambia	0		0	0			0	0	
Georgia	14		3,167	5,781	183%		0	0	
Ghana	24	94%	69,356	125,826	181%	83%	0	0	
Global	0		9,561	11,453	120%	100%	0	0	
Grenada	0		0	0			0	0	
Guatemala	0		0	0			0	0	
Guinea	6		9,978	17,119	172%		0	0	
Guinea-Bissau	0	0%	99,015	0	0%	0%	18	18	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Guyana	0			0			0	0	
Haiti	0	0%	50,754	-17,936	-35%	0%	156	156	-30.7
Honduras	0		32,000	0	0%		73	73	-45.3
India	414	100%	2,119,196	1,734,562	82%	75%	2	2	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Indonesia	47	100%	2,415,874	1,218,675	50%	57%	688	688	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0		212,241	118,210	56%	50%	0	0	
Jamaica	81	100%	25,726	35,703	139%	50%	-2	-2	-2.5
Jordan	0		0	0			0	0	
Kenya	0		272,914	239,103	88%	0%	0	0	
Kyrgyzstan	40		81,165	236,131	291%	0%	0	0	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	0%	69,344	4,718	7%	0%	7	7	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Lebanon	175	71%	732,327	1,035,635	141%	17%	128	128	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Lesotho	0		0	0			0	0	
Liberia	0			0			0	0	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	105	100%	105,649	2,355	2%	50%	-184	-184	No 2006 A7 or CP Data

Country	Phased out in 2006	Percentage of planned phase-out achieved in 2006	Estimated funds disbursed in 2006 (US\$)	Funds disbursed in 2006 (US\$)	Percentage of funds disbursed over estimation in 2006	Percentage of planned projects completed in 2006	Net emission due to delay in 2006 (actual versus revised planned date of completion)	Net emission due to delay in 2006 (actual versus date of completion per proposal)	Changes in A7 or CP data (2006 vs 2005)
Malawi	0		72,123	145,686	202%	100%	0	0	
Malaysia	0	0%	304,370	64,578	21%	33%	13	13	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Maldives	0	0%	27,425	-10,000	-36%	0%	0	0	
Mali	23		10,021	-195	-2%		9	9	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Mauritania	2	0%	46,243	34,564	75%	0%	5	5	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Mauritius	0		0	0			0	0	
Mexico	32	100%	221,506	99,339	45%	0%	-22	-22	-2,197.3
Republic of Moldova	50	89%	42,393	90,262	213%	0%	4	4	-2.6
Mongolia	-2		0	0			0	0	
Morocco	0		0	0			0	0	
Mozambique	0		0	0			0	0	
Myanmar	0		0	0			0	0	
Nepal	0		14,187	2,046	14%		0	0	
Nicaragua	15		43,442	25,528	59%	0%	0	0	
Niger	0		0	0			0	0	
Nigeria	651		2,471,560	2,359,072	95%	50%	-670	-670	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Pakistan	5	56%	49,735	98,266	198%	0%	1	1	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Panama	0		170,853	46,789	27%	0%	0	0	
Paraguay	73	0%	55,381	12,492	23%	0%	2	2	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Peru	-161		32,776	23,361	71%	100%	244	244	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Philippines	0		0	0			0	0	
Region: AFR	46	73%	126,812	76,183	60%	0%	-43	-43	
Region: ASP	0		0	0			0	0	
Region: LAC	0		200,000	0	0%		0	0	
Rwanda	0	0%	41,504	13,472	32%	0%	14	14	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0			0			0	0	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0	0%	35,350	0	0%	0%	1	1	0.1
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0%	38,500	0	0%	0%	2	2	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Sierra Leone	0	0%	80,183	91	0%	0%	37	37	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Somalia	0		0	0			0	0	
Sri Lanka	8	53%	156,853	86,748	55%	17%	5	5	-16.2

Country	Phased out in 2006	Percentage of planned phase-out achieved in 2006	Estimated funds disbursed in 2006 (US\$)	Funds disbursed in 2006 (US\$)	Percentage of funds disbursed over estimation in 2006	Percentage of planned projects completed in 2006	Net emission due to delay in 2006 (actual versus revised planned date of completion)	Net emission due to delay in 2006 (actual versus date of completion per proposal)	Changes in A7 or CP data (2006 vs 2005)
Suriname	0		65,236	0	0%		14	14	-7.0*
Syrian Arab Republic	226	92%	252,047	-4,446	-2%	0%	22	22	-389.4
United Republic of Tanzania	36		0	0			0	0	
Thailand	0		0	0			0	0	
Togo	9	45%	47,423	19,428	41%	0%	6	6	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Trinidad and Tobago	0		98,461	175,010	178%	67%	0	0	
Uganda	0		0	0			0	0	
Uruguay	74		213,322	126,698	59%	25%	19	19	-13.0
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	71	100%	65,127	103,903	160%	0%	0	0	
Vietnam	0		13,335	-2,890	-22%		0	0	
Yemen	185		60,482	26,400	44%		-363	-363	No 2006 A7 or CP Data
Zambia	0		0	0			0	0	
Zimbabwe	0		8,000	0	0%	100%	0	0	
Total	3,313	58%	31,736,733	21,594,103	68%	33%	2,081	2,247	

*2006 Data submitted after completion of "Status/Prospects of Article 5 Countries in Achieving Compliance with the Initial and Intermediate Control Measures of the Montreal Protocol" document (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/7).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

(52nd Meeting, 23-27 July 2007, Montreal)

UNDP PROGRESS REPORT NARRATIVE: 1991-2006

The following narrative is based on a database of 1830 projects funded by the Multilateral Fund, which contains basic information on each project and their status of implementation as of 31 December 2006. The database results in 10 numbered summary tables which can be found at the end of this report, which are referred to throughout this report.

I. PROJECT APPROVALS AND DISBURSEMENTS

A. Annual Summary Data (See table 1)

- This information is presented in UNDP Table 1: Annual Summary. The table highlights the fact that, as of 31 December 2006, UNDP had a total of 1,830 approved projects under the Multilateral Fund, of which 79 had been canceled or transferred. Of the 1,751 remaining projects 1,541, or 88.0%, have been completed. They are set to eliminate 59,010 ODP T, of which 53,702 ODP T (91.0%) have already been eliminated.
- As of 31 December 2006, UNDP had received net project approvals of US\$ 462,427,682 (excluding support costs). Of these, UNDP, as of end-2006, had disbursed US\$ 376,474,471 excluding all obligations. This translates to 81.4 % of approved funding. An additional US\$ 3,512,357 of obligations were outstanding as of end-December 2006, representing orders placed but final payments not yet made; this would show that the level of committed resources was in fact 82.2 % of approved funding.
- We wish to highlight that all cases of apparent cost overruns which we reported on in previous years have been resolved in 2006.

B. Interest and Adjustments

- Interest. Preliminary interest income earned on MLF Resources in 2006 is US\$ 4,163,160. This amount should be considered indicative only as UNDP has not yet issued its final financial statements for 2006. Once the financial statements are issued, these will be submitted to the MLF Treasurer by the agreed deadline of 30 September. The difference, if any, between the provisional and final 2006 interest income can then be offset against UNDP project approvals in 2007.

C. **Summary Data By Type [CPG, DEM, INS, INV, PRP, TAS, TRA] (See table 2)**

- UNDP Table 2: Summary Data by Project Type presents an overview of this data. It demonstrates that of the total amounts approved, 83.8 % of the budgets were dedicated to investment projects, 6.4 % to technical assistance projects, 4.8 % to institutional strengthening and 2.8 % to project preparation activities. The remaining 2.3 % was dedicated to country programmes and demonstration/training activities. It should be noted that, unlike in the Business Plan report, the “investment” category mentioned herewith does not include recovery & recycling (TAS) and MeBr demonstration projects.

D. **Multi-Year-agreements (Table 3).**

- The table focuses on the multi-year agreements as a whole, rather than on the individual tranches contained in the large database. The table shows that US\$ 138,638,643 were allocated in principle to UNDP in multi-year agreements (without support costs) when all tranches are considered, while US\$ 123,829,324 out of this total were already approved in individual tranches as of end-2006. Please refer to table 3 for detailed information on each agreement.

E. **Sector Phaseout By Country (Table 4)**

- This data is presented in UNDP Table 4 entitled "ODP T/Year Phase out for Ongoing and Completed Projects". It shows that, in total, UNDP has eliminated 54,249 ODP T, of which 2,105 ODP T in aerosols, 26,001 ODP T in foams, 693 ODP T in Methyl Bromide projects, 2,240 ODP T in halons, 12,538 ODP T in refrigeration, 4,249 ODP T in solvents, 20 ODP T in sterilants and 6,403 ODP T in National Phase Out Plans. Of the cumulative amount to be phased-out through UNDP activities, 3,313 ODP T were eliminated in 2006.
- While section “D” above addresses the ODP phased out through multi-year agreements, UNDP also manages terminal ODS Phase out Agreements wherein all remaining phase out is funded as a result of approval of one funding tranche. These so-called “one-off” projects are listed in the following table, and a status for each of them is provided therein:

Project	Date Approved	Planned or Actual completion date	Budget	Disbursed	Total ODP to be Phased-out	Remarks
BOL/FUM/35/INV/16: Terminal methyl bromide phase-out, excluding QPS applications	Dec-01	Jun-07	221,032	202,346	2.0	Projected phase-out of 1.5 MT achieved. Due to change in government in 06, delays in planned schedule for project completion (projected for Nov 06) experienced. Ministry decided to extend monitoring period and plans to consolidate all the practical project experiences by mid 07. National team will then prepare a MB alternatives handbook and undertake field visits to verify the extension of the alternatives introduced during the project. For more info, refer to progress report submitted to ExCom 51.
CHI/FUM/32/INV/143: Demonstration and phase-out project for methyl bromide soil fumigation for fruit tree production and replant	Dec-00	Jul-07	805,000	790,775	76.0	Revised national project finalisation strategy that takes regional agricultural policy and economic considerations into consideration approved at ExCom 48. Training on negative pressure steaming conducted for nurseries. Seminars organised to transmit results of project demonstration units to stakeholders. Policy work in cooperation with Min of Agriculture ongoing, complemented by awareness-raising and publication of technical documents highlighting results of field activities. Project nearing operational completion.
FIJ/PHA/47/TAS/15: Implementation of the TPMP (investment component)	Nov-05	Dec-09	40,000	-	-	The UNEP non-investment components are ongoing while the UNDP components are due to begin in the second quarter 2007.
GHA/FUM/37/TRA/18: Training programme for terminal phase-out of methyl bromide use, excluding QPS applications	Jul-02	Dec-06	101,550	100,751	6.0	Results of 2 series of field trials implemented under the project in 04 & 05, were presented to a ntl stakeholder workshop in late 05. The workshop endorsed the organisation of a Farmer's Field School from January to May of 2006 in order to evaluate the use of the alternatives in real growing circumstances, continue and enhance training provided during the trials and ensure long-term sustainability of alternatives. A final report on the FFS and a Training Manual for Extension Workers and Farmers were produced. MB regs are in place. The project is operationally completed.
KYR/FUM/41/TAS/08: Technical assistance project to install alternatives and phase-out methyl bromide	Dec-03	Dec-08	300,000	194,377	14.0	By the end of 2006, 11 national training seminars had been organized for users of MB. Necessary methodological manuals had been produced in cooperation with relevant state bodies. In addition, national specialists were invited to participate in training in Bulgaria (2006) in the context of a training workshop organized under the GEF-funded UNEP-UNDP "Total sector methyl bromide phase-out in CEITs. Work on an appropriate legislative package also continued. The work conducted in 06 allowed for a further reduction of MB consumption of 3.6 ODP T to be achieved.
SRL/FUM/38/TAS/21: Methyl bromide phase-out for all remaining uses excluding QPS applications	Nov-02	Oct-07	130,000	129,478	3.0	Gov't decided to finalise demo and subsequent TAS project together since target pests the same. In 06 a work plan and associated budget breakdown was prepared for all remaining activities and endorsed by stakeholders. Delays were incurred in proceeding with the national contracting process required to carry out remaining activities because executing agency regulations could not meet some of ntl requests. Issues resolved and activities slated to resume and be finalised in 2007. Ntl regulatory mechanism to control MB imports in place.

1,597,582 1,417,727 101

II. PROJECT COMPLETIONS SINCE LAST REPORT

A ODP Phased Out Since Last Report from Completed Projects (Table 5)

- This data is presented in UNDP Table 5: Projects Completed Since Last Report. A total of 56 projects, of which 22 investment projects and 34 non-investment projects, were completed between 1 January and 31 December 2006, with a total elimination of 2,728 ODP T achieved. Projects completed in the investment category were as follows: in aerosols (2), foams (6), fumigation (3), halons (0), phaseout plans (2), refrigeration (8), solvents (1) and sterilants (0). It should be noted that the ODP phase-out amount is different than that the one mentioned in

Section “E.” above. In fact, the two figures are unrelated, due to the difference resulting from partial phase out from ongoing projects. Section “E” takes the phase-out achieved in ongoing and completed projects and compares it with the same calculation of the previous year. The ODP in this paragraph is simply a cumulative total of the ODP phased-out from projects that were officially completed in 2006.

B. Non-Investment Project Completions Since The Last Report (Table 5)

- This data is also presented in UNDP Table 5: Projects Completed Since Last Report. A total of 34 non-investment projects, comprising 11 technical assistance activities, 1 demonstration programmes, 2 Country Programme Updates, 12 institutional strengthening phases, 1 training activity and 7 project preparation activities were completed between 1 January and 31 December 2006.

III. GLOBAL AND REGIONAL PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

A. **Global Projects:** The only on-going global programme under implementation by UNDP is GLO/SEV/50/TAS/278, the Core unit support (2007) programme approved at the 50th meeting of the Executive Committee, that covers the administrative costs of UNDP’s Montreal Protocol Unit.

