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执行蒙特利尔议定书
多边基金执行委员会
第六十七次会议
2012 年 7 月 16 日至 20 日，曼谷

# 截至 2011 年 12 月 31 日的开发计划署进度报告

本文件包括：

- 基金秘书处的评论和建议
- 开发计划署 2011 年进度报告（2011 年 1 月至 12 月）

# 基金秘书处的评论

## 导言

1. 本文件提供了基金秘书处对开发计划署截至 2011 年 12 月 31 日的活动进度报告的评论和建议。进度报告载于附件。数据在综合进度报告的数据库中，可根据要求予以提供。

## 问题简述

- 为开发计划署执行的多年期协定核准了 2.139 亿美元，2011 年 12 月 31 日结余 5,570 万美元。
- 为开发计划署 2011 年执行工作核准了 6,070 万美元，行政费用共计 655 万美元（占核准项目的 10.8%）。
- 104 个多年期协定正在执行；18 个多年期协定（一年多以前核准）核准供资的发放率低于 10%。
- 四个项目被归入须遵循项目撤销程序的执行有拖延的项目。
- 若干项目的核准资金发放率低，且/或活动开展缓慢。
- 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划活动和一项消耗臭氧层物质处置编制活动需要签署项目文件。

## 执行情况

2. 在本报告所述期内（2011 年 1 月至 12 月），执行委员会于 2011 年核准开发计划署执行 40 个投资项目，价值约为 5,480 万美元，应导致淘汰 373 ODP 吨。

3. 2011 年，开发计划署完成了 19 个投资项目。到 2011 年底，开发计划署累计完成了核准其执行的 1,120 个投资项目的 92%（1,030 个项目）。开发计划署淘汰了其核准项目组合应淘汰消耗臭氧层物质（66,340 ODP 吨）的 99%（65,495 ODP 吨），而且，到 2011 年底，开发计划署发放了执行委员会为其核准资金（5.911 亿美元）的 87%（5.167 亿美元），机构支助费用除外。

4. 2011 年，开发计划署完成了一个示范项目、10 个技术援助项目和 26 次项目编制活动。该机构还在 2011 年更新了 10 个体制建设项目。开发计划署目前正执行 104 个注重绩效的多年期协定，截至 2011 年底，核准了 2.139 亿美元。此外，2012 年，开发计划署的项目组合增加了三个多年期协定。2011 年核准的开发计划署的所有项目总额为 6,070 万美元，外加 655 万美元的行政费用（457 万美元的机构费用和 198 万美元的核心单位成本）。

## **2011** 年国家一级的进度

5. 附件一提供了一份按国家分列的开发计划署 2011 年活动评估。开发计划署计划在 82 个国家或区域提供付款，并在 32 个国家或区域实现了计划的 85%以上的发放率。基于开发计划署根据第 53/38 号决定提交的经修正的计划完成日期和 2011 年进度报告的结果，开发计划署完成了其计划在 2011 年完成的 68%的项目，并且实现了 0%的目标淘汰率（该目标主要针对一个区域）。

## 注重绩效的多年期协定

6. 开发计划署在其进度报告中纳入了有关 104 个正在执行的多年期协定的信息。关于这些活动进度的主要资料来源于年度工作方案和相关进度报告。年度进度报告提供关于付款和拨款协定签署情况的信息。

多年期协定的付款

7. 开发计划署执行的 104 个多年期协定的 135 期年度付款尚有余额未发放。这些年度付款如表 1 所示。

表 1

多年期协定

| 协定 | 核准供资加调整额（美元） | 已付资金（美元） | 余额（美元） | 承付资金（美元） | 2012 年估计付款（美元） | 2012 年后将发放的差额（美元） | 完成日期 | 计划完成日期 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *安哥拉氟氯烃淘汰计划* | *86,222* | *0* | *86,222* | | *34,489* | *51,733* | | *2017 年 11 月* |
| 阿根廷甲基溴项目 | 3,588,000 | 3,587,927 | 73 | 0 | 62 | 11 | 2009 年 6 月 | |
| **亚美尼亚氟氯烃淘汰计划** | **265,661** | **4,621** | **261,040** | **0** | **104,416** | **156,624** | | **2015 年 12 月** |
| 巴林氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 312,500 | 272,322 | 40,178 | 0 | 16,151 | 24,027 | | 2012 年 11 月 |
| *孟加拉国氟氯烃的淘汰* | *1,201,074* | *0* | *1,201,074* | | *480,430* | *720,644* | | *2012 年 12 月* |
| 孟加拉国消耗臭氧层物质的淘汰 | 879,750 | 834,757 | 44,993 | 0 | 30,446 | 14,547 | | 2012 年 9 月 |
| 伯利兹氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 194,000 | 193,980 | 20 | 0 | 17 | 3 | 2010 年 8 月 | |
| **伯利兹氟氯烃淘汰计划** | **60,000** | **0** | **60,000** | | **24,000** | **36,000** | | **2020 年 12 月** |
| **不丹氟氯烃的淘汰** | **70,000** | **0** | **70,000** | | **28,000** | **42,000** | | **2027 年 12 月** |
| 多民族玻利维亚国消耗臭氧层物质的淘汰 | 373,000 | 277,859 | 95,141 | 0 | 38,056 | 57,084 | | 2012 年 6 月 |
| 巴西氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 22,816,400 | 20,940,420 | 1,875,980 | 0 | 750,392 | 1,125,588 | | 2012 年 12 月 |
| *巴西氟氯烃的淘汰* | *4,456,257* | *0* | *4,456,257* | | *1,782,503* | *2,673,754* | | *2017 年 7 月* |
| 柬埔寨氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 280,000 | 278,226 | 1,774 | 0 | 1,508 | 266 | 2010 年 12 月 | |
| **柬埔寨氟氯烃淘汰计划** | **200,000** | **0** | **200,000** | | **80,000** | **120,000** | | **2020 年 12 月** |
| 乍得氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 174,000 | 17,620 | 156,380 | 135,706 | 132,923 | 23,457 | 2010 年 12 月 | |
| **智利氟氯烃淘汰计划** | **465,566** | **0** | **465,566** | | **186,226** | **279,340** | | **2017 年 1 月** |

| 协定 | 核准供资加调整额（美元） | 已付资金（美元） | 余额（美元） | 承付资金（美元） | 2012 年估计付款（美元） | 2012 年后将发放的差额（美元） | 完成日期 | 计划完成日期 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 中国氟氯烃的淘汰——工业、商业和空调机 | 25,380,000 | 16,000,000 | 9,380,000 | 0 | 3,752,000 | 5,628,000 | | 2017 年 7 月 |
| *中国氟氯烃的淘汰——国家合作协调* | *360,000* | *0* | *360,000* | | *144,000* | *216,000* | | *2013 年 7 月* |
| *中国氟氯烃的淘汰——溶剂* | *2,500,000* | *0* | *2,500,000* | | *1,000,000* | *1,500,000* | | *2017 年 11 月* |
| 中国的溶剂 | 52,000,000 | 51,117,043 | 882,957 | 0 | 353,183 | 529,774 | | 2012 年 6 月 |
| 哥伦比亚氟氯烃的淘汰 | 6,021,483 | 3,145,700 | 2,875,783 | 0 | 1,150,313 | 1,725,470 | | 2015 年 12 月 |
| 哥伦比亚消耗臭氧层物质的淘汰 | 4,500,000 | 4,468,684 | 31,316 | 0 | 26,618 | 4,697 | 2011 年 12 月 | |
| 科摩罗氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 75,000 | 74,280 | 720 | 0 | 612 | 108 | 2010 年 12 月 | |
| 哥斯达黎加氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 565,000 | 541,469 | 23,531 | 0 | 20,002 | 3,530 | 2011 年 12 月 | |
| *哥斯达黎加氟氯烃的淘汰* | *761,523* | *0* | *761,523* | | *304,609* | *456,914* | | *2022 年 7 月* |
| 哥斯达黎加甲基溴项目 | 4,845,283 | 4,273,252 | 572,031 | 0 | 228,813 | 343,219 | | 2013 年 11 月 |
| *古巴氟氯烃的淘汰* | *750,000* | *0* | *750,000* | | *300,000* | *450,000* | | *2017 年 11 月* |
| 古巴消耗臭氧层物质的淘汰 | 1,559,228 | 1,468,594 | 90,634 | 0 | 36,253 | 54,380 | | 2012 年 5 月 |
| 刚果民主共和国氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 337,500 | 329,184 | 8,316 | 0 | 7,069 | 1,247 | 2011 年 12 月 | |
| **刚果民主共和国氟氯烃的淘汰** | **100,000** | **7,587** | **92,413** | **0** | **36,965** | **55,448** | | **2017 年 12 月** |
| 吉布提氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 147,000 | 144,849 | 2,151 | 0 | 1,828 | 323 | 2009 年 12 月 | |
| 多米尼加氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 103,000 | 58,079 | 44,921 | 0 | 17,968 | 26,952 | | 2012 年 8 月 |
| 多米尼加共和国氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 1,711,600 | 1,598,200 | 113,400 | 0 | 45,360 | 68,040 | | 2012 年 5 月 |
| *多米尼加共和国氟氯烃的淘汰* | *1,012,775* | *0* | *1,012,775* | | *405,110* | *607,665* | | *2017 年 11 月* |
| *埃及氟氯烃的淘汰* | *3,479,000* | *15,376* | *3,463,624* | *0* | *1,385,449* | *2,078,174* | | *2017 年 11 月* |
| 萨尔瓦多氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 515,000 | 514,995 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 2011 年 6 月 | |
| *萨尔瓦多氟氯烃的淘汰* | *530,349* | *0* | *530,349* | | *212,140* | *318,209* | | *2022 年 11 月* |
| *斐济氟氯烃的淘汰* | *71,800* | *0* | *71,800* | | *28,720* | *43,080* | | *2022 年 11 月* |
| 加蓬氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 90,000 | 83,283 | 6,717 | 0 | 0 | 6,717 | 2009 年 12 月 | |

