



联合国



环境规划署

Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/8
9 October 2009

CHINESE
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

执行蒙特利尔议定书
多边基金执行委员会
第五十九次会议
2009年11月10日至14日，埃及迦里卜港

2009年完成项目综合报告

目录

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| 执行摘要..... | 3 |
| 一、 导言..... | 4 |
| 二、 已收到的和应收到的完成项目报告的概况..... | 4 |
| 三、 对投资项目的完成项目报告的分析..... | 6 |
| (a) 已收到和应收到的完成项目报告 | 6 |
| (b) 已完成淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质 | 6 |
| (c) 执行延误 | 7 |
| (d) 信息的完整性 | 8 |
| (e) 总体评估和等级评定 | 8 |
| 四、 对完成非投资项目报告的分析..... | 9 |
| (a) 概况 | 9 |
| (b) 供资、延误、淘汰和评估 | 9 |
| (c) 已收到信息的质量 | 10 |
| (d) 体制建设 | 11 |
| 五、 2010 年提交完成项目报告的时间表 | 12 |
| 六、 改善完成项目报告和年度进度报告中所报告数据的一致性..... | 12 |
| 七、 学到的经验和教训..... | 12 |
| (a) 利益攸关方参与对项目成功的重要性 | 13 |
| (b) 适当技术的重要性 | 13 |
| (c) 从氟氯烃调查活动中学到的经验和教训 | 13 |
| 八、 希望执行委员会采取的行动..... | 15 |
| 附件: | |
| 一 统计 | |
| 二 在完成项目报告中报告所学到的经验和教训 | |

执行摘要

1. 本报告的目的是向执行委员会概括介绍在本报告期内即从 2008 年 11 月第五十六次会议起以来所收到完成项目报告中报告的结果。2009 年在投资项目方面收到的完成项目报告总数下降到 14 份（2008 年是 32 份），而在完成投资项目方面应收到但仍未收到的完成项目报告总数已从 31 份下降到 29 份。就非投资项目而言，2009 年收到的完成项目报告数量从 69 份增加到 71 份，而待收完成项目报告的数量从 104 份增加到 112 份。
2. 2009 年已收到完成项目报告数量下降的部分原因是截止日期（2009 年 9 月 13 日）太早，因为第五十九次会议安排在 11 月份月上旬召开，而且投资项目的应收完成项目报告的数量也出现下降。另外，开发计划署和环境规划署在 2009 年前三个季度也未完全按照商定的交付时间表交付项目。
3. 在投资项目方面，已经收到的 14 份完成项目报告介绍了已经实现的淘汰情况、执行延误、信息的完整性和数据的一致性、总体评估和所学到的经验和教训等情况。报告介绍了许多有趣的经验和教训。有些报告谈到政策问题，有些报告则谈到了总体项目和项目执行方式的各个方面。提供信息最多的报告载于附件二-A。本报告第七部分对这些报告中的部分进行了概括介绍。
4. 在有关非投资项目的 71 份完成项目报告中，大部分报告都载有实质性信息和分析。尤其谈到在监测亚洲消耗臭氧层物质区域贸易、制冷剂管理计划执行情况、以及哈龙管理和融资项目等各项目中中学到的经验和教训。附件二-B 载有所学到的经验和教训的部分清单。全部清单可在向基金秘书处提出请求后从秘书处内部网完成项目报告之下的评估部分获取。各执行机构本次未报告从执行多年期协定中学到的经验和教训。
5. 在执行委员会第三十二次会议上批准的体制建设项目结束性报告和延长申请的格式继续用于展期请求。从目前已经提交的展期请求来看，虽然在介绍已实现成果和已规划未来行动方面提供的信息及详细程度在质量上有一定改进，但在已经收到的结束性报告和行动计划当中，有许多在质量和完整性方面仍然参差不齐。为了能够及时审查和批准延长申请，各机构被鼓励继续改进其对体制建设报告的质量控制。
6. 本报告有专门一部分来分析通过完成项目报告所学到的相关经验和教训。虽然因为这些经验教训与委员会未处理的议题无关，委员会没有针对所汲取经验教训的具体决定，但是他们为执行与双边机构、金融中介机构、项目管理机构（PMU）及国家臭氧机构内筹备并执行项目的人员提供了项目执行的有益启示。区域网络会议是讨论区域内执行项目相关经验教训的有用论坛。基金秘书处还在审查项目及淘汰协议时将其考虑在内。
7. 注意到高级监测与评估官没有要求为多年期协定提供完成项目报告，因为没有多年期协定的完成项目报告的格式。为了处理这个未决议题，本报告包括提交给执行委员会的一项建议，即建议考虑指示高级监测与评估官（如一旦招募）优先考虑这项议题。

8. 在本文件结尾处建议执行委员会做出的决定涉及到各机构提交下一年度完成项目报告的时间安排、进一步改进数据一致性、提供遗漏信息以及在未来项目编制和执行过程中利用在完成项目报告中所报告已经学到的经验和教训。

一、导言

9. 本报告的目的是向执行委员会概括介绍在本报告期内即从 2008 年 11 月第五十六次会议以来所收到完成项目报告中报告的结果。本报告的草案已经发给各执行机构及双边机构。收到的评论意见在本报告最后定稿时得到了考虑。附件一中的表四介绍了为各执行机构在 2010 年提交完成项目报告安排的时间表。

二、已收到的和应收到的完成项目报告的概况

10. 与 2008 年的 32 份相比，2009 年在投资项目方面收到的完成项目报告总数下降到 14 份，而在完成投资项目方面应收到但仍未收到的完成项目报告总数已从 31 份下降到 29 份。就非投资项目而言，2009 年收到的完成项目报告数量从 69 份增加到 71 份，而待收完成项目报告的数量从 104 份增加到 112 份。