B. **Regional Projects:** Only the following three regional projects are ongoing. All others have been completed.

- AFR/FUM/38/TAS/32 - Technical assistance for methyl bromide reductions and formulation of regional phase-out strategies for low-volume consuming countries: 20% countries: PR Congo - 2nd tech mission & INV activity completed. DR Congo - identified need for survey prior to INV. Sudan - Tech expert scheduling problems & int'l policy regarding procurement for the country caused delays in execution. Nigeria & Swaziland - ongoing difficulties in communication & information gathering caused delays. VLCs - 7 (Burundi, Chad, Gabon, Guinea, Mali, Sao Tome, Togo) completed their national stakeholder dialogue and policy work. An additional 8 launched the national level policy work by engaging national experts. Communications remain difficult with remainder.
- AFR/HAL/37/TAS/31 - Sector phase out programme: establishing a regional halon bank for West and Central Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo, Congo DR, and Guinea): Following technical visit made by countries to the Nigeria Halon Bank in 05, UNDP was requested to assess and present the participants with other possible options for treatment of halons. UNDP advised 1) that they could choose to recycle their stocks (critical uses) or 2) dispose of surplus. UNDP also advised that they could make use of the UNEP Halon Trader service, or that of the Halon Recycling Corporation, where contact could be made with potential buyers. UNDP also made contact with a US firm willing to manage any recycling needs expressed. Participating countries are assessing which option to pursue.
- LAC/REF/47/DEM/36 - Demonstration project for integrated management of the centrifugal chiller sub-sector in the Caribbean, focusing on application of energy-efficient CFC-free technologies for replacement of CFC-based chillers. Efforts in 2006 focused on securing co-financing as per project's requirement. Initial efforts were concentrated on preparation of a GEF MSP focusing on energy efficiency in buildings with chiller conversion as a point of entry, and a pdf A was drafted to request preparatory funds. However, GEF-4 issues, namely the impact of the RAF and new GEF rules brought the process to a halt. Working in cooperation with a UNDP Energy Thematic Trust Fund project, which is providing existing co-financing, an alternate strategy to identify other sources of

funding outside the GEF framework was prepared and launched.

IV. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS →

A. Results in 2006

Decision 41/93 of the Executive Committee approved the indicators to allow for the evaluation of performance of implementing agencies, with the weightings indicated in the table below. Annex II of the report of the 48th meeting of the Executive Committee contained the UNDP's 2006 targets.

Category of performance indicator	Item	Weight	UNDP's target for 2006	Result achieved in 2006	Score
Approval	Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved vs. those planned.	20	27	22 (81.5%) (see annex 2, 1)	16.3
Approval	Number of individual projects/activities (investment projects, RMPs, halon banks, TAS) approved vs. those planned	20	7	5 (71.4%) (see annex 2, 2)	14.3
Implementation	Milestone activities completed (e.g. policy measures, regulatory assistance)/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches vs. those planned	20	15	18 → > 100% (see annex 2, 3)	20.0
Implementation	ODP phased-out for individual projects vs. those planned per progress reports	5	2,622	1,543 → 58.8% (see annex 2, 4)	2.9
Implementation	Project completion (pursuant to Decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects vs. those planned in progress reports	5	55	48 → 87.3% (see annex 2, 5)	4.4
Implementation	Percentage of policy/regulatory assistance completed vs. that planned	10	See *	N/a	N/a
Administrative	Speed of financial completion vs. that required per progress report completion dates	10	On-time	45 finrevs out of 123 (see annex 2, 6)	3.6
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	5	On-time	29.5% achieved (13 submitted versus 44 planned)	1.5
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	5	On-time	100% achieved	5.0
TOTAL		90			68.0 / 90 (or 75.6%)

* The Executive Committee requested UNDP to work in coordination with the Secretariat to provide a target for policy and regulatory assistance to countries requesting it to reflect the efforts it planned to undertake in that regard within its approved projects and multi-year agreements as appropriate. While a methodology was arrived at, it would only be possible to measure it from next year's progress report.

B. Cumulative completed investment projects (Table 6)

NB: Unlike in the business plan reports, the category "investment projects" does not include the Recovery/Recycling TAS projects, nor MeBr demonstration projects.

- A total of 907 investment projects have been completed. Of the US\$ 310,276,672 in their approved budgets, 96.8% has already been disbursed. It took an average of 13.0 months from approval to first disbursement and 32.2 months from approval to completion. The overall cost-effectiveness of the projects to the Fund was \$7.2 /kg.
- A breakdown of this group of projects is given by region, sector, implementation modality, etc.

C. **Cumulative completed non-investment projects (Table 7)**

- UNDP has completed 294 non-investment projects excluding project preparation assistance. Of the US\$ 41,673,927 in their approved budgets, 99.4% has been disbursed. It took an average of 11.6 months from approval to first disbursement and 36.3 months from approval to completion.
- A breakdown of this group of projects is given by region, type, sector, implementation modality, etc.

D. **Cumulative ongoing investment projects (Table 8)**

- UNDP has 59 ongoing investment projects. Of the US\$ 70,264,912 in approved budgets, 15.5% has already been disbursed. It takes an average of 10.4 months from approval to first disbursement and an average of 37.8 months from approval to project completion. The overall cost-effectiveness of the projects to the Fund was \$6.3/kg.
- A breakdown of this group of projects is given by region, sector, implementation modality, etc.

E. **Cumulative ongoing non-investment projects (Table 9)**

- UNDP has 118 ongoing non-investment projects excluding project preparation assistance. Of the US\$ 22,405,357 in approved budgets, 31.7% has already been disbursed. It takes an average of 14.2 months from approval to first disbursement and 43.9 months from approval to completion.
- A breakdown of this group of projects is given by region, type, sector, implementation modality, etc.

V. **STATUS OF AGREEMENTS AND PROJECT PREPARATION BY COUNTRY**

A. **Agreements To Be Signed/Executed/Finalized**

Since UNDP has a standard legal agreement in place in each developing country that covers UNDP activities in that country, no additional legal agreement is required. There have, however, been non-technical issues that have caused delays in UNDP project documents being signed, as highlighted below:

- a) In many projects, the Executive Committee includes a condition (i.e. legislation in place) before the implementation can start. This often results in months or even years of delays before the activities can commence.
- b) Following project approval, policy issues may surface that cause concern amongst recipient parties, particularly with regard to threats to economic competitiveness, which in turn can cause significant delays in project endorsement and signature. MOP decisions related to methyl bromide use exemptions is just one such example.
- c) In other cases, the Government counterpart does not understand that for the National Execution modality they are in fact in the driver seat and should take a pro-active role in ensuring that the implementation proceeds in a timely fashion.
- d) Some delays result from lengthy Governmental procedural protocols that must be respected prior to project document signature. Delays can vary from a few weeks to over a year. In some cases, it also takes time for Governments to learn about, and become familiar with, UNDP's budgeting and bidding procedures.

B. Project Preparation By Country, Approved Amount And Amount Disbursed (Table 10)

- UNDP Table 10: Project Preparation by Country, Approved Amount and Amount Disbursed, indicates active project preparation accounts. Of the 33 ongoing PRP projects listed with US\$ 598,000 in associated approvals, US\$ 80,700 has been disbursed, with a significant part of the remaining balance already obligated. Many of the PRP accounts listed are for the formulation of TPMPs and most of these were approved towards the end of 2006.

VI. ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES (OPERATIONAL, POLICY, FINANCIAL, OTHER)

A. Meetings Attended by UNDP in 2006

From	To	Country	Meeting
22/01/2006	24/01/2006	Canada	Inter-agency Coordination Meeting
30/01/2006	03/02/2006	Indonesia	Inter-agency Coordination Meeting on Licensing
20/02/2006	21/02/2006	Kenya	Meetings on execution arrangement at High Level Steering Committee.
06/03/2006	10/03/2006	Brazil	Meeting with Government and Industry Chillers stakeholders
23/03/2006	31/03/2006	Kyrgyzstan	Policy and Programme Oversight
02/04/2006	07/04/2006	Canada	48 th Meeting of the Executive Committee
07/05/2006	17/05/2006	Brazil	Implementation of National CFC Phaseout Plan, Programme Oversight
08/05/2006	11/05/2006	Luanda	African Network Meeting (Anglophone)
09/04/2006	15/04/2006	Cuba	MDI policy meeting
12/04/2006	15/04/2006	Georgia	Network Meeting for Europe / CIS
13/05/2006	19/04/06	Bangladesh	Meeting with Government on pending NPP signature and MDI policy issues
30/04/2006	07/0/2006	Sao Tome	African Network Meeting (Francophone)
01/07/2006	06/07/2006	Canada	Implementation Committee Meeting & OEWG
10/07/2006	14/07/2006	Canada	49 th ExCom
19/07/2006	22/07/2006	France	UNEP UNDP/Bratislava Meeting on CEIT, Regional African MB and Halon Strategies talks
30/07/2006	03/08/2006	Brazil	NPOP Discussions/Policy and Programme Oversight
2/09/2006	9/09/2006	Fiji	Policy and Programme Oversight Mission
13/09/2006	18/09/2006	China	Ozone Day Celebration & UNDP China programme meetings
08/09/2006	21/09/2006	Brazil	Ozone Day Celebration& Programme oversight.
25/09/2006	29/09/2006	Madagascar	UNEP Joint African Network Meeting
01/10/2006	04/10/2004	Indonesia	Network Meeting & Programme related meeting
02/10/2006	02/10/2006	France	UNEP Global Chillers TAS Project

From	To	Country	Meeting
17/10/2006	20/10/2006	Colombia	Policy and Programme oversight
17/10/2006	20/10/2006	Nigeria	Policy and NPP related oversight mission
30/10/2006	0311/2006	India	Meeting of the Parties
06/11/2006	10/11/2006	India	50 th ExCom and Programme oversight meetings
14/11/2006	16/11/2006	Cambodia	Policy and Programme Oversight of RMP/TPMP
13/11/2006	18/11/2006	Bolivia	Policy and Programme Oversight
23/11/2006	25/11/2006	Peru	Policy and Programme Oversight
04/12/2006	07/12/2006	Sri Lanka	ODS Network Meeting (South Asia)
27/3/2006	30/3/2006	Dominican Republic	Policy and NPP Programme Oversight
3/4/2006	5/4/2006	Nicaragua	Policy and Programme Oversight
5/4/2006	7/4/2006	El Salvador	Policy and Programme Oversight
23/4/2006	28/4/2006	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Caribbean Network Meeting
21/8/2006	23/8/2006	Honduras	Policy and Programme Oversight
28/8/2006	31/8/2006	Jamaica	Caribbean Network Meeting
15/10/2006	17/10/2006	Canada	Meeting on pending issues related to joint UNDP/Canada activities in Cuba
12/11/2006	14/11/2006	Costa Rica	Policy and Programme Oversight
22/11/2006	26/11/2006	Bolivia	Network Meeting LAC (Spanish speaking)
28/11/2006	1/12/2006	Dominican Republic	NPP Oversight. mission.

B. Other Issues.

In regard to performance indicators, the fact that a planned tranche of a multiyear agreement was not submitted due solely to causes not related to agency performance, merits consideration of the ExCom. UNDP feels that the ExCom should look into a different system for evaluating agency performance in this case, in view of the responsibilities stated in those MYAs and the principle of the country driven approach of MYAs and shared responsibilities with the Governments in assuring targets are met.

ANNEX I

COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS : PROVISION of VALUE-ADDED GUIDANCE in SUPPORT of COUNTRY COMPLIANCE

January - December 2006

UNDP support costs contribute inter alia, to assisting individual countries in meeting their MP obligations. This is done in a routine fashion through the provision of policy advice and information specific to their on-going needs, the end goal being to ensure sustainability of efforts at the national level. It relates to implementation of projects, formulation of new activities, provision of briefings and guidance on MLF decisions, data reporting and discrepancies issues, action plans, monitoring of multi-year agreements and legislative/regulatory support. Such support is provided through individual contact by phone and e-mail, during missions to countries, during regional network meetings of ozone officers and workshops, ExCom meetings and OEWG and MOPs.

UNDP assistance is also provided on finance related matters, for selection of experts (both national and international), on development of TORs for national and international experts, and in the process of collection of information from the field so as to allow proper response to the MLF Secretariat and ExCom on project and compliance related issues during project review and progress reporting.

UNDP staff, at headquarters and at the field level, play an active part in ensuring that national programmes comply with a country's expectations and, at the same time, with ExCom decisions, formats and eligibility criteria. Monitoring and evaluation of national and sector plans demands careful attention to detail, requires regular contact with the NOU and technical experts, both national and international, auditing, and periodic in-depth review of progress achieved.

In addition, UNDP works with the National Ozone Units in partner countries to verify the consistency of Article 7, country programme implementation and project phase-out data presented. Ensuring accuracy of data at time of submission facilitates verification of phase-out achievements in the long-term. Lessons learned and recommendations gathered from independent verification reports are being taken into consideration by UNDP and the Governments in order to enhance reliability and consistency of data.

Certain countries request or require additional, special value-added assistance above and beyond regular support services provided over the course of a given year. Such assistance is often related to specific compliance issues being faced by a country. The entries below highlight countries for whom UNDP provided additional support during the course of 2006.

ARGENTINA

During 2006, UNDP, as Argentina's Institutional Strengthening partner, provided support and advice on reporting, ongoing logistical support to the IS project itself, including encouragement to submit CP data in a timely manner, and focused advice in support of activities undertaken within the context of the national CFC phase-out plan. In addition, efforts underway with respect to the methyl bromide elimination project in the tobacco and field vegetables' sectors were monitored and discussed with the

national project manager with a view to assessing long-term sustainability of efforts. UNDP also provided targeted guidance to both the government and the national expert with regard to the objectives of the HCFC survey conducted, including policy advice on how best to bring relevant national stakeholders into the dialogue from the outset.