| 协定 | 核准供资加调整额（美元） | 已付资金（美元） | 余额（美元） | 承付资金（美元） | 2012 年估计付款（美元） | 2012 年后将发放的差额（美元） | 完成日期 | 计划完成日期 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 冈比亚氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 130,000 | 126,999 | 3,001 | 0 | 2,550 | 450 | 2010 年 12 月 | |
| 格鲁吉亚氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 325,000 | 324,918 | 82 | 0 | 0 | 82 | 2009 年 12 月 | |
| **格鲁吉亚氟氯烃的淘汰** | **200,000** | **0** | **200,000** | | **80,000** | **120,000** | | **2020 年 12 月** |
| 加纳氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 344,894 | 344,894 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2009 年 11 月 | |
| 加纳氟氯烃的淘汰 | 200,000 | 63,624 | 136,376 | 0 | 54,550 | 81,825 | | 2020 年 12 月 |
| 格林纳达氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 120,000 | 119,337 | 663 | 0 | 564 | 99 | 2011 年 11 月 | |
| **危地马拉氟氯化碳的淘汰** | **249,000** | **1,114** | **247,886** | **0** | **99,154** | **148,732** | | **2012 年 8 月** |
| 圭亚那氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 215,000 | 214,524 | 476 | 0 | 405 | 71 | 2011 年 11 月 | |
| **圭亚那氟氯烃的淘汰** | **48,000** | **0** | **48,000** | | **19,200** | **28,800** | | **2017 年 1 月** |
| **海地氟氯化碳的淘汰** | **150,000** | **0** | **150,000** | | **60,000** | **90,000** | | **2013 年 1 月** |
| 印度氟氯化碳的淘汰——泡沫塑料 | 4,750,000 | 4,750,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2006 年 12 月 | |
| 印度氟氯化碳的淘汰——制冷设备 | 2,726,536 | 2,726,536 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2006 年 12 月 | |
| 印度氟氯化碳的淘汰——制冷维修 | 2,102,368 | 1,752,060 | 350,308 | 0 | 200,678 | 149,630 | 2010 年 8 月 | |
| *印度尼西亚氟氯烃的淘汰* | *4,000,000* | *0* | *4,000,000* | | *1,600,000* | *2,400,000* | | *2020 年 7 月* |
| 印度尼西亚消耗臭氧层物质的淘汰——气雾剂 | 224,000 | 181,887 | 42,113 | 0 | 0 | 42,113 | 2006 年 6 月 | |
| 印度尼西亚消耗臭氧层物质的淘汰——制冷生产 | 6,398,000 | 6,383,404 | 14,596 | 0 | 12,407 | 2,189 | 2010 年 8 月 | |
| 印度尼西亚消耗臭氧层物质的淘汰——制冷维修 | 4,912,300 | 4,903,252 | 9,048 | 0 | 7,691 | 1,357 | 2011 年 12 月 | |
| 伊朗伊斯兰共和国氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 770,000 | 756,547 | 13,453 | 0 | 0 | 13,453 | 2007 年 12 月 | |
| **伊朗伊斯兰共和国氟氯烃的淘汰** | **2,242,000** | **0** | **2,242,000** | | **896,800** | **1,345,200** | | **2017 年 12 月** |
| *牙买加氟氯烃的淘汰* | *237,450* | *0* | *237,450* | | *94,980* | *142,470* | | *2022 年 7 月* |
| 肯尼亚甲基溴项目 | 504,124 | 504,124 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2009 年 12 | |

| 协定 | 核准供资加调整额（美元） | 已付资金（美元） | 余额（美元） | 承付资金（美元） | 2012 年估计付款（美元） | 2012 年后将发放的差额（美元） | 完成日期 | 计划完成日期 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 月 | |
| 吉尔吉斯斯坦氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 317,000 | 317,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2010 年 12 月 | |
| 吉尔吉斯斯坦氟氯烃的淘汰 | 47,520 | 10,706 | 36,814 | 0 | 14,726 | 22,089 | | 2015 年 12 月 |
| 黎巴嫩氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 2,091,420 | 2,091,020 | 400 | 0 | 340 | 60 | 2010 年 8 月 | |
| *黎巴嫩氟氯烃的淘汰* | *1,500,000* | *0* | *1,500,000* | | *600,000* | *900,000* | | *2019 年 7 月* |
| 黎巴嫩甲基溴项目 | 2,567,300 | 2,566,717 | 583 | 0 | 496 | 88 | 2009 年 12 月 | |
| 利比里亚氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 132,000 | 130,563 | 1,437 | 0 | 0 | 1,437 | 2009 年 12 月 | |
| 马拉维氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 173,000 | 171,755 | 1,245 | 0 | 1,058 | 187 | 2011 年 12 月 | |
| 马拉维甲基溴项目 | 2,999,824 | 2,988,303 | 11,521 | 0 | 0 | 11,521 | 2006 年 12 月 | |
| *马来西亚氟氯烃的淘汰* | *5,000,000* | *0* | *5,000,000* | | *2,000,000* | *3,000,000* | | *2017 年 11 月* |
| 马尔代夫氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 85,000 | 10,000 | 75,000 | 75,000 | 30,000 | 45,000 | | 2012 年 12 月 |
| **马尔代夫氟氯烃淘汰计划** | **400,000** | **0** | **400,000** | | **160,000** | **240,000** | | **2014 年 12 月** |
| 马里氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 322,000 | 319,198 | 2,802 | 0 | 2,382 | 420 | 2010 年 12 月 | |
| **马里氟氯烃的淘汰** | **160,000** | **9,074** | **150,926** | **0** | **60,370** | **90,556** | | **2022 年 12 月** |
| 毛里塔尼亚氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 140,000 | 135,034 | 4,966 | 0 | 4,221 | 745 | 2010 年 12 月 | |
| *墨西哥氟氯烃淘汰计划* | *4,931,513* | *0* | *4,931,513* | | *1,972,605* | *2,958,908* | | *2020 年 7 月* |
| 莫桑比克氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 117,500 | 116,371 | 1,129 | 0 | 960 | 169 | 2011 年 12 月 | |
| 尼泊尔氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 100,000 | 79,914 | 20,086 | 20,000 | 8,000 | 12,086 | | 2012 年 6 月 |
| 尼加拉瓜氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 320,000 | 319,958 | 42 | 0 | 36 | 6 | 2010 年 11 月 | |
| 尼日利亚氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 12,193,400 | 11,840,188 | 353,212 | 109,220 | 141,285 | 211,927 | | 2012 年 10 月 |
| 尼日利亚氟氯烃淘汰计划 | 855,603 | 329,937 | 525,666 | 0 | 210,266 | 315,400 | | 2016 年 12 月 |
| 巴拿马氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 943,152 | 942,713 | 439 | 0 | 373 | 66 | 2010 年 12 月 | |

| 协定 | 核准供资加调整额（美元） | 已付资金（美元） | 余额（美元） | 承付资金（美元） | 2012 年估计付款（美元） | 2012 年后将发放的差额（美元） | 完成日期 | 计划完成日期 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *巴拿马氟氯烃的淘汰* | *132,773* | *0* | *132,773* | | *53,109* | *79,664* | | *2017 年 11 月* |
| 巴拉圭氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 371,000 | 349,703 | 21,297 | 0 | 8,652 | 12,645 | | 2012 年 5 月 |
| **巴拉圭氟氯烃的淘汰** | **168,500** | **0** | **168,500** | | **67,400** | **101,100** | | **2022 年 1 月** |
| 摩尔多瓦共和国氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 305,000 | 304,841 | 159 | 0 | 135 | 24 | 2010 年 12 月 | |
| **摩尔多瓦共和国氟氯烃的淘汰** | **79,200** | **4,001** | **75,199** | **0** | **30,080** | **45,120** | | **2015 年 12 月** |
| 卢旺达氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 168,000 | 156,586 | 11,414 | 0 | 4,566 | 6,849 | | 2012 年 9 月 |
| 圣基茨和尼维斯氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 105,000 | 50,000 | 55,000 | 0 | 22,000 | 33,000 | | 2012 年 10 月 |
| *圣基茨和尼维斯氟氯烃的淘汰* | *40,000* | *0* | *40,000* | | *16,000* | *24,000* | | *2022 年 7 月* |
| 圣文森特和格林纳丁斯消耗臭氧层物质的淘汰 | 128,000 | 111,910 | 16,090 | 0 | 6,436 | 9,654 | | 2012 年 5 月 |
| 萨摩亚氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 75,000 | 43,950 | 31,050 | 0 | 12,893 | 18,158 | | 2012 年 6 月 |
| 塞拉利昂消耗臭氧层物质的淘汰 | 60,000 | 54,715 | 5,285 | 0 | 4,492 | 793 | 2011 年 12 月 | |
| **斯里兰卡氟氯烃淘汰计划** | **180,000** | **0** | **180,000** | | **72,000** | **108,000** | | **2021 年 12 月** |
| 苏里南氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 125,000 | 99,381 | 25,619 | 14,687 | 21,776 | 3,843 | 2011 年 12 月 | |
| 斯威士兰氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 121,500 | 108,476 | 13,024 | 4,170 | 11,070 | 1,954 | 2010 年 12 月 | |
| **斯威士兰氟氯烃的淘汰** | **667,948** | **9,000** | **658,948** | **643,947** | **263,579** | **395,369** | | **2014 年 12 月** |
| **东帝汶氟氯烃的淘汰** | **96,120** | **0** | **96,120** | | **38,448** | **57,672** | | **2017 年 12 月** |
| 多哥氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 157,000 | 154,755 | 2,245 | 0 | 1,908 | 337 | 2010 年 12 月 | |
| 特立尼达和多巴哥氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 460,000 | 451,536 | 8,464 | 0 | 7,195 | 1,270 | 2008 年 12 月 | |
| *特立尼达和多巴哥氟氯烃的淘汰* | *559,900* | *0* | *559,900* | | *223,960* | *335,940* | | *2022 年 7 月* |
| 坦桑尼亚联合共和国消耗臭氧层物质的淘汰 | 276,000 | 119,568 | 156,432 | 0 | 62,573 | 93,859 | | 2012 年 12 月 |
| 乌拉圭氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 333,000 | 283,793 | 49,207 | 0 | 21,576 | 27,631 | 2010 年 12 月 | |
| *乌拉圭氟氯烃的淘汰* | *100,000* | *0* | *100,000* | | *40,000* | *60,000* | | *2017 年 11 月* |
| 赞比亚氟氯化碳的淘汰 | 109,000 | 78,510 | 30,490 | 0 | 25,916 | 4,573 | 2011 年 11 | |

| 协定 | 核准供资加调整额（美元） | 已付资金（美元） | 余额（美元） | 承付资金（美元） | 2012 年估计付款（美元） | 2012 年后将发放的差额（美元） | 完成日期 | 计划完成日期 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 月 | |
| 共计 | **213,900,816** | **158,160,705** | **55,740,111** | **1,002,729** | **22,498,497** | **33,241,614** | | |

注：以黑体显示的条目是一年多以前核准、发放率低于 10%的项目。以斜体显示的条目是核准不到一年且发放率低于 10%的项目。

8. 在核准的多年期协定年度付款的 213,900,816 美元中，开发计划署发放了 158,160,705 美元（74%），尚有 55,740,111 美元的余额。其中 22,498,497 美元（40%）预计将在 2012 年发放。

9. 谨建议执行委员会注意，如表 1 所示，若干关于氟氯化碳活动的项目仍存在大量余额。

*除氟氯烃淘汰管理计划外的多年期协定*

10. 除氟氯烃淘汰管理计划外，截至 2011 年 12 月，开发计划署完成了 43 项多年期协定。开发计划署计划分别在 2012 年和 2013 年完成 17 项和一项关于氟氯化碳或其他消耗臭氧层物质淘汰的多年期协定。计划于 2013 年完成哥斯达黎加的甲基溴项目，于 2012 年完成中国的溶剂项目。

11. 报告了关于海地（HAI/PHA/58/INV/14）（2009 年 7 月核准）最终淘汰管理计划的零付款问题（见表 1 中黑体数据）和危地马拉（GUA/PHA/56/INV/35）（2008 年 11 月核准）最终淘汰管理计划付款低于 0.5%的问题。对于危地马拉的最终淘汰管理计划，开发计划署指出，2011 年初的最初采购过程失败。2011 年年底之前，重新开展并完成了该过程。将于 2012 年体现支出情况。装运了设备，并出台了受益人的筛选标准。关于海地的最终淘汰管理计划，开发计划署指出，在实施制冷剂管理计划更新项目的同时开展了相关活动。确定了三所技术学校。2012 年，正在为学校采购关于工具和设备的技术规格。