11. 2009 年已收到完成项目报告数量下降的部分原因是截止日期（2009 年 9 月 13 日）太早，因为第五十九次会议安排在 11 月上旬召开，而且投资项目的应收完成项目报告的数量也出现下降。另外，开发计划署和环境规划署在 2009 年前三个季度也未完全按照商定的交付时间表交付项目（见附件一中的表一）。

12. 截至 2009 年 9 月 13 日，到目前为止执行投资项目最多的开发计划署提交了 6 份投资项目和 28 份非投资项目的完成项目报告，而其计划在今年 9 月底之前提交的投资项目和非投资项目的完成项目报告分别为 8 份和 14 份。环境规划署在今年 7 月底之前提交了 29 份非投资项目的完成项目报告，而其计划提交的是 67 份，联合国工发组织提交的投资项目和非投资项目的完成项目报告分别为 3 份和 2 份，而其计划在今年 9 月底之前提交 12 份投资项目的完成项目报告和 6 份投资项目的完成项目报告。世界银行提交了 1 份投资项目的完成项目报告，而其计划在今年 9 月底之前提交的是 5 份，实际比计划多提交了 2 份非投资项目的完成项目报告。

13. 自从多边基金成立以来，截止 2009 年 9 月 13 日，各执行机构和双边机构提交的投资项目和非投资项目的完成项目报告分别为 1,783 份和 819 份，在 2008 年 12 月 31 日之前完成的所有投资项目和非投资项目中，占有所有投资项目应提交完成项目报告的 98.4%（去年为 98.3%），占有所有非投资项目应提交完成项目报告的 88%（去年为 87.8%）。

14. 下文表 1 和 2 更加详细地介绍了各机构的数据，包括前两个报告期的比较数字。

表 1

投资项目概况
(多年期项目除外)

| 机构 | 2008年12月之前完成的项目 | 已经收到的关于2008年12月之前已完成项目的完成项目报告总数 | 应收到但仍未收到的完成项目报告 | 在报告期内收到的完成项目报告 | | |
|-------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------|
| | | | | 2007年 | 2008年 | 2009年 ¹ |
| 法国 | 15 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 德国 | 19 | 19 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 3 |
| 意大利 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 不详 |
| 日本 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 联合王国 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 不详 | 不详 | 不详 |
| 开发计划署 | 883 | 880 ² | 3 | 32 | 11 | 6 |
| 工发组织 | 429 | 422 ³ | 7 | 12 | 4 | 3 |
| 美国 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 不详 | 不详 | 不详 |
| 世界银行 | 451 | 436 ⁴ | 15 | 20 | 14 | 1 |
| 总计 | 1,812 | 1,783 | 29 | 71 | 32 | 14 |

¹ 执行委员会第五十六次会议之后(2008年11月13日至2009年9月13日)。

² 另外,开发计划署提交了2份关于已取消项目和1份关于多年期项目的完成项目报告。

³ 另外,工发组织提交了1份关于一个已取消项目的完成项目报告、9份取消报告和1份关于多年期项目的完成项目报告。

⁴ 另外,世界银行提交了2份关于已取消项目的完成项目报告。

15. 环境规划署拖欠的应提交完成项目报告最多(67份关于非投资项目的完成项目报告),然后是世界银行,在2008年底之前已经完成的投资项目和非投资项目中,它拖欠了15份投资项目和3份非投资项目的完成项目报告。开发计划署应提交但尚未提交的投资和非投资项目完成项目报告数量为3份和11份。就工发组织和若干双边机构而言,应提交但尚未提交的投资和非投资项目完成项目报告合并数量为2到12份不等(见表1和表2)。

表 2

非投资项目概况
(项目编制、国家方案、多年期项目、网络建设和信息交换中心活动等在建项目以及体制建设项目除外)

| 机构 | 2008年12月之前完成的项目 | 已经收到的关于2008年12月之前已完成项目的完成项目报告总数 | 应收到但仍未收到的完成项目报告 | 在报告期内收到的完成项目报告 | | |
|------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------|--------------------|
| | | | | 2007年 | 2008年 | 2009年 ¹ |
| 澳大利亚 | 20 | 8 ² | 12 | 不详 | 1 | 0 |
| 奥地利 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 不详 | 不详 | 不详 |
| 加拿大 | 53 | 51 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| 丹麦 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 不详 | 不详 | 不详 |

| 机构 | 2008年12月之前完成的项目 | 已经收到的关于2008年12月之前已完成项目的完成项目报告总数 | 应收到但仍未收到的完成项目报告 | 在报告期内收到的完成项目报告 | | |
|-------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------|--------------------|
| | | | | 2007年 | 2008年 | 2009年 ¹ |
| 芬兰 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 法国 | 17 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 德国 | 44 | 40 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| 以色列 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 不详 | 不详 | 不详 |
| 日本 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 不详 |
| 波兰 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 不详 | 不详 | 不详 |
| 新加坡 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 南非 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 不详 | 不详 | 不详 |
| 西班牙 | 2 | 2 ³ | 0 | 不详 | 1 | 2 |
| 瑞典 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 不详 |
| 瑞士 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 不详 | 不详 | 不详 |
| 开发计划署 | 228 | 217 ⁴ | 11 | 21 | 32 | 28 |
| 环境规划署 | 366 | 299 ⁵ | 67 | 7 | 13 | 29 |
| 工发组织 | 103 | 99 | 4 | 16 | 9 | 2 |
| 美国 | 40 | 40 | 0 | 不详 | 不详 | 不详 |
| 世界银行 | 31 | 28 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 总计 | 931 | 819 | 112 | 51 | 69 | 71 |