BAHRAIN

UNDP, working in partnership with UNEP, the lead agency, contributed substantively to the design and elaboration of the Bahrain TPMP which was submitted and approved in late 2006. Careful analysis was made of the results of the R&R project's execution and of the country's ongoing and future investment needs in order to arrive at a logical TPMP investment request.

BANGLADESH

In 2006, UNDP provided substantive policy and technical guidance to the Government with respect to its desire to see its MDI CFC consumption effectively and sustainably addressed. Given that consideration of its MDI CFC concerns was predicated on action being taken to launch implementation of its National Phase Out Plan, UNDP worked with all the relevant government partners to secure endorsement such that signature of the NPP project document could proceed.

In reviewing UNDP's 2006 Progress Report, the MLFS specifically noted that decision XVII/27 and recommendation 37/3 request Bangladesh to achieve a TCA consumption of no greater than 0.55 ODP tonnes in 2006 and that as of 15 May 2007, the MLFS had not received country programme data for Bangladesh. The MLFS therefore queried UNDP, requesting whether UNDP has information on the prospects of Bangladesh achieving its TCA action plan target for 2006 or when it will submit its CP implementation data? UNDP has urged the Government to finalise its 2006 data report and submit it as soon as possible. As this data is not yet available to UNDP, in its absence UNDP can not comment the prospects for Bangladesh achieving its TCA Action Plan target for 2006. However, in light of the country's TCA compliance issues, UNDP can report that the Government has signed the NPP and UNDP is currently in the process of organising the Technical Assistance Workshop for the Solvent Sector, which will help guide the country in the management of solvents.

BHUTAN

In 2006, UNDP, in close collaboration with UNEP and the Government of Bhutan, assessed the results of previous R&R activities in order to provide advice on future needs of the sector and thereby support development of a TPMP. The TPMP will be submitted in 2007.

BOLIVIA

In reviewing UNDP's 2006 Progress Report, the MLFS specifically noted that decision XV/29 and recommendation 37/4 request Bolivia to achieve a CFC consumption of no greater than 37.84 ODP tonnes in 2006. The MLFS indicates that, as of 15 May 2007, it has not received implementation of country programme data for Bolivia, and queries UNDP on the prospects of Bolivia achieving its CFC action plan target for 2006 as well as when it might expect submission of Bolivia's CP implementation data? UNDP has contacted the NOU and encouraged it to submit its CP data report to the MLFS without delay. In discussion with the NOU, UNDP was advised that CFC consumption in 2006 was 22.23 ODP T (CFC 12 and CFC 115).

BRAZIL

Several initiatives undertaken in Brazil during 2006 drew upon UNDP guidance:

- UNDP provided targeted guidance to both the government and the national expert regarding the objectives of the HCFC survey that was conducted, including policy advice on bringing relevant national stakeholders into the dialogue from the outset, and how best to undertake such an important task in a country so vast.
- In support of Brazil's chiller demonstration project, UNDP worked diligently during a time of significant GEF transition, to help national partners identify private sector financing to complement GEF requested funds. A Full Size Project, Market Transformation for Energy Efficiency in Buildings (total value US \$78,58 M, where US \$13.5 M GEF funds), will be considered by the GEF June 2007 Council.
- UNDP provided advice to the Government in reporting its CTC data.
- UNDP provided advice to Government, Ozone Secretariat and TEAP colleagues in relation to the Government's dialogue and negotiation process regarding expansion of the Process Agent list.
- Following establishment of the licensing system in 2005, UNDP assisted the Government in cross-checking information yielded by the system with customs data records in order to ensure accuracy of data.

BURKINA FASO

During 2006, UNDP-MPU worked in close cooperation with the Government and UNDP-Burkina Faso in order to identify how unallocated funds remaining against the RMP projects could best be used to assist the Government in effectuating a smooth transition from RMP into TPMP activities that are being executed by the Government of Canada.

CAMBODIA

With respect to the End User Incentives programme under execution in Cambodia, in 2006 UNDP worked in close cooperation with the National Ozone Unit to address concerns that the incentives offered were in need of revision upwards such that they meet national stakeholder needs and thereby ensure sustainability of the programme. In addition, UNDP, working in partnership with UNEP, provided guidance in launching preparation of the country's TPMP.

CAPE VERDE

UNDP made several attempts during 2006 to provide focused guidance to the National Ozone Unit in order to allow the ODS legislation - required to allow RMP investment activities to begin - to be passed. Unfortunately, such attempts were met with non-responsiveness on the part of the Government. UNDP is liaising with UNEP in trying to better assist the country.

CHAD

During 2006, UNDP worked in close cooperation with the NOU in order to address concerns regarding execution of the End User Incentives programme. National stakeholders had advised that the End User guidelines, as drafted, did not conform with the national circumstances they faced. The issue was mainly administrative, but after having heard the concerns of the stakeholders, the guidelines were revised such that they meet national stakeholder needs and thereby ensure sustainability of the programme.

CHILE

During 2006, UNDP provided special assistance to the Government regarding its plan of action to manage its CTC and TCA consumption levels. UNDP, who will take on oversight management of Chile's Institutional Strengthening project in 2007, will continue to assist Chile in managing its consumption of TCA through its solvents plan which is currently under implementation and expected to be completed by the end of the year.

CHINA

In 2006, UNDP contributed substantively to the creation of China's ODS-Free Cities programme. The programme, which covers 12 cities in as many provinces, promotes accelerated phase-out of OSD through adoption and achievement of a 'no production, no consumption, no transport and no trade' standard achieved by July 2006. In 2007, 18 more cities are slated to follow suit, replicating the results of the initial twelve.

As the China solvents sector project nears its end, UNDP focused in 2006 on assisting the Government in how to deal most effectively and strategically with the SMEs in the sector.

COLOMBIA

In support of Colombia's chiller demonstration project, UNDP worked closely with the NOU and the GEF Operational focal point during the transition into GEF 4's Resource Allocation framework (RAF), to highlight the value of the cross-convention synergies that exist in linking chiller replacement with overall building energy efficiency enhancements. In tandem, given the incertitude of securing GEF funding, UNDP worked to identify other innovative sources of financing to support the MLF chiller project.

UNDP also provided targeted guidance to both the government and the national expert regarding the objectives of the HCFC survey that was conducted in 2006, including policy advice on how best to bring relevant national stakeholders into the dialogue from the outset. And lastly, at the request of the Government, UNDP accepted the transfer of the country's CTC project from the World Bank in 2006.

CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC of (Kinshasa)

Decision XVIII/21 has requested DR Congo to monitor its licensing system in order to ensure its effective operation. As UNDP assists the country in the implementation of its TPMP, it continues to provide advice and guidance to the Party in order that this activity may be effectively monitored.

In reviewing UNDP's 2006 Progress Report, the MLFS specifically noted that decision XVIII/21 and recommendation 37/9 request Congo DR to submit 2006 data to enable a review of Congo DR's commitment to reduce TCA consumption to 4 ODP tonnes and CTC consumption to 16.5 ODP tonnes. We have not received implementation of country programme data. Does UNDP have any new information on the prospects of Congo DR achieving its commitments or when it will submit its country programme implementation data? DR Congo's Institutional Strengthening programme is implemented by UNEP. The solvents sectors concerns raised above can be better addressed by the UNIDO/Italy solvents sector projects recently approved. UNDP is not active in this sector.

COSTA RICA

During 2006, UNDP continued to monitor and provide advice to the execution of the Costa Rica MeBr elimination project. Success in execution of the project relies on an effective and continuous transparent communication being maintained between government and private sector interests. With the change in Government during 2006, UNDP was called upon to act as facilitator in bringing the new NOU up to speed on all project-related issues and involve them effectively in the project's execution.

Another area of focus for UNDP in 2006 centred on the issue of seeing effective ODS regulations replace the limited legislation the country has in place, building upon a draft set of comprehensive regulations that is available. With the advent of the new Government, UNDP sought to engage stakeholders in an expanded dialogue that would hopefully see new legislation adopted no later than 2007.

CUBA

UNDP, in partnership with MDI technical experts and a recognized pharmaceutical company, contributed substantively during 2006 to negotiations regarding the stable and safe production, in-country, of two pharmaceutical grade MDI products. This also involved concluding a product developer warranty such that such product development not infringe on any third party intellectual property related to the drug molecule, the method of formulation or any other necessary technology and information concerning the development of the product

UNDP also provide substantive support to Cuba in the development and dissemination of its national MDI transition strategy, focusing efforts on an awareness campaign to educate doctors that prescribe MDIs on a number of key issues to facilitate the transition, namely:

- the timing and reasons for the transition from CFC MDIs to CFC-free MDIs
- information on usage characteristics and differences of the product developed vis-à-vis the CFC MDI products.

With regard to Cuba's Chillers Demonstration project, UNDP participated in the dialogue with the Government of Canada to secure co-financing. In tandem, as 2006 was named the Year of Energy in Cuba, UNDP worked closely on the ground with relevant national ministries in order to explain the positive synergies that result from taking action on both ozone and climate issues.

DJIBOUTI

UNDP organized two missions during 2006 in order to facilitate commencement of the R&R project's operations. This involved provision of both substantive policy and technical guidance.

DOMINICA

The Parties, through Decision XVIII/22, encouraged Dominica to reduce its consumption of Annex I, Group I substances (CFCs) from 1.388 ODP T in 2005 to zero as of 2007, and to introduce by December 2006 a licensing system to monitor imports and exports of CFCs. UNDP, working in cooperation with UNEP on the implementation of Dominica's RMP, contributed substantive guidance with regard to the introduction of a licensing system, supported the Party in the preparation of its report to the 37th meeting of the Implementation Committee, and continues to provide support in assisting Dominica to achieve the aforementioned targets.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

In 2006, in support of the country's National Phase-out Plan, UNDP suggested organizing a workshop on new non-ODS alternatives for the refrigeration sector. UNDP was able to secure in-kind support for the seminar from Honeywell and Dupont, both of whom sent technical representatives to the seminar as resource persons. A good deal of information regarding new blends was provided to participants through practical sessions that were well-received and positively evaluated. In tandem, during 2006 UNDP through diligent follow-up, was able to put the implementation of the NPP back on track.

EGYPT

In support of Egypt's National Halon Management Bank, in 2006, UNDP provided guidance to the Government in engaging private sector partners in a dialogue to finalize technical requirements to allow the Halon Bank to begin providing services on a commercial scale.

EL-SALVADOR

In early 2004, the Government of El Salvador had RMP update projects approved. Despite efforts to move the process forward, execution was virtually nil through early 2006. In order to allow the country to develop a strategic approach to the management of CFCs in the refrigeration servicing sector through formulation of a TPMP, UNDP focused hard during 2006 in assisting the NOU to move implementation of its RMP project forward. This involved an in-country mission during which high-level meetings with senior Ministerial officials were held.

GEORGIA

During 2006, UNDP, in cooperation with the Swedish Government, provided substantive input to the formulation of the Georgia TPMP, as well as participated in a workshop where lessons learned, applicable to the Georgian case, were shared with national stakeholders.

GHANA

During 2006, UNDP provided substantive input to the NOU in the formulation of the country's TPMP and thoroughly reviewed the results of the Ghana MB elimination project in order to draw out the valuable lessons learned during its execution.

GUINEA-BISSAU

In 2006, UNDP provided special assistance to the NOU in mediating between differing opinions on whether UÉMOA regulations constitute a sufficient condition to allow RMP R&R activities to commence. Ultimately, they were deemed sufficient and project signature moved forward in early 2007.

In reviewing UNDP's 2006 Progress Report, the MLFS specifically noted that decision XVI/24 and recommendation 37/17 request Guinea Bissau to submit 2006 data to enable a review of its commitment to reduce CFC consumption to 13.137 ODP tonnes in 2006. We have not received implementation of country programme data. Does UNDP have any new information on the prospects of Guinea Bissau achieving its commitments or when it will submit its country programme implementation data? UNDP is unable to shed any light on this issue at this time, but has contacted the Government to encourage their submission without delay.

HAITI

In 2006, UNDP, in cooperation with UNEP, continued to closely monitor and provide guidance to support the NOU's efforts to advance adoption of legislation required to allow the RMP projects to begin implementation.

HONDURAS

Given delays in implementation of the country's RMP update projects, UNDP undertook a special mission in 2006 to discuss the importance of advancing the projects' execution with a variety of national stakeholders in order to allow the Government to remain in compliance with the objectives of the Montreal Protocol.

INDIA

During 2006, in addition to ongoing MLF activities, UNDP provided special targeted guidance to both the government and the national expert regarding the objectives of the HCFC survey that was being undertaken, including policy advice on how best to bring relevant national stakeholders into the dialogue from the outset.

INDONESIA

During 2006, UNDP provided guidance to the Government as it prepared to amend its ODS legislation to allow for a revision of its ODS import regulations. In support of the country's NPP, UNDP facilitated coordination of NPP activities with other implementing agencies involved.

UNDP also provided special targeted guidance to both the government and the national expert regarding the objectives of the HCFC survey that was being undertaken, including policy advice on how best to bring relevant national stakeholders into the dialogue from the outset.

IRAN

In reviewing UNDP's 2006 Progress Report, the MLFS specifically noted its understanding that UNDP, as part of its work as the agency responsible for the INS, undertook collection and reporting of ODS data and prepared action plan to address non-compliance in CTC through formulation of Solvent Sector Plan with UNIDO. Does UNDP have any new information on the status of that action plan and whether it was submitted to the Ozone Secretariat or when Iran will submit its country programme implementation data since it has not done so as of this writing? UNDP coordinated closely with the NOU on the non-compliance issue and assisted Iran in the preparation of its Action Plan for Return to Compliance submitted to the Implementation Committee at its 37th meeting. The NOU then worked with UNIDO in the completion of its solvent sector plan to address CTC and TCA consumption. The solvent sector plan was submitted to and approved at ExCom 50. Further to this, UNDP has no additional information to provide on the status of activities to support the Action Plan. Further to the request from the MLFS, UNDP has followed up with the NOU to encourage submission of the CP data report as soon as possible.