12. 影响除氟氯烃淘汰管理计划外的多年期协定顺利执行的问题包括：

- 多米尼克（DMI/PHA/61/INV/17）最终淘汰管理计划、危地马拉（GUA/PHA/56/INV/35）附件 A 第一类物质最终淘汰管理计划、巴拉圭（PAR/PHA/60/INV/26）附件 A 第一类物质最终淘汰管理计划、圣基茨和尼维斯（STK/PHA/56/INV/13）最终淘汰管理计划和坦桑尼亚联合共和国（URT/PHA/58/INV/28）最终淘汰管理计划的设备采购过程或交付；
- 巴林（BAH/PHA/59/INV/22）最终淘汰管理计划案例中的政治局势。

13. 谨建议执行委员会要求就上述项目向第六十八次会议提交补充情况报告，报告涉及影响项目顺利执行的问题，从而监测项目进度。

*氟氯烃多年期协定*

14. 开发计划署正在 39 个国家开展 63 项氟氯烃淘汰管理计划活动并执行 41 项协定；在 41 项协定中，20 项都是不到一年以前核准的。其中，仅向 10 项协定发放了资金。一年多以前核准且未记录资金发放的 11 项协定包括伯利兹、不丹、柬埔寨、智利、格鲁吉亚、圭亚那、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、马尔代夫、巴拉圭、斯里兰卡和东帝汶的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划（见表 1 黑体数据）。

15. 延误项目启动和/或放缓氟氯烃淘汰管理计划多年期协定执行的难点包括：

- 在签署柬埔寨、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、马尔代夫、巴拉圭、斯里兰卡和东帝汶的项目文件/协定时出现的延误；
- 不丹、智利、格鲁吉亚和圭亚那未签署项目文件/协定；
- 将在伯利兹开展的活动错综复杂。

16. 谨建议执行委员会要求就一年多以前核准且未记录资金发放的 11 个氟氯烃淘汰管理计划多年期协定向第六十八次会议提交补充情况报告，同时监测不丹、智利、格鲁吉亚和圭亚那这四项氟氯烃淘汰管理计划项目文件/协定的签署情况。

**体制建设、制冷剂管理计划、哈龙库、示范、编制项目**

17. 体制建设项目、制冷剂管理计划、哈龙库、示范和编制项目无需通过执行有拖延的报告接受监测，因此，它们也无需遵守项目撤销程序。秘书处审查了各机构提供的进度报告数据库信息，以确定是否需要补充情况报告。

体制建设

18. 开发计划署正在 21 个国家（阿根廷、孟加拉国、巴西、智利、中国、哥伦比亚、哥斯达黎加、古巴、格鲁吉亚、加纳、印度、印度尼西亚、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、黎巴嫩、马来西亚、尼日利亚、巴基斯坦、斯里兰卡、特立尼达和多巴哥、乌拉圭和委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国）执行 25 个体制建设项目。开发计划署的若干体制建设项目是在大型消费国家开展的，如巴西、中国、印度和马来西亚。开发计划署报告称，尚未向执行委员会第六十四次会议前核准的三个体制建设项目发放资金。这些项目是：孟加拉国（BGD/SEV/61/INS/37）、格鲁吉亚（GEO/SEV/63/INS/31）以及特立尼达和多巴哥（TRI/SEV/59/INS/24）。开发计划署指出，已签署孟加拉国的项目文件，并且正在按计划开展活动。尚未签署格鲁吉亚的项目文件。由于体制方面的挑战，特立尼达和多巴哥项目文件的签署被延误，但开发计划署指出，现在已经签署了。谨建议执行委员会要求就格鲁吉亚（GEO/SEV/63/INS/31）以及特立尼达和多巴哥（TRI/SEV/59/INS/24）的体制建设项目向第六十八次会议提交补充情况报告，从而监测执行进度。

制冷剂管理计划

19. 开发计划署是截至 2011 年底核准的四个制冷剂管理计划活动的执行机构，其中包括巴巴多斯的一个监测项目、文莱达鲁萨兰国的一个关于制冷维修和移动空调机行业的技术援助项目、斯里兰卡的一个关于商业和工业最终用户制冷的奖励方案，以及马尔代夫的一个提高认识和奖励方案。

20. 对于 2004 年 7 月核准的巴巴多斯的制冷剂管理计划活动（BAR/REF/43/TAS/12），开发计划署报告称，未发放任何资金。雇用了一名当地顾问。将于 2012 年付款，并且计划于 2012 年 5 月完成该项目。谨建议执行委员会要求就巴巴多斯的制冷剂管理计划向第六十八次会议提交补充情况报告，从而监测已核准资金的低发放率问题。

21. 对于 2004 年 12 月核准的文莱达鲁萨兰国的一个关于制冷维修和移动空调机行业的技术援助项目（BRU/REF/44/TAS/10）的制冷剂管理计划部分，发放了 390,000 美元中的

16,949 美元。开发计划署报告称，2012 年 1 月进行了移动空调机改型相关培训。2012 年 3 月，收到并向移动空调机维修机构分配了回收和再循环设备。正在计划改型奖励方案，并将于 2012 年 4 月启动该方案。该项目下的剩余资金将被纳入预计于 2012 年第三季度开展的氟氯烃淘汰活动。计划于 2012 年 12 月完成该项目。谨建议执行委员会要求向第六十八次会议提交关于文莱达鲁萨兰国制冷剂管理计划的补充情况报告，从而监测已核准资金的发放率。

22. 关于 2002 年 11 月核准的马尔代夫的提高认识和奖励方案（MDV/REF/38/TAS/05），发放了 115,000 美元中的 26,644 美元。开发计划署指出，根据第 60/11 号决定，拟议将制冷剂管理计划下的剩余资金用于保持消耗臭氧层物质的零消费量，并且为氟氯烃淘汰提供支助，特别是针对渔业的活动而言。预计于 2012 年 4 月由渔业和农业部完成关于这一部分的执行协定。此外，预计在 2012 年 4 月底前进行第一次发放，而且计划在 2012 年 12 月完成该项目。谨建议执行委员会要求就完成执行计划的问题，向第六十八次会议提交关于马尔代夫制冷剂管理计划的补充情况报告。

23. 关于 2000 年 12 月核准的斯里兰卡商业和工业最终用户制冷奖励方案（SRL/REF/32/TAS/15），发放了 250,000 美元中的 159,627 美元。开发计划署指出，2010 年完成了制冷剂管理计划活动。将余额纳入了正在开展的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划活动，这些活动涉及针对维修企业的改型奖励计划和技术信息交流。预计于 2012 年进行财务结算，并且计划于 2012 年 12 月完成该项目。

24. 谨建议执行委员会注意到，据估算，到 2011 年底前核准的巴巴多斯（BAR/REF/43/TAS/12）、文莱达鲁萨兰国（BRU/REF/44/TAS/10）、马尔代夫（MDV/REF/38/TAS/05）和斯里兰卡（SRL/REF/32/TAS/15）这四项制冷剂管理计划的活动的累计资金余额为 577,931 美元。

<u>哈龙库</u>

25. 开发计划署正在执行哈龙行业的两项活动。秘书处注意到，自 2007 年核准多米尼加共和国“国家哈龙库管理计划更新”项目（DOM/HAL/51/TAS/39）起，并未向该项目发放资金。开发计划署指出，已确定由 RemTec International 向该方案提供余下的所需设备和培训。雇用了一名国际专家来评估对确认设备的需求。将于 2012 年 12 月完成该项目。

26. 2007 年为智利“哈龙消费量淘汰：技术援助方案以及哈龙再循环和回收设备”项目（CHI/HAL/51/TAS/164）核准的 60,000 美元中仅发放了 7,036 美元。开发计划署指出，2011 年 11 月，一名国际专家执行了任务，培训使用哈龙的公司员工。2012 年完成了数据收集工作。正在雇用一名国际专家，向智利的潜在哈龙所有者提供技术援助。将于 2012 年 7 月完成该项目。

27. 谨建议执行委员会要求向第六十八次会议提交关于多米尼加共和国（DOM/HAL/51/TAS/39）和智利（CHI/HAL/51/TAS/164）哈龙项目的补充情况报告，以期分别监测项目的执行进度和已核准资金的发放率。

冷风机示范项目

28. 开发计划署正在巴西和哥伦比亚执行冷风机项目。关于巴西的“离心式冷风机分行业综合管理示范项目，注重适用高能效的不含氟氯化碳的技术替代使用氟氯化碳的冷风机”（BRA/REF/47/DEM/275），尚未发放任何资金，尽管该项目是 2005 年核准的。开发计划署报告称，商定了项目文件，并且纳入了与国家淘汰计划产生协同增效的新活动。开发计划署和巴西政府之间确定了该项目的执行形式，且提交了供该政府签署的项目文件。将于 2012 年 12 月完成该项目。

29. 关于哥伦比亚的“离心式冷风机分行业综合管理示范项目，注重适用高能效的不含氟氯化碳的技术替代使用氟氯化碳的冷风机”（COL/REF/47/DEM/65），仅发放了已核准的 1,000,000 美元中的 19,634 美元。开发计划署指出，完成了对现有冷风机的技术评估。2012 年，雇用了一名国际顾问来分析替代计划。将于 2013 年 1 月完成该项目。

30. 谨建议执行委员会要求向第六十八次会议提交关于巴西和哥伦比亚冷风机项目的补充情况报告，从而监测已核准资金的发放率。

氟氯烃示范项目

31. 开发计划署正在三个国家执行六个氟氯烃示范项目。2011 年核准了其中两个项目。2010 年核准的两个项目和 2009 年核准的两个项目已被延误了一年多。关于巴西的“验证聚氨酯发泡剂制造业使用甲缩醛作为发泡剂的试点项目（第一阶段）”（BRA/FOA/58/DEM/292），开发计划署指出，2011 年 12 月开办了一个完成讲习班。完成了最终评估报告，并提交给了第六十六次会议。将完成日期从 2011 年 11 月推迟到 2012 年 5 月。

32. 埃及“验证/示范低成本选择——将碳氢化合物用作聚氨酯发泡行业发泡剂”项目（EGY/FOA/58/DEM/100）被从 2011 年 10 月推迟到 2012 年 4 月。开发计划署指出，已完成直接注入和泡沫塑料质量检验。2011 年 7 月开办了一个带实地考察的国际讲习班。完成了预混碳氢化合物的储存和分离试验，并且完成了最初报告草稿。将于 2012 年 2 月对 DOW/SAIP 进行最后访问。向第六十六次会议提交了技术报告。

33. 2010 年核准了中国的“实现清华同方人工环境有限公司生产商用空气源制冷/制热泵从 HCFC-22 技术向 HFC-32 技术转化的示范项目”（CPR/REF/60/DEM/498）和“实现烟台冰轮集团有限公司生产冷藏和冷冻双级制冷系统从 HCFC-22 技术向氨/二氧化碳技术转化的示范项目”（CPR/REF/60/DEM/499）。开发计划署指出，已确定工作范围和年度工作计划。通过一份谅解备忘录建立了开发计划署与对外经济合作局之间的注重绩效的付款机制，并且在 2010 年 12 月确定了项目文件。企业一级的转化活动正在进行之中，且预计于 2012 年底完成。

34. 2011 年核准了中国的“实现南京法宁格节能科技有限公司生产挤塑聚苯乙烯泡沫塑料从 HCFC-22/HCFC-142b 技术向二氧化碳与甲酸甲酯共同发泡技术转化的示范项目”（CPR/FOA/64/DEM/507）。开发计划署建议，于 2011 年 12 月启动了氟氯烃淘汰管理计划讲习班，而且，确定并签署了项目文件。目标完成日期是 2013 年。

35. 关于 2011 年核准的中国“实现浙江康德莱医械塑料有限公司生产医疗器械从用于清洗的使用 HCFC-141b 的技术转化为异石蜡和硅氧烷技术的示范项目”