¹ 执行委员会第五十六次会议之后（2008年11月13日至2009年9月13日）。

² 另外，澳大利亚提交了1份取消项目报告。

³ 另外，西班牙提交了1份正在进行项目报告。

⁴ 另外，开发计划署提交了2份关于被移交项目的完成项目报告。

⁵ 另外，环境规划署提交了1份关于多年期项目的完成项目报告。

三、对投资项目的完成项目报告的分析

(a) 已收到和应收到的完成项目报告

16. 提交关于投资项目的完成项目报告数量最多的是开发计划署，特别是在泡沫和制冷剂项目方面。但是，熏蒸剂仍是应提交但尚未提交完成项目报告数量最多的一个行业，然后就是制冷剂项目。熏蒸剂项目（8）和制冷剂项目（7）在2008年底之前已经完成的投资项目的所有机构应提交但尚未提交的29份完成项目报告中占到52%（见附件一的表二）。有关在2001年底之前完成早期投资项目的完成项目报告积压已经被消除，只有2份有关2005年之前完成的项目的完成项目报告仍未提交。

17. 在本报告期（2008年11月13日至2009年9月13日）内收到的14份完成项目报告涉及在12个国家已经完成的项目。

(b) 已完成淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质

18. 在大多数情况下，14个完成项目报告所涉项目中淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质都是按照计划

进行的，报告的淘汰总量略低于计划总量（见下文表 3）。但是，当技术转换前后的单位生产量和消耗臭氧层物质消费数据未提供时，关于完成项目报告中实现的淘汰数量的信息在有些情况下是不完整的（见附件一中的表十）。另外，在 2008 年进度报告中报告的消耗臭氧层物质数据中，14 份报告中有 5 份完成项目报告中所报告的消耗臭氧层物质淘汰数量是不同的。虽然在有些情况下这是由于数字的不同舍入造成的，但发现有 4 个项目出现的差别很大，有关机构正在对此进行说明。不过，出现这种差别的情况数量和差别的数量还是多于去年。

表 3

已提交完成项目报告的项目所淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质

| 机构 | 项目数量 | 完成项目报告 | | 2008 年进展报告 | |
|-----------|-----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | 计划淘汰消耗臭氧潜能值 | 淘汰耗臭氧潜能值 | 计划淘汰消耗臭氧潜能值 | 淘汰耗臭氧潜能值 |
| 双边 | 4 | 46.7 | 53.8 | 46.7 | 23.0 |
| 开发计划署 | 6 | 462.4 | 341.1 | 462.4 | 462.4 |
| 工发组织 | 3 | 243.4 | 243.4 | 243.4 | 243.4 |
| 世界银行 | 1 | 954.0 | 954.0 | 954.0 | 954.0 |
| 总计 | 14 | 1,706.5 | 1,592.3 | 1,706.5 | 1,682.8 |

(c) 执行延误

19. 在 14 个项目中，有 12 个项目延误 6 个月至 86 个月不等；有 1 份完成项目报告提前计划完成日期完成，有 1 份完成项目报告在计划完成日期报告。在 14 个项目中，有 50% 的项目延误在 12 个月以上，而去年收到完成项目报告中有 82% 的项目出现这种情况。2009 年的完成项目报告中报告的平均延误从 37 个月下降到 24 个月，而平均项目持续时间也从 69 个月下降到 57 个月（见下文表 4）。

20. 分析中所涉及到完成项目报告的数量有限，从而无法对任何趋势问题展开讨论。造成延误最主要的原因往往是接收企业（7 个）、然后是政府（5 个）、供应商（3 个）、外部因素（2 个）、执行机构（1）和供资（1）。

表 4

执行延误

(括号里的总数字显示与去年比较)

| 机构 | 项目数量 | 根据完成项目报告得出的平均延误时间 (月) | 根据 2008 年进度报告得出的平均延误时间 (月) | 根据完成项目报告得出的平均持续时间 (月) | 根据 2008 年进度报告得出的平均持续时间 (月) |
|-------|---------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 双边 | 4 | 24.86 | 25.61 | 48.71 | 49.46 |
| 开发计划署 | 6 | 16.90 | 20.28 | 57.13 | 60.35 |
| 工发组织 | 3 | 17.27 | 17.27 | 50.07 | 50.07 |
| 世界银行 | 1 | 86.27 | 86.27 | 111.60 | 111.60 |
| 总计 | 14 (29) | 24.21 (37.47) | 25.87 (36.18) | 57.10 (69.44) | 58.70 (69.10) |

(d) 信息的完整性

21. 提供关键信息的情况比去年更少，例如，有 50% 的完成项目报告提供被毁设备清单，而去年的数字是 82.8%（见下表 5）。信息不完整的情况仍时有发生，特别是在消耗臭氧层物质和替代品的年度消费量（占完成项目报告的 35.7%，而 2008 年为 17.2%）、被毁设备（占完成项目报告的 7.1%，而上一年为 6.9%）、经营成本和节余（占 14.3%，2008 年为 13.8%）以及固定设备清单（占 7.1%，2008 年为 6.9%）方面。

表 5

在本报告期内已收到的完成投资项目报告中提供的信息

(括号里的总数字显示与去年比较)

| | 提供 | | 不完整 | | 未提供 | | “不适用”* | |
|--------------------|------|------------|------|------------|------|-----------|--------|------------|
| | 项目数量 | 百分比 | 项目数量 | 百分比 | 项目数量 | 百分比 | 项目数量 | 百分比 |
| 消耗臭氧层物质和替代品年度消费量清单 | 9 | 64.3(72.4) | 5 | 35.7(17.2) | 0 | 0.0(3.5) | 0 | 0.0(6.9) |
| 固定设备清单 | 13 | 92.9(93.1) | 1 | 7.1(6.9) | 0 | 0.0(0.0) | 0 | 0.0(0.0) |
| 经营成本详细情况 | 7 | 50.0(69.0) | 2 | 14.3(13.8) | 0 | 0.0(6.9) | 5 | 35.7(10.3) |
| 被毁设备清单 | 7 | 50.0(82.8) | 1 | 7.1(6.9) | 1 | 7.1(10.3) | 5 | 35.8(0.0) |