KENYA

In order to support national interest in establishing a local procurement and management system for the execution of its MB elimination project in the cut flower sector (Phases II and II of the project), UNDP attempted during 2006 to identify a means by which such a request could be honoured, taking into consideration UNDP operating rules and regulations. This involved much consultation, justification and negotiation.

In its role as IS agency, UNDP also provided substantive backing to the Government during the 37th Meeting of the Implementation Committee, working with the NOU and the MLFS to align the country's Plan of Action for Return to Compliance (CFCs) with the Agreed Conditions that govern its TPMP, funded by the Government of France and executed by GTZ.

The MLFS has noted that Decision XVIII/28 and Recommendation 37/20 requests reporting by Kenya to the Implementation Committee on the submission of 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC to 60 ODPT, and the gazettal of ODS regulations required to establish and implement licensing and quota system for Kenya. Kenya reported on 5 January to the Ozone Secretariat that rough-estimates of CFC imports to Kenya during the year 2006 were likely to be less than 60 ODP tonnes. Nevertheless, the Fund Secretariat has not yet received implementation of country programme data to ascertain whether the CFC target of the action plan had been achieved. Please provide an update on the status of the establishment of the licensing/quota system and the achievement of the CFC target for 2006. Achievement of the CFC target could better be reported by GTZ, the TPMP implementing agency. UNDP has encouraged the Kenya NOU to submit its CP data report as soon as possible. UNDP is aware of the fact that the gazettal of the ODS regulations did not occur by 31 December 2006, as encouraged by the Implementation Committee and the MoP. UNDP has contacted the Director General of the National Environment Management Authority, where the NOU is housed. The delay in gazettal was attributed not to a change in Permanent Secretary, but due to the fact that the documents required reconfirmation, a requirement of the Attorney General's Office that is imposed when circumstance results in documents not being processed in a timely manner. The documents were therefore returned to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources by the Attorney General for reconfirmation and UNDP was advised that signature of a resubmission letter by the Minister for E&NR was imminent.

KYRGYZSTAN

In 2006, at the request of the NOU, UNDP, in cooperation with UNEP, undertook a mission to Kyrgyzstan and facilitated a dialogue between the NOU and the UNDP Country Office in order to promote capacity development for national project management.

In reviewing UNDP's 2006 Progress Report, the MLFS has noted that decision XVII/36 and recommendation 36/25 request Kyrgyzstan to submit 2006 data to review its commitment to consume no greater than 1.2 ODP tonnes of halon in 2006. We have not received implementation of country programme data. Does UNDP have any new information on the prospects of Kyrgyzstan achieving its commitments or when it will submit its country programme implementation data? UNDP has no information to provide in this respect. UNDP has contacted the NOU to encourage submission of the information requested.

LEBANON

As Lebanon faced an unexpected and destructive crisis in 2006, UNDP provided strategic policy guidance to the NOU and MB and NPP project teams in assessing the impact of the war on project activities, as well as in revising Annual Work Plans to account for the disruption that had been wrought.

UNDP also provided special targeted guidance to both the government and the national expert regarding the objectives of the HCFC survey that was being undertaken, including policy advice on how best to bring relevant national stakeholders into the dialogue from the outset.

MALAWI

In order to support the sustainability of Malawi's accelerated MB phase-out (zero consumption as of 1 January 2005), UNDP worked in 2006 with the Government, the National Project Steering Committee and relevant stakeholders to prepare a business plan for possible ventures to support local suppliers of alternative materials, for submission to the Malawi Chamber of Commerce.

MALAYSIA

During 2006, UNDP provided special targeted guidance to both the government and the national expert regarding the objectives of the HCFC survey that was being undertaken, including policy advice on how best to bring relevant national stakeholders into the dialogue from the outset.

MALDIVES

The Maldives was, for much of 2006, without an Ozone Officer. As of December 2006, when the new NOO came on board, UNDP, in partnership with UNEP, put much effort into bringing them up to speed as quickly as possible so that activities related to its RMP may begin.

We note that decision XV/37 and recommendation 36/28 request Maldives to submit data to enable a review of its commitment to maintain CFC at no greater than 2.3 ODP tonnes in 2006. We have not received implementation of country programme data. Does UNDP have any new information on the prospects of Maldives achieving its commitments or when it will submit its country programme implementation data? The Maldives has not yet completed their data reporting exercise for 2006. UNEP, their implementing agency, has urged them to complete and submit their report as soon as possible.

MEXICO

UNDP provided the Government of Mexico with special targeted guidance to both the government and the national expert in 2006 regarding the objectives of the HCFC survey that was being undertaken, including policy advice on how best to bring relevant national stakeholders into the dialogue from the outset.

MOLDOVA

In 2006, at the request of the NOU, UNDP, in cooperation with UNEP, undertook a mission to Moldova and facilitated a dialogue between the NOU and the UNDP Country Office in order to promote capacity development for national project management.

NEPAL

We note that decision XVI/27 and recommendation 36/24 request Nepal to submit data to enable a review of its commitment to maintain CFC at no greater than 13.5 ODP tonnes in 2006. We have not received implementation of country programme data. Does UNDP have any new information on the prospects of Nepal achieving its commitments or when it will submit its country programme implementation data? Nepal's IS is not implemented by UNDP. It is our understanding that their implementing agency has urged them to complete their report.

NIGERIA

In 2006, UNDP provided a detailed focused assessment of the NPP audit report that resolved stalemate with respect to issues that were impeding disbursement of the NPP's third tranche and therefore, allowed the NPP activities to continue. UNDP also further provided assistance to the Government by undertaking a mission in order to contribute substantively to the development of the NPP's 2006-2007 Annual Work Plan.

The MLFS notes that decision XIV/30 and recommendation 37/26 request Nigeria to submit data for 2006 in order to review its commitment to achieve a CFC consumption of no more than 1100 ODP tonnes in 2006. We have not received implementation of country programme data. We also note that the decision requires a ban on the import of ODS-containing equipment in 2008. Does UNDP have any new information on the prospects of Nigeria achieving its commitments or when it will submit its country programme implementation data? UNDP has contacted the NOU about this request and encouraged a quick response.

PAKISTAN

During 2006, UNDP, with cooperation from UNEP and UNIDO, provided extensive guidance to the Government of Pakistan in order to allow it to resolve its CTC compliance issue.

In reviewing the We note that decision XVIII/3 requests Pakistan to submit reporting data for 2006 to enable a review of its commitment to reduce its CTC consumption to 41.8 ODP tonnes and decision XVI/29 and recommendation 37/27 requests information about its commitment to limit halon consumption to 7.1 ODP tonnes. We have not received implementation of country programme data. Does UNDP have any new information on the prospects of Pakistan achieving its commitments or when it will submit its country programme implementation data? Pakistan has had a number of workshops on CTC with the assistance of UNIDO and informally indicates that they will meet the targets set out in their action plan for CTC. We have urged them to complete and submit their data as soon as possible.

PANAMA

During 2006, further to a request received from the Government, UNDP provided institutional capacity development assistance. This resulted in the NOU project moving within the Ministry of Health to a department better suited to deal with project implementation. In addition, it also resulted in the Ministry of Health engaging a Project Manager for the National Phase-out Plan.

PARAGUAY

The MLFS notes that Decision XVIII/32 and recommendation 37/29 requests Paraguay to submit CFC and CTC plans of action to return to compliance. We also note that UNDP the National consultant recruited by UNDP completed a collection of information on the use of CTC, TCA and CFC 113. It was found that a use of CTC in the pharmaceutical sector was already phased out in 2006, and there are currently laboratory and analytical uses of CTC. A workshop to provide assistance to users was being planned to take place in 2007. During 2006 it was also found that the licensing system had deficiencies on CTCs that led to non-compliance. These items are being corrected. Does UNDP have any information about Paraguay's submission of the action plans? During 2006, UNDP provided substantive advice to the new National Ozone Officer and helped bring them up to speed as quickly as possible. This allowed the Government to finalise its TPMP for submission in early 2007. In addition, a joint mission was conducted with UNEP to help them design the Action Plans called for under Decision XVIII/32. It is UNDP's understanding that the action plans have been submitted to the Ozone Secretariat.

PERU

In 2006, UNDP undertook a special mission to Peru in order to accelerate RMP implementation and establish a proper RMP/TPMP national management structure. This value-added guidance was provided in partnership with UNEP.

REGIONAL AFRICA

HALONS: During 2006, UNDP provided close follow-up with the countries in order to allow them all to complete the phase I terms of their national contracts. Communication, with respect to some, remained difficult. With options for successful completion of the project dwindling, UNDP engaged HTOC members in an extensive discussion on how best to meet the needs of the countries in question. Advice was provided to the countries regarding avenues by which to validate and reaffirm critical uses, and rid themselves of obsolete stocks of halons. Contact was also made with an American firm that may be able to help the countries deal with their critical use/obsolete stock issues and thereby, bring the project to closure.

FUMIGANTS: In 2006, investment activities were completed in PR Congo, including negotiation for kind procurement of metam sodium through donation by a private sector entity, following omission of its procurement during preparation of the specifications by the technical expert; UNDP also corresponded with the Government of Swaziland to follow-up on Decision 48/16 regarding reporting of MeBr consumption data; with respect to the Sudanese project component, efforts were made to determine the effects of embargo on procurement of equipment; a relatively one-sided constant dialogue continued with Nigeria regarding signature of the national contract, with no positive results associated; and, good progress was made with respect to initiation of a detailed survey in DR Congo, following nomination of a new NOO in 2006. As in the previous year, difficulty in a) transferring funds for national contracts and b) receiving communication and authorization from the countries concerned, resulted in significant delays.

For the remaining VLVC MB countries, due to difficulties in communication and delays in action, all the national contracts to allow for preparation of policy work on appropriate regulatory mechanisms to reduce and ban imports of MB that had been issued in 2005 had to be re-issued/extended in 2006. UNDP ensured that it was present during the Joint Regional Network Meeting in Madagascar in order to liaise with each of the participating countries and secure signature on the new/revised contracts. The contracts were all signed and since that time progress has been significant, with only 3 countries still remaining unresponsive.

UNDP maintained systematic and continuous communication attempts with all partner countries by telephone and e-mail, and participated in the regional network meetings hosted by UNEP, in order to liaise with countries, present updates and help advance implementation through direct bilateral contact.

REGIONAL CARIBBEAN

In support of the Regional Caribbean demonstration project, UNDP-MPU worked closely with UNDP-GEF and UNDP-Country Office colleagues to during the transition into GEF 4's Resource Allocation framework (RAF), to highlight for countries the value of the cross-convention synergies that exist in linking chiller replacement with overall building energy efficiency enhancements. In tandem, given the incertitude of securing GEF funding, UNDP worked to identify other innovative sources of financing to support the MLF chiller project. Substantive guidance was also provided to the associated UNDP Energy Thematic Trust Fund project, in order to launch preparations for energy audits in Jamaica and Cuba.

SAO TOME y PRINCIPE

Substantive guidance provided by UNDP and UNEP in 2006 allowed the Government of São Tomé y Príncipe to pass ODS legislation, thereby allowing the country's R&R programme to launch.

SRI LANKA

During 2006, UNDP provided special targeted guidance to both the government and the national expert regarding the objectives of the HCFC survey that was being undertaken, including policy advice on how best to bring relevant national stakeholders into the dialogue from the outset.

In addition, UNDP assisted the Government and the Tea Research Institute to finalise a work plan and associated budget breakdown for all remaining activities in the tea sector demonstration project that was endorsed by stakeholders. UNDP worked hard to meet the government's desire to have the project managed nationally through national contracts, while respecting the rules and regulations of the executing agency (UNOPS).

SYRIA

During 2006, UNDP provided special targeted guidance to both the government and the national expert regarding the objectives of the HCFC survey that was being undertaken, including policy advice on how best to bring relevant national stakeholders into the dialogue from the outset.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

UNDP contributed substantively during 2006 in assisting the NOU to prepare an updated Plan of Action for the TPMP that includes establishment of a Monitoring Unit to monitor zero consumption in the country through 2009, in order to ensure that no back-slipping occurs.

URUGUAY

UNDP provided substantive technical guidance to the Government of Uruguay during 2006 with respect to its MDI investment project. As a result, all formulations, save one, were completed.

The MLFS has noted that decision XVII/29 and recommendation 37/39 requests Uruguay to submit reporting data for 2006 to enable a review of its commitment to reduce its MBR consumption to 8.9 ODP tonnes. Uruguay has not submitted implementation of country programme data. Does UNDP have any new information on the prospects of Uruguay achieving its commitments or when it will submit its country programme implementation data? UNDP has contacted Uruguay and encouraged the NOU to submit its CP data report to the MLFS as soon as possible. In addition, when queried by UNDP, the NOU advised UNDP that the information pertaining to MeBr consumption had been provided directly to UNIDO.

VENEZUELA

We note that decision XVIII/34 and recommendation 37/41 request Venezuela to submit reporting data for 2005 as soon as possible. We have not received implementation of country programme data. Does UNDP have any new information on Venezuela's reporting of data for 2005 or when it will submit its country programme implementation data for 2006? UNDP has contacted the Venezuela NOU and encouraged it to submit its CP data report to the MLFS as soon as possible. It is expected that at this time, this request has been acted upon

YEMEN

UNDP worked hard in 2006 to break a stalemate blocking the initiation of a large-scale national service contract between the NOU and the UNDP executing agent, UNOPS, trying on the one hand to address the NOU's interest while simultaneously respecting UNOPS operating rules and regulations. UNDP also initiated closer working collaboration with UNEP in order to ensure that the R&R activities that remain to be completed are in line with the strategic plan being spelled out in the TPMP under preparation.