（CPR/SOL/64/DEM/511），开发计划署指出，签署了项目文件，且缔结了企业一级的淘汰协定。按计划开展了企业一级的活动。

销毁消耗臭氧层物质示范项目

36. 开发计划署正在为两个国家开展消耗臭氧层物质销毁行业的两项活动。2010 年核准了古巴关于消耗臭氧层物质废物管理和处置的试点示范项目（CUB/DES/62/DEM/46），并且将于 2013 年 12 月完成该项目。开发计划署通告，2011 年 7 月签署了该项目文件。工作计划和地点的编制正在取得进展，而且将于 2012 年体现开支情况。完成了由古巴政府共同出资的初步水泥窑工程。目前，它们正在为该项目采购运输装置。水泥窑的土建工程活动继续开展。谨建议执行委员会要求向第六十八次会议提交关于古巴消耗臭氧层物质废物管理和处置项目（CUB/DES/62/DEM/46）的补充情况报告，从而监测已核准资金的低发放率。

37. 关于加纳消耗臭氧层物质废物管理和处置试点示范项目（GHA/DES/63/DEM/33），开发计划署指出，提交了一份关于消耗臭氧层物质示范项目的详细进度报告。于 2011 年 7 月签署了该项目文件，一名国际顾问的访问被推迟到 2011 年 11 月，与此同时，开办了全球环境基金（全环基金）能效方案初期讲习班，以期确保两个项目之间的协同增效。编制了一份关于该项目的最初报告。设计关于消耗臭氧层物质收集中心的概念，并且编制了两本指南：一本是“关于从废旧家电的收集和拆除设施的冰箱和冷冻机中移除消耗臭氧层物质的手册”，另一本是“关于在重要的消耗臭氧层物质接收站和出口站处理消耗臭氧层物质的手册”。预计于 2012 年 4 月进行访问，以期确定阿克拉消耗臭氧层物质处置中心的工作范围，并落实机制，以期确保消耗臭氧层物质的废物流与类似的全环基金项目同步。按计划，该项目将于 2014 年 3 月完成。

氟氯烃淘汰管理计划项目的编制

38. 开发计划署正在 20 个国家执行 36 个关于氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制的项目。其中，四个正在执行的项目（PER/PHA/55/PRP/40、PER/FOA/57/PRP/43、PAR/FOA/57/PRP/21 和 URU/FOA/57/PRP/52）尚未提交核准。关于巴拉圭（PAR/FOA/57/PRP/21）的项目编制活动，开发计划署指出，第六十三次会议核准了除泡沫塑料公司再转化外的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划。此外，将在氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段提交一个项目，以期协助使用全面配制的多元醇所含的 HCFC-141b 的公司。雇用了一名全国专家来更新关于技术和使用全面配方的公司的资料。关于乌拉圭（URU/FOA/57/PRP/52）的项目编制活动，应注意到的是，第六十五次会议核准了该国的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划，并排除了泡沫塑料行业。因此，将根据第 63/15 号决定于 2012 年提出关于泡沫塑料行业的投资项目。

39. 关于项目编制资金余额，开发计划署通告说，未用资金将返还给孟加拉国（BGD/PHA/56/PRP/29 和 BGD/FOA/57/PRP/33）、古巴（CUB/PHA/56/PRP/40 和 CUB/FOA/57/PRP/41）、多米尼加共和国（DOM/FOA/57/PRP/44 和 DOM/PHA/55/PRP/42）、萨尔瓦多（ELS/PHA/55/PRP/23 和 ELS/FOA/57/PRP/25）、伊朗伊斯兰共和国（IRA/FOA/57/PRP/195）、牙买加（JAM/FOA/61/PRP/26）、马来西亚（MAL/REF/57/PRP/162、MAL/FOA/57/PRP/164 和 MAL/REF/57/PRP/163）、斯里兰卡（SRL/MUS/57/PRP/35 和 SRL/REF/61/PRP/39）。对于巴拿马（PAN/FOA/57/PRP/30）和

巴拉圭（PAR/PHA/57/PRP/22）的项目编制活动，开发计划署指出，将不返还资金余额，因为按照计划，将于 2012 年或 2013 年提交投资项目。

消耗臭氧层物质处置项目的编制

40. 开发计划署正在执行 3 个消耗臭氧层物质处置活动的编制工作。

41. 关于巴西项目（BRA/DES/57/PRP/288），开发计划署报告称，无法评估再生制造工厂的销毁能力，因为一家工厂的这一部分仍然在发挥作用。此外，由于 2008 年金融危机，巴西正在修订其执行家用制冷设备更换方案的计划，从而满足国民议会最近于 2011 年核准的《固体废物管理法》的规定，其中，工业分行业做了具体监管规定。因此，需审查编制项目，以期对这些新情况进行说明，这些新情况将对消耗臭氧层物质处置活动/计划的要求和力度产生直接影响，其目的是在该国宣传最佳的废物处理战略。正在根据新的法律分析各个工业分行业的具体监管规定。预计将于 2013 年提交该项目，并将在 2013 年 5 月完成该项目。谨建议执行委员会要求向第六十八次会议提交一份补充情况报告，以期监测巴西消耗臭氧层物质处置编制活动所取得的进展。

42. 尚未向印度的消耗臭氧层物质处置项目（IND/DES/61/PRP/437）发放资金。开发计划署指出，正在招募一名顾问。 预计将于 2012 年完成文件草案，而且将向第六十八次会议提交该项目。计划于 2012 年 6 月召开有关利益方的协商会议。将于 2012 年 6 月完成该项目。如果未向第六十八次会议提交，谨建议执行委员会要求向第六十八次会议提交一份关于印度消耗臭氧层物质处置项目的补充情况报告。

43. 尚未对格鲁吉亚的消耗臭氧层物质库管理和销毁示范编制项目（GEO/DES/64/PRP/32）发放资金。开发计划署报告称，由于该政府签署项目文件时出现延误，所以尚未启动编制工作。开发计划署计划与该政府召开补充会议，以期促进该进程。该政府正在审查该项目，并且预计于 2013 年 3 月完成该项目。谨建议执行委员会要求向第六十八次会议提交一份关于格鲁吉亚消耗臭氧层物质销毁示范项目文件签署的补充情况报告，以此作为成就的里程碑，避免考虑可能的撤销问题。

## 其他个别项目

44. 本节介绍因项目撤销程序执行有拖延的的个别项目。

执行有拖延的

45. 执行委员会监测的项目中有四个被执行有拖延的。其中三个还被归为于 2010 年被执行有拖延的的类别。2011 年，开发计划署被归为执行有拖延的类别的项目少于 2010 年，而 2010 年有七个被归为此类。谨建议执行委员会注意到，开发计划署将向第六十八次会议报告关于执行有拖延的的四个项目，其中包括三个于 2010 年被归为此类的项目。

计量吸入器转化项目

46. 开发计划署正在开展计量吸入器行业的四项活动，对这些活动进展情况的报告如下：

- 开发计划署指出， 2011 年在孟加拉国的项目（BGD/ARS/52/INV/26）中，Beximco、 Square Pharmaceutical 和 Acme Pharmaceutical 继续开展医药级氟氯

化碳淘汰项目活动。开展了计量吸入器氟氯化碳淘汰的信息宣传活动，而且国家臭氧机构还与医药工业及孟加拉国肺脏基金会合作评估了替代品的可用性。第二十三届缔约方会议核准了 2012 年的必要用途提名。Beximco 和 Acme Pharmaceutical 的所有配方都使用了无氟氯化碳的计量吸入器，并在生产计量吸入器时停止使用各类氟氯化碳。Square Pharmaceutical 将在 2012 年第三季度完成对计量吸入器中的各类氟氯化碳的淘汰。到 2012 年底，预计孟加拉国将完成该国计量吸入器中的各类氟氯化碳的淘汰。该政府已决定不提交 2013 年的任何必要用途提名。将于 2012 年 9 月完成该项目；

- 关于哥伦比亚项目（COL/ARS/56/INV/71），开发计划署报告称，在该国安装了设备。一名国际专家于 2011 年 11 月访问了该公司，检查设备的安装情况和无氟氯化碳计量吸入器的启动生产情况。正在筹办由一名国际专家授课的最后讲习班。将于 2012 年 5 月完成该项目；

- 关于印度项目（IND/ARS/56/INV/423），各企业在 2011 年完成了对医药级氟氯化碳的淘汰。实现了多次里程碑式的进展，并向该项目下的受益企业发放了资金。受该项目支持的所有企业都处于从使用氟氯化碳的配方向使用非氟氯化碳的替代物转化的高级阶段。所有使用氟氯化碳的配方（除了两个）都在企业一级被转化为氢氟烷烃技术。预计外部专家将在 2012 年第三季度执行最终的核查任务。将于 2013 年 11 月完成该项目；

- 开发计划署报告称，2011 年在巴基斯坦的项目（PAK/ARS/56/INV/71）中，GlaxoSmithKline 确定了关于生产无氟氯化碳计量吸入器转化项目的执行计划。确定了关于项目执行的协定备忘录，并且正在等待签署。Zafa 项目部分的执行被延期，原因是将在企业一级做出商业决定。Macter 部分正在与技术供应商协商，主要通过现有设备的改型，执行一个转化项目。在国家一级开展了关于医药级氟氯化碳淘汰的提高认识和信息宣传活动。2011 年 11 月缔约方会议核准了 2012 年必要用途提名。未提交关于 2013 年的必要用途提名。Zafa 指出，上周，即 2012 年 3 月，它们同供应商确定了设备采购条款，并将于 2012 年 4 月发出订单。将于 2013 年 6 月完成该项目。

47. 谨建议执行委员会要求向第六十八次会议提交关于巴基斯坦计量吸入器转化项目（PAK/ARS/56/INV/71）的补充情况报告，以期监测已核准资金的低发放率问题。

<u>加工剂项目</u>

48. 开发计划署正在哥伦比亚执行一个加工剂项目，即 2006 年核准的“淘汰 Prodesal S.A. 生产氢气过程中消除三氯化氮时作为加工剂的四氯化碳”项目（COL/PAG/48/INV/66）。在已核准的 114,480 美元中发放了 74,647 美元。开发计划署指出，安装了新的设备。该公司不再使用四氯化碳，而且提供了技术援助。正在获得最终技术审计。将于 2012 年 5 月完成该项目。

*资源筹集项目*

49. 开发计划署正在执行一个 2011 年 4 月核准的资源筹集项目（GLO/SEV/63/TAS/306）。开发计划署指出，向第六十七次会议提交了一份情况报告。预计该项目将于 2012 年 3 月完成。

制冷项目

50. 开发计划署正在针对 2006 年 4 月核准的智利的 “在生产制冷设备过程中淘汰使用 CFC-11、CFC-12 和 R-502 （CFC-115）的最终总体项目”（CHI/REF/48/INV/160）执行一个投资项目。开发计划署指出，2012 年 3 月启动了为小企业采购剩余设备的工作。由国际专家授课的最后技术讲习班待定。预计于 2012 年 5 月完成该项目。

## 建议

51. 谨建议委员会：

(a) 注意到：

(一) UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/12 号文件中所载开发计划署的进度报告；

(二) 如 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/12 号文件表 1 所示，关于氟氯化碳活动的若干项目仍存在大量余额；