* 根据执行机构的指示值。

(e) 总体评估和等级评定

22. 在本报告期内，执行机构评定有 14.3% 的项目非常满意，上一年被评为非常满意的项目占 20.7%；被评为满意的项目占 78.6%，2008 年的这一数字为 72.4%，有 7.1% 的项目被评定为不太满意，而前一年的这一数字为 6.9%（见下表 6）。

表 6

各机构按照新的完成项目报告格式对项目执行情况的新的总体评估
(括号里的总数字显示与去年比较)

| 评估 | 双边 | 开发计划署 | 工发组织 | 世界银行 | 总计 | 总的百分比 |
|------|----|-------|------|------|----|-------------|
| 非常满意 | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 14.3 (20.7) |
| 满意 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 78.6 (72.4) |
| 不太满意 | 1 | | | | 1 | 7.1 (6.9) |
| 总计 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 100.0 |

四、对完成非投资项目报告的分析

(a) 概况

23. 收到非投资项目的完成项目报告 71 份，其中大部分为主要由开发计划署和环境规划署执行的技术援助项目。环境规划署今年提交的完成项目报告略多于往年，但积压的延误完成项目报告数量与去年相同。就双边技术援助项目而言，仍有 23 份应当提交的完成项目报告没有提交，并且还有 5 份关于培训项目的完成项目报告（见附件一的表三）。这次审查不包括国家方案、项目编制，也不包括根据第 29/4 号决定不需要完成项目报告的环境规划署经常发生的活动（包括建立网络在内）。

(b) 供资、延误、淘汰和评估

24. 据报告，在已经提交完成项目报告的所有已完成非投资项目中，实际支出总额中有 93% 属于计划支出，这表明了总体上有一定的节省（见表 7）。一旦有了最终的财务数字，这些数据需要重新证实。

表 7

在已收到的非投资项目的完成项目报告中报告的预算、淘汰和延误情况
(括号里的总数字显示与去年比较)

| 机构 | 项目数量 | 批准资金 (美元) | 支付资金 (美元) | 即将淘汰的消耗臭氧潜能值 (ODP 吨) | 淘汰的消耗臭氧潜能值 (ODP 吨) | 平均延误时间 (月) |
|-------|------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 双边 | 10 | 1,814,938 | 1,806,888 | 137.47 | 137.47 | 32.05 (32.97) |
| 开发计划署 | 28 | 3,725,791 | 3,439,905 | 269.56 | 38.72 | 20.21 (12.69) |
| 环境规划署 | 29 | 1,215,791 | 1,010,201 | 94.50 | 87.20 | 20.60 (26.16) |
| 工发组织 | 2 | 239,535 | 237,165 | 40.40 | 40.40 | -1.53 (20.74) |
| 世界银行 | 2 | 1,282,250 | 1,207,369 | 250.00 | 86.93 | 79.13 (43.62) |
| 总计 | 71 | 8,278,305 | 7,701,528 | 791.93 | 390.72 | 23.13 (20.89) |

25. 在项目执行过程中出现的延误继续表明存在极大差异。在 71 个非投资项目中，有 2 个项目在计划日期之前完成，有 4 个项目准时完成。有 64 个项目出现 1 个月至 110 个月的

延误，有 1 个项目没有在实际完成日期报告。有 50 个项目延误时间超过 12 个月，占项目总数的 70.4%。有 12 个项目报告延误时间为 37 个月至 110 个月不等。所涉机构为开发计划署和环境规划署以及澳大利亚、加拿大和世界银行，开发计划署和环境规划署主要负责制冷剂管理计划中的海关培训、有关制冷剂回收和再循环的执行和监测、技术援助或示范项目。

26. 开发计划署的项目平均延误时间有所增加（今年的延误时间为 20.21 个月，去年为 12.69 个月）。环境规划署项目的平均延误时间从 26.16 个月下降到 20.6 个月，世界银行的项目延误时间从 43.62 个月增加到 79.13 个月。非投资项目的总体平均延误时间为超出计划完成日期 23.13 个月，这与 2008 年的 20.89 个月相比有了显著增加。

27. 计划淘汰和报告完成淘汰的消耗臭氧潜能值之间出现差异的原因几乎完全是由于开发计划署、环境规划署和世界银行执行的 7 个项目，据报告，其实际淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质少于计划淘汰的数量。

28. 有 19.7% 的项目被评定为“非常满意”，这比去年的数字（16.3%）有所增加；67.6% 的项目被评定为“按计划达到满意效果”，多于去年的 34.7%；7% 的项目被评定为“虽然满意但未达到计划效果”，去年的数字为 30.6%（见表 8）。这些评估的正确性只能在评价期间加以核实。在几年被评定为“虽然满意但未达到计划效果”的项目中，没有提供有关这一评定结果的明确解释。在 71 个非投资项目中，有 2 个项目没有报告任何评估结果，有 1 个项目评估结果不适用。

表 8
对各机构执行的非投资项目的总体评估
(括号里的总数字显示与去年比较)

| 评估 | 双边 | 开发计划署 | 环境规划署 | 工发组织 | 世界银行 | 总计 | 在总数中所占的百分比 |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|--------------|
| 非常满意 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | | 14 | 19.7(16.3) |
| 满意或满意且达到计划效果 | 4 | 21 | 22 | | 1 | 48 | 67.6(34.7) |
| 虽然满意但未达到计划效果 | | 2 | 2 | | 1 | 5 | 7.0(30.6) |
| 不满意或不太满意 | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1.4(0.0) |
| 不适用 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1.4(0.0) |
| 未提供 | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 2.8(18.4) |
| 总计 | 10 | 28 | 29 | 2 | 2 | 71 | 100.0 |

(c) 已收到信息的质量

29. 大部分关于非投资项目的完成项目报告载有实质性信息和分析。关于延误原因和所采取补救行动的部分仍然在提供的详细资料方面存在很大差异。通常情况下，政府和机构被作为延误的主要原因。