ANNEX 2 – Tables related to the Performance Indicators

Table 1

Annual Programmes Approved in 2006	Short Title
ARG/FUM/48/INV/149	MeBr tobacco/seedbeds: 6th tranche
BAH/PHA/50/INV/16	TPMP (1st Tranche)
BRA/PHA/50/INV/278	CFC phase-out plan: 5th tranche
COS/FUM/49/INV/36	Total MeBr phase-out: 4th tranche
CPR/SOL/50/INV/446	China solvent sector: 2007 annual programme
CUB/PHA/48/INV/37	National CFC phase-out plan: 2004/ 2005
DMI/PHA/48/TAS/09	Terminal CFC ph-out mgt plan (1st tranche)
DOM/PHA/48/INV/38	Terminal phase-out plan: 2006
DRC/PHA/49/INV/24	CFC Nat. plan (1st tranche)
GEO/PHA/50/INV/22	TPMP (1st Tranche)
GHA/PHA/50/INV/24	TPMP (1st Tranche)
GRN/PHA/49/INV/10	TPMP (1st tranche)
IDS/REF/48/INV/174	Refr. Manuf. Phaseout: 4th tranche
IDS/REF/48/INV/175	Refr. Servicing Plan: 4th tranche
IND/REF/50/INV/403	Servicing Sector Plan (4th tranche - 2007)
KEN/FUM/50/INV/40	MeBr phase-out in soil (3rd tranche)
KYR/PHA/50/INV/14	TPMP (1st Tranche)
LEB/PHA/48/INV/63	Nat.CFC phase-out plan (2nd & 3rd tranches)
PAN/PHA/50/INV/26	National CFC phase-out plan (3rd tranche)
STK/PHA/48/TAS/09	Terminal CFC ph-out mgt plan (1st tranche)
TRI/PHA/49/INV/20	TPMP for CFCs: 2nd tranche
URU/PHA/50/INV/46	TPMP (1st Tranche)

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Table 2

	Individual Projects Approved in 2005 (no PRP)	Short Title
1	BGD/ARS/50/TAS/24	TAS for MDI project
2	CHI/FOA/48/INV/161	Terminal umbrella for foam
3	CHI/REF/48/INV/160	Terminal umbrella for manuf in refrigeration
4	COL/PAG/48/INV/66	CTC as process agent at Prodesal S.A.
5	ZIM/SOL/50/TAS/35	TAS in solvent/sterilant

Table 3

- ❖ It was assumed that for all ongoing MY tranches that were approved in 2006, at least one milestone (ODP target achieved) was fulfilled, failing which the approval would not have taken place. Table 1 shows that there were 13 such MY tranches.
- ❖ In addition, the milestone related to Nigeria in order for its 3rd funding tranche to be released was also achieved. This brings the total to 14.
- ❖ Methyl Bromide MY Agreements in Lebanon and Malawi and National Plans in Colombia and St Kitts & Nevis have met their respective ODP-phaseout target for 2005, yet they have not received a new funding tranche in 2006 because either it was the last year of the plan or there was no tranche scheduled for 2006. Yet these 4 milestones have been achieved. This brings the total of milestones to 18.

Milestones Target	Milestones Achieved	%
15	18	100%

Table 4

The figures below come from Table 4 of the progress report and include partial phase out from ongoing projects plus phase out from completed projects.

	All Projects	Individual Only
Cumulative Total	54,249	41,606
Last year Cumulative	50,936	40,063
Add. ODP for 2006	3,313	1,543

Table 5

PRP projects Completed in 2006		
ARG/FUM/43/INV/139	MeBr tobacco/seedbeds: 4th tranche	
BDI/REF/41/TAS/13	Supplementary training/spares for R&R	
BDI/REF/41/TAS/16	Monitoring the RMP	
BGD/SEV/36/CPG/14	Country programme update	
BHU/REF/45/TAS/06	RMP: technical assistance	
BKF/REF/32/TAS/11	End-users incentive programme	
BKF/REF/34/TAS/13	Monitoring the RMP	
BRA/SEV/32/INS/199	Institutional Strengthening: Phase 3	
BZE/REF/44/TAS/12	RMP: TAS for REF servicing	
COL/FOA/38/INV/58	Terminal Foam Umbrella	
COS/SEV/41/INS/32	Institutional Strengthening: Phase 5	
CPR/SEV/44/INS/421	Institutional Strengthening: Phase 6	
CPR/SOL/42/INV/410	China solvent sector: 2004 annual programme	
CUB/ARS/34/INV/18	CIDT: insecticides/technical aerosols	
CUB/SEV/40/INS/22	Institutional Strengthening: Phase 4	
DRC/FOA/35/INV/06	Complast SPRL Flexible Foam	
GHA/FUM/37/TRA/18	TRA for phase-out of MeBr	
GHA/REF/32/TAS/14	End-users incentive programme	
GHA/SEV/43/INS/20	Institutional Strengthening: Phase 6	
GHA/SOL/44/TAS/22	TAS for CTC sector	
IDS/ARS/44/INV/167	Aerosols at P.T Yulia	
IDS/REF/41/INV/155	Refr. Manuf. Phaseout: 2nd tranche - balance	
IDS/REF/41/INV/157	Refr. Servicing Plan: 2nd tranche	
IDS/SEV/41/INS/159	Institutional Strengthening: Phase 4	
IND/FOA/41/INV/365	Foam Sector Plan: 2nd tranche	
IND/FOA/44/INV/384	Foam Sector plan (third tranche)	
IND/REF/38/INV/356	Refr. Manuf. Phaseout: 1st tranche	

PRP projects Completed in 2006		
IND/REF/41/INV/364	Refr. Manuf. Phaseout: 2nd tranche	
IND/REF/42/INV/371	Servicing Sector Plan (1st tranche)	
IND/REF/44/INV/379	Servicing Sector Plan (2nd tranche)	
IND/REF/44/INV/383	REF manufacturing plan (third tranche)	
IND/SEV/36/CPG/349	Country programme update	
IND/SEV/41/INS/367	Institutional Strengthening: Phase 5	
IRA/REF/35/INV/133	Ghotb Jonoub Dom/Comm.Refr.	
IRA/SEV/44/INS/167	Institutional Strengthening: Phase 5, year 1	
JAM/SOL/42/TAS/20	TAS umbrella for ODS in solvent use	
KYR/REF/37/TAS/01	Monitoring the RMP	
LEB/FUM/41/INV/53	MeBr: vegetable/flower/tobacco: 3rd tranche	
LIB/FOA/35/INV/15	EI Houria LCD foam	
MAL/FUM/29/DEM/12 9	Malaysian timber: MeBr phaseout	
MLW/FUM/43/INV/21	MeBr non-QPS: 4th tranche	
NIR/PHA/38/INV/106	National CFC phase-out plan: 1st tranche	
NIR/SEV/40/INS/107	Institutional Strengthening: Phase 3	
PER/FOA/35/INV/30	Foam sect. phaseout (5 enterprises)	
SRL/SEV/43/INS/22	Institutional Strengthening: Phase 5	
TRI/PHA/40/INV/16	TPMP for CFCs: 1st tranche	
TRI/SEV/38/INS/15	Institutional Strengthening: Phase 3	
URU/SEV/37/INS/39	Institutional Strengthening: Phase 5	
48		

Table 6

Last year's database counted ??? projects operationally completed before 1 Jan 2006, which could have been financially completed in 2006.

This year's database counts 45 projects for which a final revision was issued in 2006. As such, the target was almost achieved.

Finrevs Target	Finrevs Processed	%
164	45	27.4

1. Annual Summary

UNDP, Table 1
23 May 2007

Year/Implementation Characteristic	Number of Approvals (=> 3)	Number Completed (=> 3)	Per Cent Completed (=> 3)	ODP to be Phased Out (=> 3)	ODP Phased Out (=> 3)	Per Cent of ODP Phased Out (=> 3)	Approved Funding (US \$)	Adjust-ment (US\$)	Funds Disbursed (US \$)	Per Cent of Funds Disbursed	Balance (US \$)	Planned Commitment in Current Year (US \$)	Administrative Support (\$)
Disbursement during Implementation													
1991	15	15	100.0	0	0		1,381,450	-232,418	1,149,032	100.0	0	0	10
1992	62	62	100.0	420	420	100.0	7,111,056	32,460	7,143,516	100.0	0	0	92
1993	47	47	100.0	848	848	100.0	10,632,330	-267,141	10,365,189	100.0	0	0	1,38
1994	134	134	100.0	6,005	6,005	100.0	51,309,949	-6,641,568	44,668,381	100.0	0	0	6,67
1995	103	103	100.0	4,141	4,141	100.0	29,145,957	-2,019,653	27,126,304	100.0	0	0	3,78
1996	69	69	100.0	3,736	3,736	100.0	27,383,759	-1,487,357	25,707,670	99.3	188,732	150,985	3,55
1997	181	181	100.0	5,542	5,542	100.0	47,939,742	-4,637,676	43,281,574	100.0	20,492	16,394	6,23
1998	160	159	99.4	4,482	4,482	100.0	31,143,571	-1,639,676	29,305,992	99.3	197,903	57,662	4,02
1999	196	195	99.5	4,473	4,472	100.0	37,395,669	-2,414,236	34,701,463	99.2	279,969	130,690	4,76
2000	136	129	94.9	4,251	3,478	81.8	30,876,151	-1,694,608	28,660,646	98.2	520,898	118,440	3,75
2001	173	170	98.3	4,176	4,143	99.2	35,924,756	-1,243,543	34,057,386	98.2	623,827	347,206	4,39
2002	107	87	81.3	3,902	3,775	96.7	42,852,428	-149,385	39,540,900	92.6	3,162,143	1,347,656	5,95
2003	58	32	55.2	3,740	3,324	88.9	35,043,654	0	16,280,243	46.5	18,763,413	5,882,482	4,35
2004	59	26	44.1	4,016	3,172	79.0	22,162,430	0	6,203,717	28.0	15,958,710	8,023,567	3,26
2005	47	7	14.9	3,932	3,489	88.7	28,634,239	-20,000	913,585	3.2	27,700,656	7,447,132	3,95
2006	55	0	0.0	2,787	120	4.3	14,490,699	0	6,177	0.0	14,484,522	3,678,854	2,85
Sub-total	1,602	1,416	88.4	56,451	51,147	90.6	453,427,840	-22,414,801	349,111,775	81.0	81,901,266	27,201,068	59,98
Disbursement after Completion													
1991	0	0		0	0		0	0	0		0	0	
1992	0	0		0	0		0	0	0		0	0	
1993	0	0		0	0		0	0	0		0	0	
1994	5	5	100.0	108	108	100.0	2,715,015	-347,444	2,367,571	100.0	0	0	35
1995	8	8	100.0	953	953	100.0	1,881,897	-18,450	1,863,447	100.0	0	0	24
1996	5	5	100.0	148	148	100.0	437,000	-14,413	422,587	100.0	0	0	5
1997	3	3	100.0	41	41	100.0	227,050	-5,429	221,621	100.0	0	0	2
1998	1	1	100.0	11	11	100.0	62,980	-1,589	61,391	100.0	0	0	
1999	2	2	100.0	21	21	100.0	191,277	-4,406	186,871	100.0	0	0	2
2000	0	0		0	0		0	0	0		0	0	
2001	0	0		0	0		0	0	0		0	0	
2002	0	0		0	0		0	0	0		0	0	
2003	0	0		0	0		0	0	0		0	0	
2004	1	0	0.0	192	192	100.0	1,109,120	0	917,083	82.7	192,037	76,815	8
2005	0	0		0	0		0	0	0		0	0	
2006	0	0		0	0		0	0	0		0	0	
Sub-total	25	24	96.0	1,474	1,474	100.0	6,624,339	-391,731	6,040,571	96.9	192,037	76,815	80
Retroactively Funded	11	11	100.0	732	732	100.0	2,090,480	-113,434	1,977,046	100.0	0	0	26
Time-sensitive Accounts	116	90	77.6	391	368	94.1	23,101,236	103,753	19,345,079	83.4	3,859,910	1,146,723	2,61
GRAND TOTAL	1,754	1,541	87.9	59,048	53,721	91.0	485,243,895	-22,816,213	376,474,471	81.4	85,953,213	28,424,606	63,66
Note 1: Agency and National implementation is not distinguished in this table.													
Note 2: Retroactive projects and time-sensitive accounts are provided for all years as one cumulative figure (not included in annual data).													
Note 3: The columns containing "=> 3" do not include closed and transferred projects. Others columns do. If all columns were to include closed and transferred projects, the Grand Totals would read as follows:													
GRAND TOTAL	1,830	1,617	88.4	59,622	54,249	91.0	485,243,895	-22,816,213	376,474,471	81.4	85,953,213	28,424,606	63,66

2. Summary by Type

UNDP, Table 2
23 May 2007

Type	Number of Approvals ==> *	Number Completed ==> *	Per Cent Completed ==> *	Approved Funding (US \$)	Adjustment (US \$)	Funds Disbursed (US \$)	Per Cent of Funds Disbursed	Balance (US \$)	Planned Commit-ments in Current Year (US \$)	tra
Country Programme Preparation	22	21	95.5	1,636,503.0	2,785	1,585,651	96.7	53,637	21,536	
Demonstration Projects	22	16	72.7	7,511,998	(114,810)	3,311,093	44.8	4,086,095	854,749	
Institutional Strength. Projects	116	90	77.6	23,101,236	103,753	19,345,079	83.4	3,859,910	1,146,723	
Investment Projects	968	907	93.7	406,478,945	(19,608,867)	317,110,605	82.0	69,759,473	23,801,255	
Project Preparation	375	340	90.7	13,626,338	(2,220,416)	10,743,535	94.2	662,389	624,389	
Technical Assistance Projects	223	142	63.7	30,812,735	(495,608)	22,951,091	75.7	7,366,037	1,924,573	
Training Projects	28	25	89.3	2,076,140	(483,050)	1,427,417	89.6	165,673	51,381	
GRAND-TOTAL	1,754	1,541	87.9	485,243,895	-22,816,213	376,474,471	81.4	85,953,211	28,424,606	
* Note: The columns containing "=>*" do not include closed and transferred projects. Others columns do. If all columns were to include closed and transferred projects, the Grand Total read as follows:										
GRAND TOTAL	1,830	1,617	88.4	485,243,895	-22,816,213	376,474,471	81.4	85,953,213	28,424,606	
					462,427,682					