(三) 据估算，2011 年底前核准的巴巴多斯项目（BAR/REF/43/TAS/12）、文莱达鲁萨兰国项目（BRU/REF/44/TAS/10）、马尔代夫项目（MDV/REF/38/TAS/05）和斯里兰卡项目（SRL/REF/32/TAS/15）这四项制冷剂管理计划活动的累计资金余额为 577,931 美元；

(四) 开发计划署将就 4 个执行有拖延的项目向第六十八次会议报告，其中包括三个于 2010 年被归为此类的项目；

(b) 要求：

(一) 向第六十八次会议提交补充情况报告，以监测：

a. 完成马尔代夫 “提高认识和奖励方案”（MDV/REF/38/TAS/05）执行计划的情况；

b. 存在问题的项目，其涉及：

一. 设备采购过程或交付：多米尼加氟氯化碳最终淘汰管理计划（DMI/PHA/61/INV/17）、危地马拉附件 A 第一类物质最终淘汰管理计划（GUA/PHA/56/INV/35）、巴拉圭附件 A 第一类物质最终淘汰管理计划（PAR/PHA/60/INV/26）、圣基茨和尼维斯最终淘汰管理计划（STK/PHA/56/INV/13）以及坦桑尼亚联合共和国最终淘汰管理计划（URT/PHA/58/INV/28）；

二. 巴林最终淘汰管理计划（BAH/PHA/59/INV/22）案例中的政治局势；

三. 一年多以前核准的关于氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的 11 项多年期协定取得了执行方面的进展，但未记录资金发放，这些协定涉及伯利兹、不丹、柬埔寨、智利、格鲁吉亚、圭亚那、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、马尔代夫、巴拉圭、斯里兰卡和东帝汶；

四. 在签署关于不丹、智利、格鲁吉亚和圭亚那的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的项目文件/协定时出现延误；

c. 活动进展缓慢的项目：

一. 格鲁吉亚（GEO/SEV/63/INS/31）以及特立尼达和多巴哥（TRI/SEV/59/INS/24）的体制建设项目；

二. 巴西项目（BRA/DES/57/PRP/288）中的消耗臭氧层物质处置项目编制活动，以期监测进度；

三. 印度项目（IND/DES/61/PRP/437）中的消耗臭氧层物质处置编制活动，如果未向第六十八次会议提交的话；

四. 格鲁吉亚的消耗臭氧层物质库管理和销毁示范编制项目（GEO/DES/64/PRP/32），以期监测第六十八次会议签署该项目文件的情况，以此作为成就的里程碑，避免考虑可能的撤销问题；

d. 已核准资金发放率低的项目：

一. 巴巴多斯的制冷剂管理计划（BAR/REF/43/TAS/12）；

二. 文莱达鲁萨兰国的一个关于制冷维修和移动空调机行业的技术援助项目（BRU/REF/44/TAS/10）的制冷剂管理计划部分；

三. 多米尼加共和国“国家哈龙库管理计划更新”项目（DOM/HAL/51/TAS/39）；

四. 智利“哈龙消费量淘汰：技术援助方案以及哈龙再循环和回收设备”项目（CHI/HAL/51/TAS/164）；

五. 巴西的“离心式冷风机分行业综合管理示范项目，注重适用高能效的不含氟氯化碳的技术替代使用氟氯化碳的冷风机”（BRA/REF/47/DEM/275）；

六. 哥伦比亚的“离心式冷风机分行业综合管理示范项目，注重适用高能效的不含氟氯化碳的技术替代使用氟氯化碳的冷风机”（COL/REF/47/DEM/65）；

七. 古巴关于消耗臭氧层物质废物管理和处置的试点示范项目（CUB/DES/62/DEM/46）；以及

八. 巴基斯坦的计量吸入器转化项目（PAK/ARS/56/INV/71）。

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# Annex I

## UNDP PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION BY COUNTRY

| Country | Phased Out in 2011 | Percentage of Planned Phase-out Achieved in 2011 | Estimated Funds Disbursed in 2011 (US$) | Funds Disbursed in 2011 (US$) | Percentage of Funds Disbursed over Estimation in 2011 | Percentage of Planned Projects Completed in 2011 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Angola | 0.0 | | 43,536 | 24,914 | 57% | 100% |
| Argentina | 0.0 | | 124,716 | 153,041 | 123% | 0% |
| Armenia | 0.0 | | 68,847 | 4,621 | 7% | |
| Bahamas (the) | 0.0 | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Bahrain | 0.0 | | 9,742 | 0 | 0% | |
| Bangladesh | 0.0 | | 825,909 | 533,213 | 65% | |
| Barbados | 0.0 | | 46,937 | 145,109 | 309% | 0% |
| Belize | 0.0 | | 14,810 | 493 | 3% | |
| Benin | 0.0 | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Bhutan | 0.0 | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 0.0 | | 91,212 | 115,101 | 126% | |
| Botswana | 0.0 | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Brazil | 0.0 | | 1,861,636 | 2,559,249 | 137% | 100% |
| Brunei Darussalam | 0.0 | | 93,600 | 16,949 | 18% | |
| Burkina Faso | 0.0 | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Burundi | 0.0 | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Cambodia | 0.0 | | 49,419 | 0 | 0% | |
| Cape Verde | 0.0 | | 1,069 | 0 | 0% | |
| Central African Republic (the) | 0.0 | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Chad | 0.0 | | 128,384 | 4,100 | 3% | |
| Chile | 0.0 | | 227,943 | 148,695 | 65% | 100% |
| China | 0.0 | | 2,332,976 | 20,284,043 | 869% | |
| Colombia | 0.0 | | 1,848,605 | 3,125,949 | 169% | 100% |
| Comoros (the) | 0.0 | | 10,760 | 12,730 | 118% | |
| Congo (the) | 0.0 | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Costa Rica | 0.0 | | 376,724 | 331,941 | 88% | 100% |
| Cuba | 0.0 | | 871,837 | 583,818 | 67% | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo (the) | 0.0 | | 175,796 | 220,932 | 126% | |
| Djibouti | 0.0 | | 2,269 | 0 | 0% | |
| Dominica | 0.0 | | 15,120 | 18,079 | 120% | |
| Dominican Republic (the) | 0.0 | | 297,342 | 102,809 | 35% | |
| Ecuador | 0.0 | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Egypt | 0.0 | | 453,457 | 237,348 | 52% | |
| El Salvador | 0.0 | | 166,909 | 116,748 | 70% | |
| Eritrea | 0.0 | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Ethiopia | 0.0 | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Fiji | 0.0 | | 68,767 | 86,290 | 125% | |
| Gabon | 0.0 | | 5,991 | 0 | 0% | |
| Gambia (the) | 0.0 | | 15,297 | 4,374 | 29% | |
| Georgia | 0.0 | | 21,639 | 37,553 | 174% | 100% |
| Ghana | 0.0 | | 89,257 | 143,169 | 160% | 100% |
| Global | 0.0 | | 0 | 2,808 | | 100% |
| Grenada | 0.0 | | 7,730 | 30,000 | 388% | |
| Guatemala | 0.0 | | 59,760 | 1,114 | 2% | |
| Guinea | 0.0 | | 4,809 | 0 | 0% | |
| Guinea-Bissau | 0.0 | | 23,967 | 4,992 | 21% | |

| Country | Phased Out in 2011 | Percentage of Planned Phase-out Achieved in 2011 | Estimated Funds Disbursed in 2011 (US$) | Funds Disbursed in 2011 (US$) | Percentage of Funds Disbursed over Estimation in 2011 | Percentage of Planned Projects Completed in 2011 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Guyana | 0.0 | | 19,697 | 81,595 | 414% | 100% |
| Haiti | 0.0 | | 72,641 | 132,849 | 183% | |
| Honduras | 0.0 | | 57 | 0 | 0% | |
| India | 0.0 | | 848,688 | 354,743 | 42% | |
| Indonesia | 0.0 | | 200,534 | 422,832 | 211% | 100% |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 0.0 | | 134,450 | 144,902 | 108% | |
| Jamaica | 0.0 | | 94,364 | 31,604 | 33% | 100% |
| Jordan | 0.0 | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Kenya | 0.0 | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Kyrgyzstan | 0.0 | | 4,455 | 10,706 | 240% | 0% |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic (the) | 0.0 | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Lebanon | 0.0 | | 211,454 | 204,542 | 97% | 100% |
| Lesotho | 0.0 | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Liberia | 0.0 | | 1,150 | 0 | 0% | |
| Libya | 0.0 | | 39,909 | 0 | 0% | |
| Malawi | 0.0 | | 11,124 | 6,705 | 60% | 100% |
| Malaysia | 1.7 | | 521,315 | 232,538 | 45% | 100% |
| Maldives | 0.0 | | 137,605 | 10,000 | 7% | |
| Mali | 0.0 | | 7,935 | 14,801 | 187% | |
| Mauritania | 0.0 | | 12,120 | 9,488 | 78% | |
| Mauritius | 0.0 | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Mexico | 0.0 | | 864,810 | 157,192 | 18% | |
| Mongolia | 0.0 | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Morocco | 0.0 | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Mozambique | 0.0 | | 23,405 | 96,391 | 412% | |
| Myanmar | 0.0 | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Nepal | 0.0 | | 21,055 | 5,000 | 24% | |
| Nicaragua | 0.0 | | 3,046 | 3,765 | 124% | |
| Niger (the) | 0.0 | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Nigeria | 15.0 | | 575,284 | 1,167,066 | 203% | |
| Pakistan | 0.0 | | 199,456 | 167,229 | 84% | |
| Panama | 0.0 | | 176,509 | 118,809 | 67% | 100% |
| Paraguay | 0.0 | | 121,070 | 77,354 | 64% | 50% |
| Peru | 0.0 | | 274,468 | 18,551 | 7% | 0% |
| Philippines (the) | 0.0 | | 65,000 | 14,942 | 23% | |
| Region: AFR | 0.0 | 0% | 18,081 | 67,759 | 375% | 0% |
| Region: ASP | 0.0 | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Region: LAC | 0.0 | | 800,000 | 0 | 0% | |
| Republic of Moldova (the) | 0.0 | | 24,948 | 25,040 | 100% | |
| Rwanda | 0.0 | | 4,779 | 8,500 | 178% | 0% |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 0.0 | | 13,200 | 0 | 0% | |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 0.0 | | 5,923 | 8,591 | 145% | 0% |
| Samoa | 0.0 | | 8,043 | 3 | 0% | |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 0.0 | | 2 | 0 | 0% | |
| Sierra Leone | 0.0 | | 35,373 | 22,934 | 65% | |
| Somalia | 0.0 | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Sri Lanka | 0.0 | | 264,128 | 105,697 | 40% | |
| Suriname | 0.0 | | 56,455 | 153,035 | 271% | |
| Swaziland | 0.0 | | 50,513 | 63,183 | 125% | |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 0.0 | | 489,778 | 46,591 | 10% | |

| Country | Phased Out in 2011 | Percentage of Planned Phase-out Achieved in 2011 | Estimated Funds Disbursed in 2011 (US$) | Funds Disbursed in 2011 (US$) | Percentage of Funds Disbursed over Estimation in 2011 | Percentage of Planned Projects Completed in 2011 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thailand | 0.0 | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Timor-Leste | 0.0 | | | 0 | | |
| Togo | 0.0 | | 5,481 | 964 | 18% | |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 0.0 | | 189,775 | 117,855 | 62% | 50% |
| Turkey | 0.0 | | 37,188 | 133,024 | 358% | |
| Uganda | 0.0 | | 0 | 0 | | |
| United Republic of Tanzania (the) | 0.0 | | 40,196 | -2,447 | -6% | 0% |
| Uruguay | 0.0 | | 185,588 | 141,769 | 76% | |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 0.0 | | 70,477 | 105,637 | 150% | |
| Viet Nam | 0.0 | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Yemen | 0.0 | | 55,371 | 0 | 0% | |
| Zambia | 0.0 | | 8,648 | 5,545 | 64% | 100% |
| Zimbabwe | 0.0 | | 983 | 0 | 0% | |
| Grand Total | 16.7 | 0% | 17,443,303 | 33,537,466 | 192% | 68% |

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

## (67th Meeting, 16-20 July 2012, Bangkok)

# UNDP PROGRESS REPORT NARRATIVE: 1991-2011

The following narrative is based on a database of 2,081 projects funded by the Multilateral Fund, which contains basic information on each project and their status of implementation as of 31 December 2011. However, some updates of activities which took place during the first quarter of 2012 are also included for information purposes, as agreed at an interagency coordination meeting that took place in Montreal on 7-9 February 2012. The database results in 11 summary tables which can be found at the end of this report, and which are referred to throughout this report.