30. 国家臭氧机构对 71 份已收到报告中的 37 份（占 52%），执行机构对 71 份已收到报告中的 60 份（占 84.5%）完成项目报告的草案提出了评论意见。与去年相比，这是一个进步，因为当时执行机构只为 49 份已收到报告中的 31 份（占 63%）提出了评论意见。但是，国家臭氧机构提出评论意见的情况没有去年多，当时为 49 份已收到报告中的 28 份（占 57%）提出了评论意见。据报告称，所学到的经验和教训在很多情况下是非常有趣而且具有重要意义，见附件二-B。在编写非投资项目的完成项目报告时所采用的准则可能也对这一积极事态进展起到了作用。

(d) 体制建设

31. 根据第 29/4 号决定，体制建设项目要在提出延长项目请求的同时提交有关前一阶段的结束性报告（见表 9）。

表 9
体制建设项目报告概况

| 机构 | 在第 29/4 号决定之前已经收到的关于体制建设项目的完成项目报告 | 已收到在 2008 年 12 月之前已完成项目的结束性报告且同时收到延长项目申请的项目 ¹ | 在 2009 年收到结束性报告且同时收到延长项目申请的项目 ² |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| 法国 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 德国 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 开发计划署 | 1 | 113 | 10 |
| 环境规划署 | 10 | 287 | 58 |
| 工发组织 | 2 | 21 | 8 |
| 美国 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 世界银行 | 7 | 22 | 2 |
| 总计 | 21 | 447 | 78 |

¹ 在正在完成阶段意义上完成。

² 不包括只批准一年的启动项目。在此种情况下，不提交结束性报告。

32. 在执行委员会第三十二次会议上批准的结束性报告格式和体制建设项目延长申请格式继续用于展期申请。从目前已经提交的展期请求来看，虽然在介绍已实现成果和已规划未来行动方面提供的信息及详细程度在质量上有一定改进，但在已经收到的结束性报告和行动计划当中，有许多在质量和完整性方面仍然参差不齐。另外，它们在时间长短、资料的详细程度以及后勤结构方面也存在很大差别。在介绍目标和结果时往往只介绍质量方面，不提体制建设项目对整个国家臭氧机构业务动作的作用。也很少具体提到那些可能需要对实际状况进行更深入评估并因此需要对已规划和已开展活动进行更实际评价的问题、制约因素、风险或失误。在有些情况下，所提供的信息显然是对先前已提供信息的重复，没有对其进行更新。

33. 另外，还有一些机构在规定的截止期限（执行委员会会议开始之前 8 周）之后提出延长申请。提交的申请材料中缺乏有据可查的证明文件，可能意味着因缺少信息而无法及时

处理延长申请，从而致使国家在获得批准方面受到延误，秘书处对此表示关切。因此，鼓励各机构继续改进其对体制建设报告的质量控制，并确保在结束性报告中适当突出已经取得的成果、学到的经验和教训以及剩余的各种问题。各机构还应该注意这样一个事实，即可在现阶段完成日期之前提前 6 个月提交体制建设延长申请，以避免在体制建设项目的人员配备和活动方面出现中断。

五、2010 年提交完成项目报告的时间表

34. 各执行机构应和往年一样提交有关应提交完成项目报告的时间表。附件一的表四介绍了 2008 年 12 月 31 日之前已完成项目的应提交完成项目报告，并且考虑到了 2009 年 9 月 13 日之前未提交完成项目报告的数量。除了上述时间表之外，各执行机构还将在 2010 年提交在 2009 年内已经完成的完成项目报告。

六、改善完成项目报告和年度进度报告中所报告数据的一致性

35. 第 56/7(b)(i)号决定请各执行机构与基金秘书处合作，在 2009 年 1 月底之前使完成项目报告、库存报告和年度进度报告中报告的数据完全一致。基金秘书处向各机构提供了有关数据完整性以及已收到完成项目报告与库存和进度报告相比存在的不一致之处的详细信息。在 2003 年收到的完成项目报告中存在的所有不完整信息和不一致数据现都已经解决，不过，开发计划署（仍在对 2004 年和 2005 年收到的一些完成项目报告）和世界银行（对 2005 年内收到的一些完成项目报告（见附件一的表五和表六）仍在继续开展这项工作），与此同时，还有几个机构对 2006 年内收到的完成项目报告（见附件一的表七）、世界银行也在对 2007 年内收到的一些完成项目报告（见附件一的表八）、几个机构对 2008 年内收到的完成项目报告（见附件一的表九）进行这项工作。

36. 在本报告期内，有 24 份完成项目报告提供的信息不完整，有 49 份完成项目报告提供的信息不一致（见附件一的表十）。就提供信息不完整的完成项目报告而言，其数量随着收到的完成项目报告数量的减少而下降（今年有 24 份完成项目报告提供的信息不完整，而去年有 27 份）。提供的信息不一致的完成项目报告的总数也随着收到的完成项目报告数量的减少而下降（今年有 49 份完成项目报告出现此种情况，而去年有 73 份）。

37. 为了改进数据的一致性和方便编写完成项目报告，从 2004 年 7 月起，各机构可以从基金秘书处下载关键项目数据。在表明项目数量或标题时，完成项目报告表格的首页可以根据基金秘书处项目库存数据库中的数据自动填写，包括上一次进度报告的实际数据和评论。但是，提供不一致数据的报告数量仍然很多，这似乎表明这一便利措施没有得到普遍利用。

七、学到的经验和教训

38. 相当多的完成项目报告中报告了所学到的经验和教训，并且对项目执行进程的各个方面提出了重要和有益的意见。有的意见涉及对利益攸关方参与重要性所进行的反思，有的意见则涉及适当技术的应用、公众认识和执行氟氯烃调查方面所做的工作。虽然附件二载

有关于已报告经验和教训的编辑文本，但下文还是通过以下几个标题对部分经验和教训进行了总结。来自完成项目报告数据库的全部清单可在提出请求后获取，包括在 2009 年 9 月 13 日截止日期之后收到的完成项目报告中报告的经验和教训在内。这些经验和教训还将被放在基金秘书处内部网中完成项目报告下面的评价部分。