Ctry	Sector Plan/National ODS Phase-Out Plan	Date Approved	Planned date of completion Plan	Funds Committed by ExCom (US\$)	Funds Released including Present Year by ExCom (US\$)	Funds Disbursed to the Country (US\$)	Total ODP Consumption to be Phase-out for the Plan	ODP Consumption Allowed for the Reporting Year	Actual ODP Consumption for Reporting Year	Remarks (Achievement of Conditions of Approval, Milestones, Relevant Issues concerning next Targets)
ARG	Methyl bromide phase-out in tobacco and non-protected vegetable seedbeds	Mar-02	Dec-07	3,588,000	3,588,000	3,009,746	156.00	264.80	N.A.	The UNDP project timeline was extended through to the end of 2007, following an ExCom 45 approved change in the total project's Agreed Conditions. Phases I through IV are operationally complete. Work in 2006 focused on the provinces of Salta, Jujuy, Catamarca & Tucumán where reductions in previous years had been less significant, and was expanded to further into the open-field vegetables' sector. Awareness-raising efforts continued including the launch of a new media campaign, the hosting of local outreach events and the production of training materials for growers and extensionists. Efforts to identify cost-effective local inputs for FTS continued. Coordination with the Ministries of Environment and Agriculture continued with respect to regulations to control MB imports. The project remains on track and continues to meet its targets.
BAH	Terminal phase-out management plan (first tranche)	Nov-06	Dec-08	312,500	272,500	-	58.71	67.72	na	This project has been recently approved at the 50th ExCom. The Government is in the process of signing the project document which is expected to be done by May 2007
BGD	National ODS phase-out plan	Apr-04	Dec-10	1,025,000	155,000	-	267.60	81	N.A.	The Government of Bangladesh is expected to sign the NPP (1st Tranche) in March 2007. After this signature the NPP will be revised.
BOL	Terminal phase-out management plan	Mar-07	Mar-10	373,000	151,000	-	26.90	26.90	N.A.	Recently approved at the 51st ExCom meeting
BRA	National CFC phase-out plan	Jul-02	Dec-09	22,816,400	21,596,400	9,140,274	5,801.00	2,050.00	N.A.	For 2006, consumption targets were accomplished. 30 Workshops in 12 cities to train 545 technicians and distribute 335 MAC R&R units to 335 companies. Distribution of 562 CFC-12 recovery units to 70 companies in 26 cities in Sao Paulo and in 6 other states. Cooperation Agreement signed between the MMA and 2 Electricity Companies for recovery of CFC-12 in 14,000 domestic refrigerators. Selection of the Reclaim Center operator company in Rio and purchase of reclaiming equipment. Regions selected for the 2 remaining Reclaim Centers.
COL	National phase out plan for Annex A (Group I and II) substances: first implementation programme	Dec-03	Dec-10	4,500,000	4,500,000	675,488	805.85	1,197.85	N.A.	Last 16 companies received equipment under the CRM project. National database with 5000 detailed records for companies, technicians and reporting and updating mechanisms. 39 SENA Training Centers in different cities prepared to respond to the demand for certification. 1200 candidates enrolled in the certification for 200 companies covering 72 municipalities. 227 servicing workshops selected to receive equipment. 32 R&R MAC, 175 recovery units and 175 tool kits purchased. 6 new resolutions approved to support the MPP and 4 new draft resolutions in discussion. The dissemination activities continued supporting the plan.
DRC	National CFC phase-out plan (first tranche)	Jul-06	Dec-07	337,500	193,750	-	51.50	185.70	N.A.	Due to elections and slow resumption of Government functions, signature of project document took longer than usual. Country office informs that situation has settled and that prococ would be signed in April/May 2007. Activities to be initiated soon thereafter.
COS	Total methyl bromide phase-out used as a fumigant in melons, cut flowers, bananas, tobacco seedbeds and nurseries, excluding QPS applications	Dec-01	Dec-08	4,845,283	4,118,492	2,113,203	342.50	253.20	N.A.	Project timeline was extended through 2010 by a decision at ExCom 48, as per ExMOP 1/2. Technical aspects of the project's implementation are on track and the 2006 MB consumption target was met. Training and field days were organized during the year on alternative products, safety and application methods, dosage rates and monitoring effectiveness. The tobacco sector reported zero MB use for the 2nd consecutive year. In addition, MB reduction in the cut flower sector was achieved and the sector expects 2007 to be the final year of MB use. In the melon production sector, where technical difficulties in adoption persist, the 2006 reduction targets were met. A change in Government in 2006 resulted in change in the project's overall management authority in COGO. This contributed to some delays on policy work and approval for fund disbursement staff familiarized themselves with the project's terms and objectives.
CPR	ODS phaseout in China solvent sector	Mar-00	Dec-09	52,000,000	47,560,000	27,102,986	4,031.00	339 TCA	N.A.	Eighth funding tranche released. 22 large and medium-sized enterprises participated through retroactive reimbursement mechanism for 298 ODP tonnes of CFC-113 phased out. 12 TCA consuming enterprises signed contract to phase out 48.3 ODP tonnes of TCA upon completion of phase-out activities. 7 of 12 provinces/cities certified as Ozone-Friendly Provinces/Cities for achieving early phase-out by July 2006 through enacting legislative measures to ban CFC and Halon production, consumption and transport.

3. Multi-Year Agreements

UNDP, Table 3
23 May 2007

CUB	National ODS Phase out Plan	Apr-05	Dec-09	1,559,228	762,228	-	331.30	260.40	N.A.		The Executive Committee at its 48th Meeting approved the transfer of implementing agencies and UNDP now serves as the lead agency. The internal approval of the project in Cuba was a long and cumbersome process, and the UNDP Project Document was not signed until December 2006.
DMI	Terminal CFC phase-out management plan (first tranche)	Apr-06	Dec-09	103,000	40,000	-	0.74	0.74	N.A.		Project approved at ExCom 48. UNDP Project Document signed. An inception workshop was conducted jointly with UNEP. Process of identifying local and regional consultant is underway.
DOM	CFC Phase-Out Plan (first and second tranche).	Apr-05	Dec-09	1,711,600	900,000	93,770	311.20	252.00	N.A.		Consumption targets accomplished. National consultant identified and hired. Work plan for the complete project elaborated and under implementation. Two missions to DR to support implementation of TPOP. MOU negotiated with technical institute in order to implement certification programme of technicians. National Seminar on new alternative non-ODS blends took place with the participation of importers, distributors, technicians and workshops. Procurement process of R&R equipment initiated. Training of customs officials.
GEO	Terminal phase-out management plan (first tranche)	Nov-06	Nov-09	325,000	216,180	-	8.20	8.20	N.A.		Project approved in November 2006. UNDP-documentation produced, entered in ATLAS and project signature awaited for.
GHA	Terminal phase-out management plan (first tranche)	Nov-06	Nov-09	344,894	204,394	-	17.50	17.50	N.A.		Project approved in November 2006. UNDP-documentation produced, entered in ATLAS and project document signed in Feb 07..Mission by MPU staff to Ghana took place in Mar 07 during which activities were initiated.
GRN	Terminal CFC phase-out management plan (first tranche)	Jul-06	Dec-09	120,000	40,000	-	2.99	2.99	N.A.		Project approved at ExCom 49. UNDP Project Document signed. An inception workshop was conducted jointly with UNEP. The identification of local and regional consultant is in process.
IDS	Refrigeration sector phase-out plan: refrigeration servicing	Nov-02	Dec-08	4,912,300	4,912,300	2,320,319	1,072.00	2,331.00	N.A.		R&R equipment distributed to 247 servicing and 114 training establishments. 3R and 2R equipment procured for additional 71 and 186 servicing establishments respectively. Procurement of mini-reclamation units also finalized. Additional end-users identified to participate in 2007 pilot retrofit/replacement programme. Additional refrigeration technicians trained by master trainers in training institutions. (Note: "ODP Consumption allowed" corresponds to the National level as a sector breakdown is not available).
IDS	Sector phase-out plan for elimination of CFCs in the refrigeration (manufacturing) sector	Jul-02	Dec-07	6,398,000	6,217,000	3,253,178	1,141.00	2,331.00	N.A.		Of total 89 enterprises endorsed, 77 completed their phase-out activities. 5 enterprises still implementing their activities during 2006. Procurement for 7 enterprises endorsed in 2006 completed with expected delivery in 2007. Revised ODS import regulation issued in June 2006. Performance verification established that 2005 national consumption limits and phase-out targets achieved. (Note: "ODP Consumption allowed" corresponds to the National level as a sector breakdown is not available).
IND	Plan for phase out of CFCs in the refrigeration manufacturing sector	Nov-02	Dec-06	2,935,986	2,935,986	2,215,845	428.00	1,560.00	N.A.		Equipment installation, commissioning and phase out activities completed at all but about 25 of the identified and endorsed refrigeration manufacturing enterprises, phase out completed as planned. Other technical assistance, policy and management support activities on-going. (Note: "ODP Consumption allowed" corresponds to the National level as a sector breakdown is not available).
IND	Plan for phase out of CFCs in the refrigeration servicing sector - UNDP Component	Apr-04	Dec-09	1,522,260	1,170,460	732,833	219.10	1,560.00	N.A.		Equipment for Phase I and Phase II procured and distributed to Refrigeration Servicing Enterprises. Second batch of training equipment delivered to remaining 57 training institutes. ITB for Long Term Agreement for equipment for Phase III RSEs finalized with POs to be issued early 2007. (Note: "ODP Consumption allowed" corresponds to the National level as a sector breakdown is not available).
IND	Sectoral phase-out plan for elimination of CFCs in the foam sector	Jul-02	Dec-06	5,424,577	5,424,577	4,001,448	639.00	1,560.00	N.A.		Equipment installation, commissioning and phase out activities completed at all identified and endorsed foam enterprises, phase out completed as planned. Other technical assistance, policy and management support activities on-going. (Note: "ODP Consumption allowed" corresponds to the National level as a sector breakdown is not available).
IRA	National CFC Phase-out Plan	Apr-04	Apr-07	770,000	770,000	635,652	56.00	956.60	N.A.		Equipment installed and commissioned at all 25 enterprises identified, phased out 165.85 ODP tonnes of CFC. Up to two more refrigeration manufacturing enterprises to be identified to participate in achieving additional phase-out. All activities to be completed in 2007. (Note: "ODP Consumption allowed" corresponds to the National level as a sector breakdown is not available).

KEN	Technology transfer leading to methyl bromide phase-out in soil fumigation in cut flower component	Nov-02	Dec-09	1,021,319	1,021,319	343,513	63.00	63.00	N.A.	Disbursement of tranche 1 funds remained slow in 2006 due to a request from project technical experts that local procurement rights be granted to the national team in line with the GTZ project. This was explored at length as per UNOPS regulations and finally resolved late in 2006. Remaining ph 1 funds are obligated and will be spent by July 07. In the field, training for growers, technicians, farm labourers & extensionists was conducted. Adoption of alternatives for cut flowers continued alongside the GTZ-executed horticultural uses project. A high-level stakeholder cut flower workshop was held in February. Training manuals were produced & a cost-effectiveness evaluation was launched to ensure sustainability. In parallel, the Gov't continued to seek gazette of ODS regs. As a result of ongoing delays regarding tranche management arrangements, phase II disbursement was stalled. UNDP had arranged a ntl execution plan for the remaining tranches & it funds were expected to flow in 06 once the local procurement mgmt issue was resolved. Now set back into 2007 due to fact that ntl proponents are keen to maintain the ntl mgmt structure adopted by the GTZ project
KYR	Terminal CFC phase-out management plan (first tranche)	Nov-06	Nov-09	317,000	194,000	-	7.00	7.00	N.A.	Project approved in November 2006. UNDP-documentation produced, entered in ATLAS and project document signed in April 07. UNDP/UNEP mission took place in April 2007 to kickstart the implementation.
LEB	National CFC Phase Out Plan	Dec-04	Dec-08	2,091,420	1,926,420	593,902	417.00	235.00	N.A.	Equipment for manufacturing sectors procured and delivered to recipient enterprises. Many activities suspended due to July 2006 war. Supplier contacted end 2006 to reactivate activities. Action plan developed to address servicing sectors including training programme on refrigeration, procurement of reclamation, workshop and vocational center equipment
LEB	Sectors phase-out of methyl bromide in vegetable, cut flower and tobacco production	Jul-01	Dec-06	2,600,000	2,510,000	2,003,686	186.10	43.30	N.A.	ExCom 47 approved request for change in alternative (from steam to chemical alternatives) in the cut flower sector. Procurement/distribution continued in all sectors in 2006. Phase-out proceeded and the target for tranche was surpassed. This despite the fact that war consumed the country in July/August and brought to a halt implementation until the autumn. This also affected disbursement and led to delay in release of the remainder of tranche IV and tranche V funds. Post-conflict, efforts were made to assess impact on project sites. The draft legal decree for regulation of MB imports (part of decree for ODS regulation) has been submitted to the Council of Ministers and forwarded for endorsement to each of the Ministers that make up the Council. Unstable political situation caused some delays.
MLW	National programme for the phaseout of all non-essential and non-quarantine and pre-shipment applications of methyl bromide	Dec-00	Dec-04	2,999,824	2,999,824	2,939,885	129.00	0.00	N.A.	During 2006 follow-up training sessions were held and many were conducted by extension officers during their day to day interaction with farmers. This underlines the sustainability of the efforts that had been put in place. FTS inputs were procured for small-holder farmers and laboratory equipment was procured to allow ARET to evaluate quality of the local substrates production in order to encourage local economic development in support of the adoption of alternatives. A final training of trainers workshop was held in August to review and assess the total project experience. The Ministry of Finance endorsed a duty waiver for MB alternatives, thereby encouraging their ongoing use. A business plan for possible ventures to support local suppliers of alternative materials is being finalized and will be shared with the MLW Chamber of Commerce. Consumption at zero since 2005, supported by the requisite legal and regulatory framework.
NIR	National CFC phase-out plan: foam sector and refrigeration servicing sector	Nov-02	Dec-09	12,193,400	10,067,897	3,875,708	2,388.80	1,015.90	N.A.	The National Coordinator continues to manage the programme through OPIAMU. For the foam sector, all 60 box foam units have been commissioned, the 2 rigid foam projects were completed, equipment for second phase boxfoam projects (30 units) have been ordered, specifications for Billand and Solar foam have been completed and an implementation plan for the third phase has been prepared. For the refrigeration servicing, training and R&R equipment arrived in Nigeria in Sep 06, training of trainers in Good Refrigerant Management Practices took place in Dec 06 which will be followed by Training of Technicians across the country over the next several years. The R&R units are to be phased in over a period of 3 years. For customs training, an international customs training expert was recruited, CFC identifiers arrived in Sep 06 and training of custom trainers was undertaken in Dec 06. This will be followed by training of other custom officials over the next years. Additional verification report was produced in Aug 06 and submitted in Sept. This tranche finally allowed the release of the 3rd tranche in Dec 06. Next tranche to be submitted at 53rd ExCom.
PAN	National CFC Phase Out Plan (first and second tranche)	Dec-04	Dec-09	943,152	688,152	46,789	168.42	65.98	N.A.	3 tranches have been approved. ODS Consumption targets met in 2006. National consultant hired in June 2006. Work Plan for the project developed and under implementation. 7 conversions in fishing fleet in process. Promotion of non-ODS alternatives. Active promotion of retrofit programme in fishing sector.
PAR	Terminal phase-out management plan for Annex A Group I substances	Mar-07	Mar-10	371,000	160,000	-	31.60	105.30	N.A.	Recently approved at the 51st ExCom meeting