As can be seen in the following sections, UNDP has disbursed US$ 516,701,195 of the US$ 616,454,695 million worth of projects that were approved under the Multilateral Fund since its inception in 1991. These programmes were supposed to eliminate 65,276 ODP T, of which 64,894 were phased out as of 31 December 2011. This demonstrates UNDP's important role in the success of the MLF assistance towards the elimination of Ozone Depleting Substances.

At the end of 2011, UNDP was active in 57 countries of which 37 are LVCs. All ongoing projects are implemented using the National Implementation modality, providing countries with larger country ownership. In addition, the year 2011 has been exceptionally challenging as tremendous effort had to be undertaken to formulate HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (HPMP) and Sector Plans for 44 countries of which UNDP is the lead agency in 28 countries. As of December 2011, UNDP has received approvals for HCFC-related activities in 40 countries out of 44 countries contained in our Business Plan. In 2012, there are only four remaining HPMPs, three of which (Brunei, India, and Nepal) were approved at the 66th ExCom that took place in April 2012. The HPMP for Peru will be submitted in the second half of the year.

With the short time to implement HPMPs, there is a surge of workload for UNDP to meet the needs of so many A5 countries. Despite of the this challenging situation, UNDP remains fully committed to step up their efforts to meet the increased workload and ensure that countries receive the assistance needed to be in compliance with all requirements of the Montreal Protocol.

## I. PROJECT APPROVALS AND DISBURSEMENTS

### A. Annual Summary Data (See table 1)

Table 1: "Annual Summary" shows the important summary data on the number of project approvals, corresponding budgets, ODP, and disbursement figures. The table highlights that, as of 31 December 2011, UNDP had a total of 2175 approved projects under the Multilateral Fund, of which 94 had been canceled or transferred. Of the 2,081 remaining projects, 1,902, or 91% have been completed. They are set to eliminate 65,276 ODP T, of which 64,894 ODP T (99%) have already been eliminated.

As of 31 December 2011, UNDP had received net project approvals of US$ 591,450,015

(excluding support costs). Of these, UNDP, as of end-2011, had disbursed US$ 516,701,195 excluding all obligations. This translates to 87% of approved funding. Although this number represents a lower level of disbursements than last year's disbursement rate of 90.7%, it must be taken into account that a large number of HPMPs were approved in 2011, some at the last meeting in November, for which disbursement is expected to occur realistically in 2012 and beyond. Furthermore, an additional US$ 1,229,346 of obligations were outstanding as of end-December 2011, representing orders placed but final payments not yet made; this would show that the level of committed resources was in fact 88% of approved funding. Out of these projects, 179 projects are currently ongoing corresponding to a budget of US$ 109,846,271.

B. **Interest and Adjustments**

Preliminary interest income earned on MLF Resources in 2011 is US$ 671,100. This amount should be considered indicative only as UNDP has not yet issued its final financial statements for 2011. 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 2011 interest income can then be offset against UNDP project approvals in 2012.

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

Table 2: Summary Data by Project Type presents an overview of the approvals by this type of project. It demonstrates that of the total amounts approved, 82.1% of the budgets were dedicated to investment projects, 5.4% to technical assistance projects, 5.4% to institutional strengthening and 3.6% to project preparation activities. The remaining 3.4% was dedicated to country programmes and demonstration/training activities.

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. A large number of performance based, multi-year projects were approved for UNDP in 2011. The table shows that 108 number of agreements worth US$ 317,430,410 were allocated in principle to UNDP in multi-year agreements (without support costs) when all tranches are considered. US$ 225,932,083 out of this total was already approved in individual tranches as of April 2012. Disbursements related to these programmes as of 31 December 2011 amount to US$ 161,119,273 or 71% of the approved amount. Please refer to table 3 for detailed information on each agreement.

## II. PROJECT COMPLETIONS SINCE LAST REPORT

A **ODP Phased Out from Completed Investment Projects**

A total of 51 investment projects phasing out 4057.6 ODP tonnes, comprising 1 in the aerosols sector, 2 in destruction, 2 in foams, 34 in phaseout plans, 10 in refrigeration, and 2 in the solvents sector were completed between 1 January and 31 December 2011. The corresponding ODP tonnes phased out for these projects are: 109.1 tonnes in the aerosols sector, 3570.2 in phaseout plans, and 378.3 tonnes in the refrigeration sector.

B. **Non-Investment Project Completions Since The Last Report**

A total of 15 non-investment projects, comprising 5 technical assistance activities and 10 institutional strengthening phases were completed between 1 Jan and 31 Dec 2011.

## III. GLOBAL AND REGIONAL PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

A. **Global Projects:** There are two on-going global programmes under implementation by UNDP:

1. GLO/SEV/65/TAS/310, the Core unit support (2012) programme approved at the 65th meeting of the Executive Committee, that covers the administrative costs of UNDP's Montreal Protocol Unit; and continuation of Core Unit support at a level that allows UNDP to provide the oversight, reporting and assistance needed to sustain the large programme is critical. UNDP hopes the ExCom reaches a favorable conclusion regarding the administrative cost regime at its 67th meeting.

2. GLO/SEV/63/TAS/306, resource mobilization to maximize climate co-benefits, which was approved at the 63rd meeting in April 2011. A status report on the resource mobilization to maximize the climate benefits of HCFC phaseout was presented to the Executive Committee at the 66th meeting. A short update is also provided below.

UNDP had received these funds to prepare four pilot demonstration projects in the refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing sector to examine technical interventions that improve energy efficiency, national policy and regulatory measures to sustain such interventions in order to maximize the climate impact of HCFC phase-out. As of the first quarter of 2012, UNDP was in the process of defining the actual projects. Initial results achieved are described briefly below:

- US$ 1.7 million has been mobilized from the USA for demonstration and application of low-GWP and energy-efficient technologies in select sub-sectors in select countries in the Asia-Pacific region. Funds have already been transferred to UNDP;
- Conceptualization and technical backstopping provided for the preparation of a project proposal in Indonesia focusing on financing of energy-efficiency improvements in the Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Sectors. The proposal, under the Global Environment Facility (GEF) climate change focal area, and within Indonesia's STAR allocation, has a projected grant funding of about US$ 4.5 million. The proposal is being finalized for submission to seek funding from the GEF. This project will provide opportunities for replication in other countries;
- Continuation of efforts towards mobilizing financing for energy-efficiency improvements and low-GWP alternatives from other bilateral donors;
- Extensive engagement with private sector technology providers in the Foams, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration sectors, to precipitate additional investments for low-GWP and energy-efficient alternatives, through their subsidiaries in A5 countries.

B. **Regional Projects:** All UNDP regional projects have been completed.

## IV. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

### A. Results in 2011

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 III of the

report of the 63rd meeting of the Executive Committee contained the UNDP's 2011 targets. One can see from the table below that UNDP fully met 5 out of 9 of its targets and that its score amounts to 88%. This represents an improvement from 2010, where our score was 75%.

| Category of performance indicator | Item | Weight | UNDP's target for 2011 | Result achieved in 2011 | Score |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Approval | Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved versus those planned (new plus tranches of ongoing MYAs) | 20 | 38 | 31 → 82% (see annex 2, 1) | 16.3 |
| 2. Approval | Number of individual projects/activities (investment projects, RMPs, halon banks, TAS, institutional strengthening) approved versus those planned | 20 | 21 | 15 → 76% (see annex 2, 2) | 14.3 |
| 3. Implementation | Milestone activities completed (e.g. policy measures, regulatory assistance)/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches vs. those planned | 20 | 2 | 5→ > 100% (see annex 2, 3) | 20.0 |
| 4. Implementation | ODP phased-out for individual projects vs. those planned per progress reports | 5 | 1.7 | 4.7 → > 100% (see annex 2, 4) | 5.0 |
| 5. 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 | 28 | 21 → 75% (see annex 2, 5 ) | 3.8 |
| 6. Implementation | Percentage of policy/regulatory assistance completed vs. that planned | 10 | N/A | One (1) so it was exceeded or 100% (see annex 2, 6 ) | 10.0 |
| 7. Administrative | Speed of financial completion vs. that required per progress report completion dates | 10 | On-time | 85 finrevs out of 104 -> 81% (see annex 2, 7) | 8.1 |
| 8. Administrative | Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed | 5 | On-time | 100% achieved (16 PCRs submitted out of 16 planned -- see annex 2, 8) | 5.0 |
| 9. Administrative | Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed | 5 | On-time | 100% achieved (see annex 2, 9) | 5.0 |
| TOTAL | | 100 | | | 87.5 |

B. **Cumulative completed investment projects (Table 4)**

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

As Table 4: Cumulative completed investment projects shows, a total of 1,030 investment projects have been completed, with a corresponding elimination of 55,796 ODP T. Of the US$ 390,996,067 in their approved budgets in the sectors of Foam, Refrigeration, Phaseout Plan, Aerosol, Solvents, Fumigants, Halon Process Agents, and Sterilants, 100% has already been disbursed. It took an average of 13 months from approval to first disbursement and 33 months from approval to completion. The overall cost-effectiveness of the projects to the Fund was $7.01/kg. A breakdown of this group of projects is given by region, sector, implementation modality, etc.

C. **Cumulative completed non-investment projects (Table 5)**

As Table 5 shows, UNDP has completed 443 non-investment projects excluding project preparation assistance.

Of the US$ 67,908,482 in their approved budgets, 97% has been disbursed. It took an average of 14 months from approval to first disbursement and 40 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 6)

As can be seen in Table 6, UNDP has 90 ongoing investment projects in the sectors of Phaseout Plans, Foam Aerosol, Refrigeration, Fumigants, Process Agents, and Solvents, with corresponding budgets of US$ 87,534,947. Of this amount, 36% has already been disbursed. It takes an average of 15 months from approval to first disbursement and an average of 41 months from approval to the estimated project completion. The overall cost-effectiveness of the projects to the Fund was $17.32 /kg. A breakdown of this group of projects is given by region, sector, implementation modality, etc.

### E. Cumulative ongoing non-investment projects (Table 7)

Table 7 shows that UNDP has 50 ongoing non-investment projects excluding project preparation assistance. Of the US$ 18,446,324 in approved budgets, 32% has been disbursed. It takes an average of 14 months from approval to first disbursement and 40 months from approval to the estimated project 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 were no specific issues related to this in 2011.