(a) 利益攸关方参与对项目成功的重要性

39. 在玻利维亚多民族国实施的关于商业制冷剂制造的总体项目证实，在项目的各个阶段与受惠人进行合作有利于提高认识并且获得他们的承诺，这对项目成功非常重要。此外，从一开始就与受惠人进行合作便于政府理解他们的需要并相应采取利于该行业发展的措施。

40. 加强受惠人与利益攸关方参与项目执行似乎对甲基溴项目的成功特别关键。巴西、智利、肯尼亚、巴拉圭和津巴布韦等几个国家在其所学到的经验和教训中表明，受惠人与利益攸关方参与是提高认识、获得承诺并确保项目始终着重适当的替代技术的一个关键因素。

41. 在巴拉圭实施的一个项目证实，当消耗臭氧层物质的消费集中在某一部门，有必要提高利益攸关方的认识。让政府高层官员和高级蒙特利尔议定书官员参与是处理违规情况的关键因素。让所有利益攸关方（特别是政府机构和最终使用者）达成共识非常重要。

42. 在墨西哥执行的用来淘汰甲基溴的技术援助项目的完成项目报告证实，与科研机构密切合作并让其参与进来以提高当前甲基溴替代物和减少排放研究的科技信息和数据交流有利于项目取得成功。另外，与环境规划署/拉加区域办事处小组和甲基溴技术选择委员会进行合作，并且在这个区域分享专门知识的做法强化了墨西哥甲基溴替代物技术援助方案的成果。

(b) 适当技术的重要性

43. 哥伦比亚的一个项目证实，泡沫部门的一个大型淘汰项目涉及很多的小型制造商，有可能与设备供应商合作开发非常简捷、便宜的泡沫注入机以在项目预算内将其供应给尽可能多的受惠人。几家设备制造商在该研究中合作开发用于制造硬质聚氨酯整皮泡沫的设备，研究成果可用于未来的其他项目，在这些项目中这种成本低廉的简便设备会有所帮助。研究成果在这个项目的正式报告中提交。

44. 与液态二氧化碳技术相关，在伊朗伊斯兰共和国实施的一个项目报告，通过使用高压配料设备运用液态二氧化碳技术来生产床垫和家具是非常可行的建议。然而，这要求改变生产流程中的习惯和方法。人员的教育水平比较低，因此，任何改变所需要的培训都超过了资金能力。

(c) 从氟氯烃调查活动中学到的经验和教训

45. 数个完成项目报告（12）报告了 2007 年实施氟氯烃调查过程中学到的一些有趣的经

验和教训。不同国家的主要调查结果及面临的困难看起来在性质上类似。以下列出的最重要的结论：

- (a) 从零开始的调查很费时。这种调查需要一直进行或持续的活动，需要收集企业层面的数据时更是如此，涉及的成本与工作量很大。为了在较短时间内获得广泛的相关数据，需要在分部门或部门层面（而不是在企业层面）的供应场地开始来展开调查，包括化学品、设备和零配件的上游供应商提供的信息以及与这些供应商的互动。
- (b) 经济发展致使消费者和工业产品的渗透力不断加强，因此，在过去十年间氟氯烃的消费快速增长，在可预见的未来这种无限制的消费还会快速增长直至控制措施开始应用。
- (c) 对氟氯烃即将实施的控制（即使是基于早期的控制时间表）的认识非常有限。同样，对氟氯烃替代物的认识也非常有限。
- (d) 氟氯烃的可用替代物非常有限，并且价格昂贵。氟氯烃的许多替代物在数项应用中均不可靠或者不成熟。
- (e) 直至 2015 年氟氯烃的可获得性不会受限，其价格有望保持竞争性。¹
- (f) 氟氯烃的用量与《蒙特利尔议定书》早期的氟氯化碳的用量相当。氟氯烃无限制的消费有望增长直至 2015 年。鉴于当前及预期的消费水平，氟氯烃的长期管理有可能面临巨大的挑战及高昂的花费，《蒙特利尔议定书》¹将对相关国家提供技术和财政援助。

46. 哥伦比亚提出一些建议来加快零消耗臭氧潜能值替代物的进程，降低对环境变化的影响。

- (a) 通过多边基金设立适用的技术和财政激励措施；
- (b) 让国内及商业制冷行业做好准备，尽早转向碳氢化合物。这种转换对在未来最终向发达国家出口以及在氟氯烃价格大幅上涨情况下至关重要；
- (c) 开发关于老旧国内及商业制冷单位提前退出市场及其有利于环保的拆除的可行性研究；

¹ 需要注意的是，阐述第 45 段(e)和(f)项下结论的完成项目报告没有考虑氟氯烃加速淘汰调整方案，这个方案在缔约国的第十九次会议上批准。当时开展氟氯烃调查时消费是不受限制的，但是第 XIX/6 号决定对氟氯烃的消费量做了限制。

- (d) 探讨用泡沫或干粉灭火器代替基于氟氯烃的灭火器的可能性；
- (e) 拓展氟氯烃维修方案的良好做法；
- (f) 建立氟氯烃的法律框架以确保使用程序正确；
- (g) 评估臭氧层保护环境方案与遏制全球变暖方案之间协同增效的机会。

47. 巴西的一项调查进一步证实，如果不加限制，巴西氟氯烃的消费在 2015 年（《蒙特利尔议定书》项下的控制措施将于 2015 年生效）将增长一倍甚至更多，增长两倍也不是不可能的。巴西在未来氟氯烃的供应量充足，价格有适当上涨。氟氯烃可能的替代技术包括 RAC 和泡沫部门的氢氟碳化物和碳氢化合物，其他的有机物质如甲酸甲酯也有合适的机会。使用这些化学品的障碍在于高昂的价格和/或高昂的相关投资成本。因此，巴西认为需要努力减少这些障碍，并表示愿意考虑参与相关的试点方案。²