3. Multi-Year Agreements

UNDP, Table 3
23 May 2007

TRI	Terminal phase-out management plan for CFCs (first tranche)	Dec-03	Dec-07	460,000	220,000	176,263	77.00	61.00	N.A.		Consumption targets accomplished, and country is well on its way to stop using CFCs as of January 2008. Request for second tranche approved at ExCom 49. The following training courses were conducted in 2006 by the national Refrigeration Association: Training in good refrigeration practices, advanced training, and senior technician training. Customs training continued. Commercial Refrigeration Project active and identified new enterprises. MAC and Domestic Retrofit demonstration programme under implementation. 33 Robinair recovery units were distributed to beneficiary workshops and technicians.
URU	Terminal phase-out management plan for Annex A Group I Substances (first tranche)	Nov-06	Dec-09	333,000	240,000	-	29.86	99.53	N.A.		Approved at 50th Excom Meeting in November 2006. Project Document sent for signatures by the government and UNDP Montevideo. Signatures expected by May 2007.
STK	Terminal phase-out management plan for CFCs (first tranche)	Apr-06	Dec-09	108,000	50,000	-	1.85	1.85	N.A.		Project approved at ExCom 48. UNDP Project Document signed. An inception workshop was conducted jointly with UNEP. Process of identifying local and regional consultant in process.
STV	Terminal phase-out management plan for CFCs (first tranche)	Jul-03	Dec-09	128,000	460,000	-	2.08	34.10	N.A.		Approved at ExCom 47. UNDP Prodoc has been signed in late 2006. National consultant identified. Regional consultant is in the process of being identified. Project inception workshop took place in late 2006.
				139,490,643	126,265,879	65,274,488	19,270	16,699			

ODP Tonnes/yr phased out for ongoing and completed projects

Country Name	ARS	FOA	FUM	HAL	PAG	REF	SOL	STE	SEV/PHA	TOTAL
REGIONAL			1	45						46
ARGENTINA		1,426	99			71			26	1,622
BAHAMAS						13				13
BAHRAIN						37			0	37
BANGLADESH	124					13			0	137
BARBADOS						0				0
BELIZE						9				9
BENIN		27								27
BOLIVIA		5	2			19				26
BRAZIL		4,282				1,487	4		3,773	9,546
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM						0				0
BURKINA FASO						31				31
BURUNDI	9	26				13				48
CAMBODIA						19				19
CAPE VERDE						0				0
CHAD						16				16
CHILE	0	72				0	9	20		101
CHINA		4,828				3,027	4,055		64	11,974
COLOMBIA		418			0	448			443	1,309
CONGO						19				19
CONGO DR		250				4				254
COSTA RICA			215			218				433
CUBA	28					52			42	122
DJIBOUTI						10				10
DOMINICAN R		79		2		110			41	232
EGYPT		1,429		0		238				1,667
EL SALVADOR						101				101
FIJI			0			13				13
GABON						15				15
GAMBIA		11								11
GEORGIA						20			0	20
GHANA		316	6			73			0	395
GRENADA						1				1
GUATEMALA		13				68				81
GUINEA						6				6
GUINEA-BISSAU						0				0
HAITI						0				0
HONDURAS						0				0
INDIA	614	3,706		1,307		983			31	6,641
INDONESIA	80	497				1,308			22	1,907
IRAN		143				778			70	991
JAMAICA		82				17	79		2	180
KENYA			10							10
KYRGYZSTAN			9			40			0	49
LAOS		16								16
LEBANON	159		159			20			188	526
LESOTHO						4				4
LIBYA		306								306
MALAWI		33	111			7				151
MALAYSIA	292	1,598	0	574		403	24		34	2,925
MALDIVES						0				0
MALI						29				29
MAURITANIA						2				2
MAURITIUS	25					5				30
MEXICO		1,761		230		882	6			2,879
MOLDOVA						72				72
MONGOLIA						4				4
MOROCCO		494								494
MOZAMBIQUE						7				7
NEPAL						6				6
NICARAGUA						15				15
NIGER						6				6
NIGERIA		1,718							1,503	3,221
PAKISTAN									15	15
PANAMA		42				17			36	95
PARAGUAY		56				103	0			159
PERU		74	4			178				256
PHILIPPINES		501		77		105	72			755
RWANDA						0				0
SAO TOME -PRINCIPE						0				0
SIERRA LEONE						0				0
SRI LANKA	5		5			51			22	83
ST VINCENT & GRENADINES									0	0
SURINAME						0				0
SYRIA						509				509
TANZANIA		78								78
THAILAND	504	1,698				21				2,223
TOGO						13				13
TRIN/TOBAGO	18					18			43	44
UGANDA						4				4
URUGUAY	16	88		5		98				207
VENEZUELA						439			48	487
VIET NAM	231					51				282
YEMEN						185				185
ZAMBIA						7				7
ZIMBABWE							0			0
TOTAL	2,105	26,001	693	2,240	0	12,538	4,249	20	6,403	54,249

5. Completed Since Last Report

UNDP, Table 5
23 May 2007

Project Title	Region	Country	Sector	Mtg	Type	Inv	ODP Phased Out	Date Approved	First Disbursement Date	Date Completed (Actual)	Date of Financial Completion	Approved Funding (US \$)	Adjustment (US \$)	Funds Disbursed (US \$)
MeBr tobacco/seedbeds: 4th tranche	LAC	ARG	FUM	43	INV	139	16	Jul-04	Feb-05	Dec-06		467,000	0	467,000
PRP for RMP-Update	ASP	BAH	REF	43	PRP	13	0	Jul-04	Feb-05	Dec-06		24,000	0	22,500
Supplementary training/spares for R&R	AFR	BDI	REF	41	TAS	13	5	Dec-03	Jan-04	Dec-06		32,500	0	32,300
Monitoring the RMP	AFR	BDI	REF	41	TAS	16	3	Dec-03	Jul-04	Dec-06		20,000	0	19,500
Country programme update	ASP	BGD	SEV	36	CPG	14	0	Mar-02	Feb-03	Dec-06		18,750	0	18,500
RMP: technical assistance	ASP	BHU	REF	45	TAS	6	0	Apr-05	Jul-05	Dec-06		45,000	0	44,900
End-users incentive programme	AFR	BKF	REF	32	TAS	11	28	Dec-00	Apr-01	Dec-06		132,250	0	119,900
Monitoring the RMP	AFR	BKF	REF	34	TAS	13	3	Jul-01		Dec-06		16,350	0	
Institutional Strengthening: Phase 3	LAC	BRA	SEV	32	INS	199	0	Dec-00	Jan-01	Jul-06		270,000	0	270,000
RMP: TAS for REF servicing	LAC	BZE	REF	44	TAS	12	7	Dec-04	Jan-06	Dec-06		44,879	0	44,600
PRP for commercial refrigeration	LAC	CHI	REF	42	PRP	155	0	Apr-04	Jan-05	Dec-06		32,000	0	30,500
Terminal Foam Umbrella	LAC	COL	FOA	38	INV	58	123	Nov-02	Feb-03	Dec-06		840,170	0	837,700
Institutional Strengthening: Phase 5	LAC	COS	SEV	41	INS	32	0	Dec-03	Jul-04	Dec-06		140,513	0	139,800
Institutional Strengthening: Phase 6	ASP	CPR	SEV	44	INS	421	32	Dec-04	Feb-05	Dec-06		390,000	0	388,600
China solvent sector: 2004 annual programme	ASP	CPR	SOL	42	INV	410	733	Apr-04	Jan-06	Dec-06		5,555,000	0	1,312,900
CIDT: insecticides/technical aerosols	LAC	CUB	ARS	34	INV	18	28	Jul-01	Oct-02	Dec-06		124,220	0	115,500
Institutional Strengthening: Phase 4	LAC	CUB	SEV	40	INS	22	12	Jul-03	Oct-03	Dec-06		149,066	0	149,000
Complast SPRL Flexible Foam	AFR	DRC	FOA	35	INV	6	38	Dec-01	Dec-02	Nov-06		190,820	0	190,800
PRP for the Refrigeration Sector	AFR	DRC	REF	45	PRP	21	0	Apr-05	May-05	Jul-06	Dec-06	16,870	0	16,800
PRP for National Plan	ASP	FIJ	PHA	45	PRP	12	0	Apr-05		Jul-06		16,870	0	
TRA for phase-out of MeBr	AFR	GHA	FUM	37	TRA	18	6	Jul-02	Feb-03	Dec-06		101,550	0	100,700
PRP for a TPMP	AFR	GHA	PHA	47	PRP	23	0	Nov-05	Feb-06	Dec-06		30,000	0	29,300
End-users incentive programme	AFR	GHA	REF	32	TAS	14	15	Dec-00	Jun-01	Dec-06		198,000	0	196,500
Institutional Strengthening: Phase 6	AFR	GHA	SEV	43	INS	20	0	Jul-04	Jul-04	Dec-06		139,100	0	138,800
TAS for CTC sector	AFR	GHA	SOL	44	TAS	22	0	Dec-04	Feb-05	Dec-06		20,000	0	19,700
Core unit budget (2006)	GLO	GLO	SEV	47	TAS	271	0	Nov-05		Dec-06		0	0	
Aerosols at P.T Yulia	ASP	IDS	ARS	44	INV	167	80	Dec-04	Nov-05	Jun-06		224,000	0	181,800
Refr. Manuf. Phaseout: 2nd tranche - balance	ASP	IDS	REF	41	INV	155	150	Dec-03	Jan-05	Jun-06		1,600,000	0	1,365,100
Refr. Servicing Plan: 2nd tranche	ASP	IDS	REF	41	INV	157	200	Dec-03	Jan-06	Dec-06		1,805,987	0	123,500
Institutional Strengthening: Phase 4	ASP	IDS	SEV	41	INS	159	22	Dec-03	Feb-05	Dec-06		271,245	0	264,500
Foam Sector Plan: 2nd tranche	ASP	IND	FOA	41	INV	365	210	Dec-03	Jan-05	Jul-06		1,750,000	0	1,750,000
Foam Sector plan (third tranche)	ASP	IND	FOA	44	INV	384	301	Dec-04	May-06	Dec-06		1,500,000	0	20,500
Refr. Manuf. Phaseout: 1st tranche	ASP	IND	REF	38	INV	356	0	Nov-02	Nov-03	Jul-06		2,000,000	0	1,824,800
Refr. Manuf. Phaseout: 2nd tranche	ASP	IND	REF	41	INV	364	0	Dec-03		Dec-06		476,536	0	
Servicing Sector Plan (1st tranche)	ASP	IND	REF	42	INV	371	0	Apr-04	Nov-05	Jun-06		277,200	0	277,200
Servicing Sector Plan (2nd tranche)	ASP	IND	REF	44	INV	379	158	Dec-04	Mar-06	Jun-06		277,050	0	249,600
REF manufacturing plan (third tranche)	ASP	IND	REF	44	INV	383	141	Dec-04		Dec-06		250,000	0	
Country programme update	ASP	IND	SEV	36	CPG	349	0	Mar-02	Sep-04	Jul-06		150,000	0	150,000
Institutional Strengthening: Phase 5	ASP	IND	SEV	41	INS	367	31	Dec-03	Jul-04	Jul-06		373,230	0	370,300
Ghotb Jonoub Dom/Comm.Refr.	ASP	IRA	REF	35	INV	133	15	Dec-01	Jun-04	Apr-06		170,125	0	106,200
Institutional Strengthening: Phase 5, year 1	ASP	IRA	SEV	44	INS	167	0	Dec-04	Feb-05	Mar-06		86,755	0	85,400
TAS umbrella for ODS in solvent use	LAC	JAM	SOL	42	TAS	20	79	Apr-04	Feb-05	Dec-06		25,000	0	22,400
Monitoring the RMP	ASP	KYR	REF	37	TAS	1	2	Jul-02	Feb-03	Dec-06		16,500	0	16,000
MeBr: vegetable/flower/tobacco: 3rd tranche	ASP	LEB	FUM	41	INV	53	54	Dec-03	Feb-05	Jun-06		500,000	0	500,000
EI Houria LCD foam	AFR	LIB	FOA	35	INV	15	96	Dec-01	Dec-02	Aug-06		520,405	0	453,600
Malaysian timber: MeBr phaseout	ASP	MAL	FUM	29	DEM	129	0	Nov-99	Feb-03	Jul-06		230,000	0	201,500
MeBr non-QPS: 4th tranche	AFR	MLW	FUM	43	INV	21	30	Jul-04	Jul-04	Dec-06		849,824	0	789,400
National CFC phase-out plan: 1st tranche	AFR	NIR	PHA	38	INV	106	0	Nov-02	Jul-04	Dec-06		5,013,929	0	4,507,500
Institutional Strengthening: Phase 3	AFR	NIR	SEV	40	INS	107	22	Jul-03	Jul-04	Dec-06		260,000	0	248,100
Foam sect. phaseout (5 enterprises)	LAC	PER	FOA	35	INV	30	34	Dec-01	Oct-02	Dec-06		325,277	0	325,200
PRP for Halons	AFR	SIL	HAL	45	PRP	10	0	Apr-05	Jun-05	Dec-06		16,870	0	4,000
Institutional Strengthening: Phase 5	ASP	SRL	SEV	43	INS	22	11	Jul-04	Feb-05	Dec-06		134,056	0	125,000
TPMP for CFCs: 1st tranche	LAC	TRI	PHA	40	INV	16	43	Jul-03	Jul-04	Dec-06		220,000	0	176,200