### B. Project Preparation By Country, Approved Amount And Amount Disbursed (Table 8)

Table 8: Project Preparation by Country, Approved Amount and Amount Disbursed, indicates active project preparation accounts. Of the ongoing 39 PRP projects listed with US$ 3,865,000 in associated approvals, US$ 45% has been disbursed. It should be noted that most of these activities relate to the preparation of HPMPs and the remaining balance would either be used for final for the HPMPs that need to be finalized in 2012, settling final invoices for some HPMPs that were finalized in 2011, or else returned to the MLF.

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

### A. Meetings Attended by UNDP in 2011

| From | To | Country | Meeting |
|---|---|---|---|
| 05 January 2011 | 07 January 2011 | Malaysia | Policy support and programme oversight |
| 08 January 2011 | 11 January 2011 | Indonesia | Policy support and programme oversight |
| 11 January 2011 | 14 January 2011 | Mexico | Policy support and programme oversight |
| 17 January 2011 | 18 January 2011 | Malaysia | Policy support and programme oversight |
| 26 January 2011 | 28 January 2011 | Canada | Inter-Agency coordination Meeting |
| 01 February 2011 | 04 February 2011 | Trinidad & Tobago | Policy support and programme oversight |
| 13 February 2011 | 16 February 2011 | Philippines | Policy support and programme oversight |
| 13 February 2011 | 19 February 2011 | Nigeria | Policy support and programme oversight |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 February 2011 | 24 February 2011 | DR Congo | Policy support and programme oversight |
| 20 February 2011 | 24 February 2011 | China | Policy support and programme oversight |
| 28 February 2011 | 05 March 2011 | Antigua & Barbuda | UNEP Network Meeting for English speaking LAC |
| 03 March 2011 | 05 March 2011 | Turkey | Policy support and programme oversight |
| 13 March 2011 | 18 March 2011 | Argentina | Policy support and programme oversight |
| 14 March 2011 | 17 March 2011 | India | Policy support and programme oversight |
| 18 March 2011 | 26 March 2011 | Brazil | Policy support and programme oversight |
| 21 March 2011 | 22 March 2011 | Egypt | Policy support and programme oversight |
| 23 March 2011 | 26 March 2011 | Nepal | Policy support and programme oversight |
| 29 March 2011 | 02 April 2011 | Sri Lanka | Policy support and programme oversight |
| 03 April 2011 | 08 April 2011 | Canada | 63rd Meeting of the Executive Committee |
| 17 April 2011 | 22 April 2011 | Indonesia | Policy support and programme oversight |
| 24 April 2011 | 28 April 2011 | Dominican Republic | Policy support and programme oversight |
| 04 May 2011 | 07 May 2011 | Malaysia | Policy support and programme oversight |
| 08 May 2011 | 12 May 2011 | Maldives | Joint Meeting of the South Asia and West Asia Networks of ODS Officers Meeting |
| 10 May 2011 | 13 May 2011 | Serbia | Europe/CIS UNEP Ozone Network Meeting |
| 17 May 2011 | 25 May 2011 | India | Policy support and programme oversight |
| 04 June 2011 | 09 June 2011 | Osaka, Japan | Special Policy Assistance to Indonesia regarding technology |
| 13 June 2011 | 17 June 2011 | Vietnam | SEAP Network Meeting |
| 21 June 2011 | 08 July 2011 | Paraguay | UNEP Network meeting for Spanish speaking LAC |
| 03 July 2011 | 05 July 2011 | Egypt | Policy support and programme oversight |
| 05 July 2011 | 08 July 2011 | Cuba | Policy support and programme oversight |
| 10 July 2011 | 14 July 2011 | Peru | Policy support and programme oversight |
| 25 July 2011 | 08 August 2011 | Canada | 64th Meeting of the Executive Committee & OEWG |
| 12 August 2011 | 18 August 2011 | Brazil | Policy support and programme oversight |
| 16 August 2011 | 19 August 2011 | Chile | Policy support and programme oversight |
| 30 August 2011 | 02 September 2011 | Colombia | Policy support and programme oversight |
| 03 September 2011 | 09 September 2011 | Iran | Policy support and programme oversight |
| 07 September 2011 | 09 September 2011 | Costa Rica | Policy support and programme oversight |
| 18 September 2011 | 24 September 2011 | Brazil | Policy support and programme oversight |
| 22 September 2011 | 25 September 2011 | India | Policy support and programme oversight |
| 02 October 2011 | 07 October 2011 | Indonesia | Policy support and programme oversight |
| 03 October 2011 | 08 October 2011 | Trinidad & Tobago | UNEP Joint Network Meeting for English and Spanish speaking LAC |
| 11 October 2011 | 13 October 2011 | Malaysia | Policy support and programme oversight |
| 14 October 2011 | 23 October 2011 | India | Policy support and programme oversight |
| 14 October 2011 | 15 October 2011 | Nepal | Policy support and programme oversight |
| 14 October 2011 | 30 November 2011 | China | Policy support and programme oversight |
| 16 October 2011 | 20 October 2011 | Nepal | Joint South Asia/SEAP Network Meeting |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 October 2011 | 22 October 2011 | Brazil | Policy support and programme oversight |
| 24 October 2011 | 27 October 2011 | Zimbabwe | English/French Speaking Africa Network Meeting |
| 30 October 2011 | 04 November 2011 | China | Policy support and programme oversight |
| 13 November 2012 | 27 November 2011 | Indonesia | 65th Meeting of the Executive Committee, MOP & Related Meetings |
| 05 December 2011 | 08 December 2011 | Brazil | Policy support and programme oversight |
| 12 December 2011 | 15 December 2011 | Mexico | Policy support and programme oversight |
| 18 December 2011 | 21 December 2011 | China | Policy support and programme oversight |

B. **Other Issues.**

There were no specific issues in 2011 that need to be addressed.

## ANNEX 1: COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS

### JANUARY - DECEMBER 2011

UNDP has been at the forefront of demonstration projects under the Montreal Protocol since 1996 and is currently implementing demonstration projects in most regions and sectors for assessing relatively new technological developments for which little or no experience or data exists on technical performance and costs. Major objectives of such types of demonstrations are to find alternative solutions and cost-saving methods to the MLF in order to carry out HCFC-investment activities in future years, bearing in mind the impact on climate.

The next section describes the results of demonstrations of emerging technologies in various industrial processes under local conditions in the following countries:

Brazil and Mexico

Pilot projects for assessment of alternative technologies in PU Foam Applications were approved in Brazil and Mexico and have the objective to develop, optimize and assess the use of methyl formate and methylal as blowing agents in PU applications. The activities were conducted in Brazil for 14 applications of PU foams whereas in Mexico only for shoe soles applications. These projects address health, safety, environmental, technical and indicative commercial issues.

The final report on the Methyl Formate (MF) demonstration project was presented to the 62nd meeting of the Executive Committee. As a result of such demonstration projects, methyl formate was selected as an alternative technology for approved MLF projects in 2010 in Egypt, Mexico, Nigeria, Brazil, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Cameroon, and some other countries.

In addition, the pilot project for the assessment of Methylal (ML) in the PU Foam Sector in Brazil and Mexico, which was approved at the 58th meeting of the ExCom that took place in July 2009, has also been concluded in Dec 2011 and the final detailed report on the results were presented to the 66th meeting of the Executive Committee. The results of the pilot project were presented at an international workshop that was held in Sao Paulo, Brazil, in December 2011 with more than 100 participants from the region. The project has generated interesting results especially in the manufacturing of Integral Skin Foam, and system houses in both Mexico and Brazil have adopted this technology in their HPMPs as a result of the successful pilot project for ML.

Egypt

Low cost options for the use of Hydrocarbons (HC) as foaming agents in the manufacture of PU Foam are being considered as part of a demonstration project in Egypt. The project was approved at the 58th meeting of the Executive Committee in July 2009. The objective of this project is to develop, optimize, and disseminate low-cost systems for the use of hydrocarbons in the manufacture of PU rigid insulation and integral skin foams. The project has been concluded successfully and the detailed main technology report on the results was presented to the 66th meeting of the Executive Committee. The project made several positive conclusions on feasibility of the technology for both HC pre-blended and direct injection options in a developing country context, and a complementary report on estimated operational cost savings is planned for submission to the 67th meeting of the ExCom.

Indonesia

As part of Indonesia's plan for the elimination of HCFCs in the air conditioning sector, which was approved at the 64th meeting of the Executive Committee that took place in July 2011, UNDP led the effort in analyzing available and viable alternatives with low ODP and significantly lower GWP than that of HCFC 22 (GWP 1,810). UNDP brokered several discussions between representatives of METI, Indonesia's Ministries of Environment and Industry, Daikin and Panasonic. During these discussions, UNDP played a pivotal role advising on ways to access financing from the MLF and helping to draw a plan of necessary regulatory and legislative changes to ensure that the technology conversion will be sustainable. The technology previously selected in Indonesia company was HFC410A (GWP 2,088). As result of the discussions held, the technology selection changed to R-32, which will bring the GWP from 2,088 down to 675, with significant climate benefits. In addition to being more climate-friendly than what is currently available and feasible in the market, the technology is also expected to enhance energy-efficiency of the air-conditioners by 10% or more compared to current levels. The technology, when introduced, would be the first of its kind to be commercially implemented in the world. Introduction of this technology in Indonesia is expected to result in direct and indirect CO2 emission reductions of over 15 million tonnes annually. Within weeks of the announcement, Fujitsu General, Hitachi and Toshiba also joined the partnership.

This development has the potential to profoundly impact not only the air conditioning sector in Indonesia, but also that of other developing countries, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region. Since the countries of the region are interlinked in terms of trade in air conditioners and manufacture of components and parts, it is expected that the introduction of climate-friendly alternatives will have a trickling effect leading to technological changes in the entire region.

Nigeria

A hydrocarbon production demonstration project is being implemented at Pamaque Ltd as part of the HPMP in Nigeria as part of the HPMP approved at the 62nd meeting of the Executive Committee, which took place in December 2010. This subproject is designed to build a demonstration distillation and bottling unit, to conduct related quality testing and to market the product to a select group of service providers. The programme would be linked to other efforts in the servicing sector, for example a training and certification program on good practices in the use of HC refrigerants (R-290, R-600a and R-600). If the initiative proves successful, an actual commercial plant will be built by the same enterprise through private initiative and funding. Such a production facility will be able to serve not only Nigeria but also the rest of the Sub-Saharan region with non-ODS/low GWP, high-purity refrigerants that can replace current use of HCFCs. Such products are generally not available in this region and currently need to be imported from Europe or the Middle-East.

The establishment of pilot facilities to produce hydrocarbon for refrigeration use will go into operation in November 2012. The design and certification of the conversion kits for refrigeration equipment is expected to be completed by the end of 2012. Preparatory work for the second phase of the project—distribution of the conversion kits to the workshops and training of service technicians will start in July 2012. UNDP has already received an inquiry (from the Government of Trinidad and Tobago) into the technology and will share the outcome of the project as it progresses.

Turkey

A pilot project validating the use of HFO-1234ze as Blowing Agent in the Manufacture of Extruded Polystyrene (XPS) Foam Boardstock in Turkey was approved at 60th meeting of the Executive

Committee in April 2010. This project is designed to assess the use of HFO-1234ze in a developing country context. HFO-1234ze appears to offer equal climate impact advantages as hydrocarbons without the fire risk and promises improved insulation value compared with other HCFC replacements. A company, B-PLAS, was selected to participate in the project by the Turkish XPS Association. All planned production trials have been completed in 2011 and early 2012 and a status report will be presented to the 67th ExCom. The results indicate that HFO-1234ze provided good to excellent physical properties—better that other replacement options looked into—but that processing will need more fine tuning.