八、希望执行委员会采取的行动

48. 谨建议执行委员会考虑：

- (a) 注意到包括提交附件二中所列到期完成项目报告的时间表及所学到的经验和教训在内的 2009 年度完成项目综合报告；
- (b) 请有关执行机构和双边机构：
 - (一) 与多边基金秘书处合作，在 2010 年 1 月底之前使完成项目报告中、盘存中和年度进度报告中报告的数据完全一致；
 - (二) 在 2010 年 1 月底之前提供在许多完成项目报告中仍然缺失的信息；
 - (三) 在 2010 年 1 月底之前清理关于在 2006 年底之前已完成项目的完成项目报告积压。
- (c) 要求高级监测与评价官（如一旦招募）将为多年期协定开发完成项目报告的格式议题作为一个优先事项来处理。
- (d) 请所有参与项目编制和执行工作的人员在今后编制和执行项目时考虑从完成项目报告中学到的经验和教训。

² 第 47 段：注意根据缔约国的第十九次会议第 XIX/6 号决定，目前的冻结时间是 2013 年而不是 2015 年；其消费量和生产量的基线分别为 2009 年和 2010 年。

Annex I
STATISTICS

Table I

SCHEDULE FOR PLANNED SUBMISSION OF PCRS IN 2009 AND ACTUAL DELIVERY

| | Schedule | Sector | Investment PCRs | | Non-investment PCRs | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|------------|
| | | | Schedule | Received | Schedule | Received |
| UNDP | October 2008 | | | 2 FOA | | 1 TAS |
| | December 2008 | Foam Refrigeration | 3 | | 4 | |
| | April 2009 | Foam Refrigeration | 3 | | 4 | |
| | August 2009 | Fumigation Refrigeration | 2 | 2 FOA, 1FUM | 2 | 25 TAS |
| | September 2009 | | | 1 REF | 4 | 2 TAS |
| | December 2009 | Refrigeration Solvents | 2 | | 6 | |
| | | | | | 3 | |
| | Total | | | 10 | 6 | 23 |
| Status at 13 September 2009 | | | | -2 | | +14 |
| | Schedule | Sector | Investment PCRs | | Non-investment PCRs | |
| | | | Schedule | Received | Schedule | Received |
| UNEP | October 2008 | Technical Assistance | | | 1 | |
| | November 2008 | Training | | | | 1 |
| | December 2008 | Technical Assistance Training | | | 7 | 1 |
| | | | | | 1 | 4 |
| | January 2009 | Training | | | | 2 |
| | February 2009 | Technical Assistance Training | | | 5 | |
| | | | | | 4 | |
| | March 2009 | Technical Assistance Training | | | 12 | 2 |
| | | | | | 9 | |
| | April 2009 | Technical Assistance Training | | | 1 | |
| | | | | | 9 | |
| | June 2009 | Technical Assistance Training | | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | 13 | 7 | |
| July 2009 | Technical Assistance Training | | | 2 | 3 | |
| | | | | 2 | 7 | |
| September 2009 | Technical Assistance | | | | 1 | |
| Total | | | N/A | N/A | 67 | 29 |
| Status at 13 September 2009 | | | | N/A | | -38 |
| | Schedule | Sector | Investment PCRs | | Non-investment PCRs | |
| | | | Schedule | Received | Schedule | Received |
| UNIDO | January 2009 | Methyl Bromide Halon RMP Refrigeration | 1 | | 1 | 2 |
| | | | 1 | | | |
| | April 2009 | Methyl Bromide Solvent | 2 | | 1 | |
| | | | 3 | | | |
| | June 2009 | Methyl Bromide Halon | 2 | | 2 | |
| | August 2009 | | | 2 FUM, 1PAG | | 2 TAS |
| | September 2009 | Methyl Bromide | 3 | | | |
| | October 2009 | Halon | | | 1 | |
| Total | | | 12 | 3 | 7 | 2 |
| Status at 13 September 2009 | | | | -6 | | -4 |
| | Schedule | Sector | Investment PCRs | | Non-investment PCRs | |
| | | | Schedule | Received | Schedule | Received |
| World Bank* | December 2009 | | | 1 FOA | | 2 TAS |
| | March 2009 | Halon (1), Refrigeration (1) | 2 | | -- | |
| | September 2009 | Foam (1), Methyl bromide (1) Refrigeration (1) | 3 | | -- | |
| | October 2009 | Halon (2), Sterilants (1) Methyl bromide (1) | 4 | | -- | |
| | December 2009 | Aerosol (3) | 3 | | -- | |
| | Total | | | 12 | 1 | 0 |
| Status at 13 September 2009 | | | | -1 | | +2 |

* Table includes expected PCRs for projects completed up through December 2007 with outstanding PCRs (19 total) and takes care of the number of outstanding PCRs as of September 2008 *minus* PCRs that will be submitted by 31 December 2008 (expected 7). The Bank will, in addition to the above schedule, be submitting PCRs in CY2009 for projects completed through 2008 and up to 30 June 2009.