5. Completed Since Last Report

UNDP, Table 5
23 May 2007

Project Title	Region	Country	Sector	Mtg	Type	Inv	ODP Phased Out	Date Approved	First Disbursement Date	Date Completed (Actual)	Date of Financial Completion	Approved Funding (US \$)	Adjustment (US \$)	Funds Disbursed (US \$)
Institutional Strengthening: Phase 3	LAC	TRI	SEV	38	INS	15	0	Nov-02	Jul-04	Dec-06		57,200	0	44,680
Institutional Strengthening: Phase 5	LAC	URU	SEV	37	INS	39	0	Jul-02	Jan-03	Jan-06		150,800	0	150,800
PRP for re-formulation of solvents IAS	AFR	ZIM	SOL	42	PRP	26	0	Apr-04	Jul-04	Dec-06	Dec-06	24,000	0	24,000
	56						2,728					28,570,897	0	19,065,200

**6. Cumulative Completed Inv Projects
by Region, Sector, and Implementation Characteristics**

UNDP, Table 6
23 May 2007

	Item	Number of Approvals	Approved Funds plus Adjustment (US \$)	Per Cent of Funds Disbursed	Average Number of Months from Approval to First Disbursement	N M A C
GRAND TOTAL		907	310,276,672	96.8	13.0	
Region	Africa	108	32,185,499	97.8	14	
	Asia & Pacific	519	187,884,538	95.1	14	
	Europe	0	0			
	Latin America and Caribbean	280	90,206,635	99.7	11	
	Global	0	0			
Sector	Aerosol	39	6,746,251	96.2	14	
	Foam	617	145,413,123	98.8	12	
	Group	0	0			
	Halon	18	1,827,856	100.0	15	
	Methyl Bromide	11	8,574,915	99.3	9	
	Other	0	0			
	Phaseout Plan	3	13,093,929	95.8	12	
	Production	0	0			
	Refrigeration	188	92,988,955	96.6	13	
	Solvents	30	41,218,902	89.7	24	
	Sterilants	1	412,741	100.0	12	
Implementation Characteristics	Agency Implementation	783	184,760,129	99.6	12	
	National Implementation	124	125,516,543	92.6	20	
Time or Objective-sensitive Accounts	Time-Sensitive	0	0			
	Objective-Sensitive	907	310,276,672	96.8	13	
Disbursement Method	During Implementation	872	303,352,702	96.7	13	
	After Implementation	24	4,946,924	100.0	14	
	Retroactive Funding	11	1,977,046	100.0	10	
Note: The sum of each section (Region, Sector, etc.) equals the Grand Total.						

**7. Cumulative Completed Non-Invment Projects
by Region, Sector, Type, and Implementation Characteristics**

UNDP, Table 7
23 May 2007

	Item	Number of Approvals	Approved Fund plus Adjustment (US \$)	Per Cent of Funds Dis-bursed	Average Number of Months from Approval to First Disbursement	Average Number of Months from Approval to First Disbursement
GRAND TOTAL		294	41,673,927	99.4	11.6	
Region	Africa	48	5,497,667	99.2	12	
	Asia & Pacific	112	17,821,398	99.1	14	
	Europe	4	475,598	99.9	7	
	Latin America and Caribbean	104	14,777,305	99.7	8	
	Global	26	3,101,959	100.0	12	
Sector	Aerosol	11	843,508	97.3	11	
	Foam	16	1,495,841	100.0	17	
	Group	136	21,601,047	99.4	8	
	Halon	15	1,878,149	99.8	11	
	Methyl Bromide	13	2,281,491	98.7	9	
	Other	0	0			
	Phaseout Plan	0	0			
	Production	0	0			
	Refrigeration	96	12,815,342	99.4	16	
	Solvents	7	758,549	99.6	14	
	Sterilants	0	0			
Type	Country Programme Preparation	21	1,397,795	100.0	9	
	Demonstration Projects	16	2,801,206	99.0	13	
	Institutional Strengthening Projects	90	18,071,894	99.3	7	
	Project Preparation					
	Technical Assistance Projects	142	18,092,294	99.4	13	
	Training Projects	25	1,310,738	99.9	20	
Implementation Characteristics	Agency Implementation	155	16,641,649	99.6	14	
	National Implementation	139	25,032,278	99.2	9	
Time or Objective-sensitive Accounts	Time-Sensitive	90	18,071,894	99.3	7	
	Objective-Sensitive	204	23,602,033	99.4	14	
Disbursement Method	During Implementation	294	41,673,927	99.4	12	
	After Implementation	0	0			
	Retroactive Funding	0	0			
Note: The sum of each section (Region, Sector, etc.) equals the Grand Total.						

**8. Cumulative Ongoing Inv Projects
by Region, Sector, Implementation Characteristics**

UNDP, Table 8
23 May 2007

	Item	Number of Approvals	Approved Funds plus Adjustment (US \$)	Per Cent of Funds Disbursed	Average Number of Months from Approval to First Disbursement	Average Number of Months to Approval Complete
GRAND TOTAL		61	70,577,669	15.4	11.0	
Region	Africa	10	7,367,208	12.7	19	
	Asia & Pacific	19	27,183,005	10.2	7	
	Europe	1	216,180	0.0		
	Latin America and Caribbean	31	35,811,276	20.0	10	
	Global	0	0			
Sector	Aerosol	3	6,970,023	17.6	11	
	Foam	7	3,942,362	64.4	14	
	Group	0	0			
	Halon	0	0			
	Methyl Bromide	11	6,498,522	41.5	11	
	Other	0	0			
	Phaseout Plan	27	30,038,992	11.0	10	
	Production	0	0			
	Refrigeration	9	6,798,290	16.6	6	
	Solvents	3	16,215,000	0.0		
	Sterilants	0	0			
Implementation Characteristics	Agency Implementation	7	4,540,911	65.8	12	
	National Implementation	54	66,036,758	12.0	11	
Time or Objective-sensitive Accounting	Time-Sensitive	0	0			
	Objective-Sensitive	61	70,577,669	15.4	11	
Disbursement Method	During Implementation	60	69,468,549	14.3	11	
	After Implementation	1	1,109,120	82.7	10	
	Retroactive Funding	0	0			
Note: The sum of each section (Region, Sector, etc.) equals the Grand Total.						

**9.Cumulative Ongoing Non-Invment Projects
by Region, Sector, Type, and Implementation Characteristics**

UNDP, Table 9
23 May 2007

	Item	Number of Approvals	Approved Funds plus Adjustment (US \$)	Per Cent of Funds Disbursed	Average Number of Months from Approval to Disbursement
GRAND TOTAL		117	22,375,357	31.7	
Region	Africa	31	4,599,435	41.7	
	Asia & Pacific	36	7,201,467	37.9	
	Europe	1	173,495	81.0	
	Latin America and Caribbean	48	10,400,960	22.2	
	Global	1	0		
Sector	Aerosol	2	100,000	34.7	
	Foam	0	0		
	Group	40	6,443,395	26.5	
	Halon	4	1,245,000	77.4	
	Methyl Bromide	7	2,038,500	61.9	
	Other	0	0		
	Phaseout Plan	7	425,000	24.6	
	Production	0	0		
	Refrigeration	53	11,757,772	24.6	
	Solvents	4	365,690	36.1	
	Sterilants	0	0		
Type	Country Programme Preparation	1	241,493	77.9	
	Demonstration Projects	6	4,595,982	11.7	
	Institutional Strengthening Projects	26	5,133,095	27.2	
	Project Preparation				
	Technical Assistance Projects	81	12,137,487	40.2	
	Training Projects	3	267,300	38.3	
Implementation Characteristics	Agency Implementation	27	5,900,491	59.4	
	National Implementation	90	16,474,866	21.8	
Time or Objective-sensitive Accounts	Time-Sensitive	26	5,133,095	27.2	
	Objective-Sensitive	91	17,242,262	33.1	
Disbursement Method	During Implementation	117	22,375,357	31.7	
	After Implementation	0	0		
	Retroactive Funding	0	0		

10. Active Project Preparation Accounts

UNDP, Table 10
23 May 2007

Region	Project Number					Project Title	First Disbursement Date	Approved Funding (US \$)	Adjustment (US \$)	Funds Disbursed (US \$)	Per Cent of Funds Disbursed	
AFR	BDI	PHA	47	PRP	20	PRP for a TPMP	Mar-06	30,000	-	24,177	81	
ASP	BHU	PHA	50	PRP	9	PRP for TPMP		15,000	-	-	-	
LAC	BRA	SOL	48	PRP	276	PRP for solvent & process agents		50,000	-	-	-	
LAC	BZE	PHA	50	PRP	17	PRP for TPMP		15,000	-	-	-	
AFR	CHD	PHA	48	PRP	13	PRP for a TPMP in refrigeration servicing		12,000	-	-	-	
LAC	COS	PHA	48	PRP	35	PRP for a TPMP in refrigeration servicing	Oct-06	30,000	-	4,058	14	
AFR	DJI	PHA	48	PRP	10	PRP for a TPMP in refrigeration servicing		12,000	-	-	-	
LAC	ELS	PHA	48	PRP	19	PRP for a TPMP in refrigeration servicing		30,000	-	-	-	
AFR	GAB	PHA	48	PRP	17	PRP for a TPMP in refrigeration servicing		12,000	-	-	-	
AFR	GAM	PHA	49	PRP	16	PRP for a TPMP		12,000	-	-	-	
LAC	GUA	PHA	50	PRP	31	PRP for TPMP		15,000	-	-	-	
LAC	GUY	PHA	48	PRP	12	PRP for a TPMP in refrigeration servicing		15,000	-	-	-	
ASP	KAM	PHA	50	PRP	12	PRP for TPMP		15,000	-	-	-	
AFR	KEN	SOL	42	PRP	34	PRP for formulation of solvent sector plan	Jul-04	20,000	-	4,000	20	
ASP	KYR	PHA	47	PRP	11	PRP for a TPMP	Mar-06	30,000	-	9,660	32	
AFR	LIR	PHA	49	PRP	9	PRP for a TPMP		12,000	-	-	-	
AFR	MAU	PHA	48	PRP	15	PRP for a TPMP in refrigeration servicing		12,000	-	-	-	
ASP	MDV	PHA	50	PRP	13	PRP for TPMP		15,000	0	0	0	
AFR	MLI	PHA	48	PRP	21	PRP for a TPMP in refrigeration servicing		12,000	0	0	0	
EUR	MOL	PHA	48	PRP	15	PRP for a TPMP in refrigeration servicing	Nov-06	12,000	0	2,119	18	
ASP	NEP	PHA	50	PRP	20	PRP for TPMP		15,000	0	0	0	
AFR	NER	PHA	48	PRP	17	PRP for a TPMP in refrigeration servicing		12,000	0	0	0	
LAC	NIC	ARS	42	PRP	11	PRP for transitional strategy for MDI's	Jul-05	30,000	0	18,056	60	
LAC	NIC	PHA	49	PRP	18	PRP for a TPMP		15,000	0	0	0	
LAC	PAR	PHA	47	PRP	16	PRP for a TPMP	Apr-06	30,000	0	6,001	20	
LAC	PER	PHA	50	PRP	39	PRP for TPMP		15,000	0	0	0	
AFR	PRC	PHA	48	PRP	13	PRP for a TPMP in refrigeration servicing		12,000	0	0	0	
AFR	RWA	PHA	48	PRP	10	PRP for a TPMP in refrigeration servicing		12,000	0	0	0	
AFR	SIL	PHA	48	PRP	14	PRP for a TPMP in refrigeration servicing		12,000	0	0	0	
LAC	SUR	PHA	50	PRP	13	PRP for TPMP		15,000	0	0	0	
AFR	TOG	PHA	48	PRP	13	PRP for a TPMP in refrigeration servicing		12,000	0	0	0	
AFR	URT	PHA	50	PRP	21	PRP for TPMP		12,000	0	0	0	
LAC	URU	PHA	47	PRP	44	PRP for a TPMP	Apr-06	30,000	0	12,629	42	
SUB-TOTAL					33			598,000	0	80,700	286	