### *Delivery Mechanisms to Accelerate HPMP Implementation*

Bangladesh, China, Colombia and India

As part of its ongoing effort to accelerate HPMP implementation and improve delivery, UNDP has implemented innovative implementation modalities, such as performance-based payments (PBPs), Letters of Agreement (LOAs), and Memorandums of Agreements (MOAs). These three implementation modalities have the advantages of i) being within the framework of current UNDP rules and procedures; ii) increasing national ownership and responsibility; and iii) including clear definitions on activities that can be funded by the payments, in order to promote social responsibility and good governance while maintaining required fiduciary responsibility. The PBP modality was introduced and has already been successfully put in place in China as well as other countries such as India, Bangladesh, and Colombia.

UNDP is looking into national circumstances and the potential to expand those examples to other countries.

## ANNEX 2: Tables related to the Performance Indicators

### 1. Performance Indicator 1: MYAs

Approvals for National Plans and HPMPs are listed in the following table.

| MYAs approved per country |
|---|
| Angola |
| Bangladesh |
| Bhutan |
| Brazil |
| Chile |
| Costa Rica |
| China |
| Cuba |
| Dominican Republic |
| Congo, DR |
| Egypt |
| El Salvador |
| Fiji |
| Georgia |
| Guyana |
| Indonesia |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) |
| Jamaic |
| Kyrgyzstan |
| Lebanon |
| Malaysia |
| Mexico |
| Mali |
| Republic of Moldova |
| Panama |
| Paraguay |
| St. Kitts and Nevis |
| Swaziland |
| Timor-Leste |
| Trinidad and Tobago |
| Uruguay |

**31**

### 2. Performance Indicator 2: Individual Projects

The number of individual projects approved in 2011 are listed in the following table (excluding PRP).

| MLF Number | Type | Short Title * |
|---|---|---|
| ARG/SEV/65/INS/168 | INS | Ozone unit support |
| CHI/SEV/63/INS/176 | INS | Ozone unit support |
| COL/SEV/64/INS/79 | INS | Ozone unit support |
| COS/SEV/65/INS/47 | INS | Ozone unit support |
| CPR/FOA/64/DEM/507 | DEM | Polystyrene/polyethylene |
| CPR/SOL/64/DEM/511 | DEM | Multiple solvents |
| CUB/SEV/65/INS/47 | INS | Ozone unit support |
| GEO/SEV/63/INS/31 | INS | Ozone unit support |
| GHA/DES/63/DEM/33 | DEM | Demonstration |
| GLO/SEV/63/TAS/306 | TAS | Technical assistance/support |
| GLO/SEV/65/TAS/310 | TAS | Agency programme |
| IDS/SEV/65/INS/197 | INS | Ozone unit support |
| IND/SEV/65/INS/439 | INS | Ozone unit support |
| MAL/SEV/64/INS/167 | INS | Ozone unit support |
| URU/SEV/65/INS/56 | INS | Ozone unit support |

**15**

### 3. Performance Indicator 3: ODP milestones

5 milestones pertaining to ODP targets in MYAs were met. UNDP, as lead agency for the above-mentioned 5 HPMPs approved before 2011, has successfully worked with the host Government to update the legislation / licensing system. These are policy measures that count against this performance indicator. As far as the ODS-achievements are concerned, they cannot be assessed at this time as there are no HCFC control measures in place as of yet.

| MLF Number | Short Title |
|---|---|
| ARM/PHA/62/INV/06 | HPMP: 1st tranche |
| COL/PHA/62/INV/77 | HPMP: 1st tranche |
| GHA/PHA/61/INV/30 | HPMP: 1st tranche |
| NIR/PHA/62/INV/128 | HCFC phase out plan |
| SRL/PHA/62/INV/40 | HPMP: 1st tranche |

**5**

## 4. Performance Indicator 4: ODP from individual projects.

The table below UNDP has completed individual projects in 2011 which corresponds to a phaseout of 4.7 ODP tonnes.

| | ODP Phased Out |
|---|---|
| 2011 PR: | 44,230.80 |
| 2010 PR: | 44,226.10 |
| **Difference:** | **4.70** |

## 5. Performance Indicator 5: Projects completed in 2011.

**The following 66 projects were completed in 2011:**

| MLF Number | Short Title * |
|---|---|
| AFR/FUM/38/TAS/32 | Regional MeBr phase-out for LVC's |
| ANG/PHA/55/PRP/08 | PRP of a HPMP |
| BAR/REF/43/TAS/11 | RMP: TAS for MAC and End Users |
| BGD/PHA/57/TAS/31 | National ODS plan: 2nd, 3rd and 4th tranches |
| BGD/SEV/53/INS/28 | Institutional Strengthening: Phase 5 |
| BRA/FOA/57/PRP/287 | PRP for HCFC-INV: FOA sector |
| BRA/PHA/47/INV/274 | CFC phase-out plan: 4th tranche |
| BRA/PHA/55/PRP/283 | PRP of a HPMP |
| BRA/REF/57/PRP/289 | PRP for HCFC-INV: REF manuf. sector |
| BRA/REF/57/PRP/290 | PRP for HCFC-INV: A/C manuf. |
| BRA/SOL/57/PRP/291 | PRP for HCFC-INV: solvent sector |
| CHI/SEV/57/INS/168 | Institutional Strengthening: Phase 8 |
| COL/DES/59/PRP/74 | PRP for pilot on ODS waste |
| COL/PHA/47/INV/63 | National phase-out plan: 2nd tranche |
| COL/SEV/58/INS/73 | Institutional Strengthening: Phase 7 |
| COS/PHA/55/PRP/39 | PRP of a HPMP |
| COS/PHA/58/INV/42 | TPMP for Annex A Group I: 3rd tranche |
| COS/SEV/59/INS/44 | Institutional Strengthening: Phase 7 |
| CUB/ARS/41/INV/23 | Phase-out in manufacture of MDIs |
| DRC/PHA/61/INV/33 | National CFC Plan: 3rd tranche |
| ELS/PHA/57/INV/26 | TPMP: 2nd and 3rd tranches |
| FIJ/FUM/47/TAS/17 | TAS for methyl bromide |
| FIJ/PHA/55/PRP/19 | PRP of a HPMP |
| GBS/REF/43/TAS/07 | RMP: TAS for MAC and End Users |
| GEO/SEV/57/INS/28 | Institutional Strengthening: Phase 6 |
| GHA/DES/57/PRP/29 | PRP for pilot demo project on ODS waste |

| | |
|---|---|
| GLO/SEV/62/TAS/304 | Core unit budget (2011) |
| GRN/PHA/59/INV/16 | TPMP (3rd tranche) |
| GUY/PHA/59/INV/19 | TPMP 2nd Tranche |
| HAI/REF/39/TAS/04 | Recovery and recycling of CFC-12 |
| IDS/REF/54/INV/181 | Refr. Manuf. Phaseout: 6th tranche |
| IDS/SEV/59/INS/189 | Institutional Strengthening: Phase 7 |
| IND/PHA/56/PRP/428 | PRP of an HPMP (strategy) |
| IND/PHA/56/PRP/430 | PRP of an HPMP (HAL and SOL) |
| IND/PHA/56/PRP/431 | PRP of an HPMP (FOA) |
| IND/PHA/56/PRP/432 | PRP of an HPMP (AC sector) |
| IND/PHA/56/PRP/433 | PRP of an HPMP (REF) |
| IRA/REF/57/PRP/193 | PRP for HCFC-INV: REF except air-to-air A/C |
| IRA/SOL/57/PRP/194 | PRP for HCFC-INV: fire-fighting & SOL sector |
| JAM/PHA/55/PRP/24 | PRP of a HPMP |
| LEB/PHA/55/PRP/67 | PRP of a HPMP |
| LEB/REF/57/PRP/69 | PRP for HCFC-INV: REF except air-to-air A/C |
| LEB/REF/57/PRP/70 | PRP for HCFC-INV: air-to-air A/C sector |
| LEB/SEV/56/INS/68 | Institutional Strengthening: Phase 6 |
| MAL/FUM/43/TAS/151 | TAS for non-QPS uses of MeBr |
| MAL/PHA/55/PRP/161 | PRP of a HPMP |
| MAL/SEV/58/INS/165 | Institutional Strengthening: Phase 8 |
| MLW/PHA/57/INV/29 | TPMP: 2nd Tranche |
| MOZ/PHA/56/INV/15 | TPMP: 1st tranche |
| MOZ/PHA/59/INV/19 | TPMP (2nd tranche) |
| NIR/PHA/54/INV/117 | National CFC phase-out plan: 4&5th tranche |
| NIR/PHA/57/INV/122 | National CFC phase-out plan: 6th tranche |
| PAK/SEV/57/INS/73 | Institutional Strengthening: Phase 5 |
| PAN/PHA/55/PRP/28 | PRP of a HPMP |
| PAR/PHA/58/INV/23 | Terminal phase-out plan: 2nd & 3rd tranche |
| SIL/PHA/61/INV/22 | TPMP: 2nd tranche |
| SRL/PHA/55/PRP/33 | PRP of a HPMP |
| SUR/PHA/56/INV/16 | TPMP: 1st tranche |
| SUR/REF/44/TAS/09 | RMP: TAS for MAC and REF servicing |
| SUR/REF/44/TAS/10 | RMP: monitoring RMP activities |
| SWA/PHA/59/INV/16 | TPMP (2nd tranche) |
| TRI/PHA/55/PRP/23 | PRP of a HPMP |
| TUR/FOA/60/DEM/96 | Polystyrene/polyethylene |
| URU/PHA/55/PRP/48 | PRP of a HPMP |
| URU/SEV/56/INS/49 | Institutional Strengthening: Phase 8 |
| ZAM/PHA/53/INV/19 | TPMP: 1st Tranche |

## 6. Performance Indicator 6

In 2011, UNDP had not planned for any specific policy/regulatory assistance. However, the text below shows that such assistance was provided in Indonesia. Therefore, at least one instance occurred where policy/regulatory assistance was provided beyond what was expected in the approved programmes. Please see below for more information:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Indonesia**: Under this performance indicator, UNDP provided special policy assistance beyond the usual project implementation activities | Indonesia's HPMP Stage-I was approved in July 2011, in which Indonesia has targeted complete phase-out of HCFCs in the Air Conditioning (Mfg) and Refrigeration (Mfg) Sectors by 2018. In order to ensure that HCFC phase-out in these sectors takes place as planned and in addition, with low-GWP alternatives, UNDP facilitated a partnership between Japan government, Indonesia government and industry from both countries in June 2011, for introduction of low-GWP and energy-efficient alternative technologies in these sectors in Indonesia. UNDP has provided further policy advice to Indonesia, for introducing appropriate regulations to sustain this transition, including possible controls on high-GWP substances. |

## 7. Performance Indicator 7: Final Revisions

Last year's database counted 104 projects operationally completed before 1 Jan 2010, which could have been financially completed in 2011. Multi-year agreements are not counted in this list as they remain open from tranche to tranche. This year's database counts 85 individual projects for which a final revision was issued in 2011.

## 8. Performance Indicator 8: PCRs

100% achieved (16 PCRs submitted out of 16 PCRs scheduled for submission in 2011).

## 9. Performance Indicator 9

Progress Report produced on 1 May 2012 as required.