Table II

**PCRS FOR INVESTMENT PROJECTS RECEIVED AND DUE BY IMPLEMENTING AGENCY, SECTOR AND YEAR
(FOR PROJECTS COMPLETED UNTIL THE END OF 2008)**

| Agency | Sector | PCR(s) Received in: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | Total | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | Total |
| UNDP | Aerosol | 1 | - | 9 | 4 | 11 | - | - | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 | - | 39 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Foam | 20 | 34 | 79 | 83 | 117 | 87 | 82 | 77 | 7 | 21 | 7 | 2 | 616 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| | Fumigant | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | Halon | - | - | 3 | 13 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Refrigeration | 1 | 22 | 2 | 33 | 9 | 22 | 39 | 42 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 179 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Solvent | 3 | - | - | 19 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 25 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Sterilant | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total | | 25 | 56 | 93 | 152 | 137 | 110 | 122 | 126 | 11 | 31 | 13 | 4 | 880 | - | - | - | - | 3 | - |
| UNIDO | Aerosol | 6 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 2 | - | 7 | - | 1 | - | - | 42 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Foam | 8 | 22 | 3 | 22 | 11 | 15 | 11 | 14 | 8 | 2 | 1 | - | 117 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| | Fumigant | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 6 | 1 | 2 | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 |
| | Halon | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Process Agent | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | 11 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| | Refrigeration | 12 | 25 | 11 | 32 | 14 | 22 | 24 | 34 | 7 | 4 | - | - | 185 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| | Solvent | 5 | 13 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 9 | - | 1 | - | 53 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total | | 32 | 66 | 29 | 63 | 35 | 48 | 42 | 64 | 24 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 422 | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| World Bank | Aerosol | 4 | 6 | 6 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 5 | 2 | - | - | - | 26 | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 3 |
| | Foam | 18 | 25 | 38 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 8 | 26 | 12 | 6 | 6 | - | 197 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | 3 |
| | Fumigant | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 2 |
| | Halon | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 |
| | Multiple Sectors | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Others | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Process Agent | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Production | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Refrigeration | 18 | 24 | 22 | 26 | 15 | 16 | 12 | 21 | 9 | 7 | 1 | - | 171 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 3 |
| | Solvent | 15 | 4 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | 27 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| | Sterilant | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| | Total | | 59 | 60 | 73 | 48 | 36 | 34 | 23 | 56 | 24 | 16 | 7 | - | 436 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | - |
| Bilateral | Aerosol | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Foam | - | - | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | 5 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 28 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Fumigant | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| | Halon | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Phase-Out Plan | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Refrigeration | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 5 | - | 2 | - | 11 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 3 |
| | Solvent | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total | | - | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | - | 7 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 45 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Grand Total | | 116 | 183 | 200 | 265 | 211 | 194 | 187 | 253 | 70 | 67 | 27 | 10 | 1,783 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 29 |

¹6 months after projects completion according to the Progress Report

Table III

**PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT RECEIVED AND DUE FOR NON-INVESTMENT PROJECTS
(FOR PROJECTS COMPLETED UNTIL THE END OF 2008)**

| Agency | Sector | See PCR(s) Received so far for Year Due | | | | | | | | | | | | PCR(s) Due in ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|---|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------------------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | Total | Before 1997 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | Total |
| UNDP | Demonstration | - | - | 5 | - | - | 7 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 15 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 2 |
| | Technical Assistance | - | 6 | 39 | 17 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 15 | 8 | 21 | 29 | 26 | 175 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | 5 | 9 |
| | Training | - | 18 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 28 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total | - | 24 | 50 | 17 | 7 | 12 | 2 | 17 | 8 | 21 | 33 | 26 | 217 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 11 |
| UNEP | Technical Assistance | 9 | 53 | 3 | 18 | 22 | 18 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 156 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 36 |
| | Training | 8 | 34 | 1 | 2 | 21 | 15 | 20 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 16 | 143 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 31 |
| | Total | 17 | 87 | 4 | 20 | 43 | 33 | 25 | 16 | 6 | 11 | 14 | 23 | 299 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 17 | 20 | 67 |
| UNIDO | Demonstration | - | - | - | 6 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 22 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Technical Assistance | - | 6 | 8 | - | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 15 | 9 | 2 | 55 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| | Training | - | 1 | 1 | - | 5 | 6 | 7 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 22 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total | - | 7 | 9 | 6 | 16 | 10 | 13 | 8 | 3 | 16 | 9 | 2 | 99 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| World Bank | Demonstration | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Technical Assistance | 5 | 4 | 6 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 23 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 3 |
| | Training | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total | 6 | 7 | 6 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 28 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 3 |
| Bilateral | Demonstration | 5 | 5 | 12 | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | 30 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Technical Assistance | - | - | 13 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 14 | 15 | 8 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 86 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 15 | 2 | 22 |
| | Training | 1 | 3 | 19 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 2 | - | 60 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| | Total | 6 | 8 | 44 | 2 | 13 | 16 | 20 | 21 | 16 | 7 | 17 | 6 | 176 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 2 | - | 16 | 3 | 27 |
| Grand Total | 29 | 133 | 113 | 45 | 80 | 71 | 62 | 63 | 34 | 57 | 75 | 57 | 819 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 11 | 15 | 40 | 31 | 112 | |

¹ 6 months after projects completion according to the Progress Report

Table IV

**SCHEDULE FOR SUBMISSION OF OUTSTANDING PCRS IN 2010
(FOR PROJECTS COMPLETED UNTIL 31 DECEMBER 2008)**

| | | | | |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| UNDP | Schedule | Sector | Investment PCRs | Non-Investment PCRs |
| | September 2010 | Aerosols/MDIs | | 3 |
| | | Foam | 2 | |
| | | Fumigation | 1 | 4 |
| | | Halons | | 1 |
| | | Refrigeration | | 12 |
| | | Solvents | | 1 |
| Total | | 3 | 21 | |
| Total PCRs Due as of 13 September 2009 | | | 3 | 11 |
| UNEP | Schedule | Sector | Investment PCRs | Non-Investment PCRs |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Total | | | | |
| Total PCRs Due as of 13 September 2009 | | | N/A | 67 |
| UNIDO | Schedule | Sector | Investment PCRs | Non-Investment PCRs |
| | April 2010 | FUM | 6 | |
| | May 2010 | SOL | 2 | |
| | July 2010 | REF | 1 | 3 |
| | August 2010 | HAL | | 2 |
| | September 2010 | PHA | | 1 |
| | October 2010 | PAG | 1 | |
| | November 2010 | FOA | 1 | |
| | December 2010 | ARS | 1 | |
| Total | | 12 | 6 | |
| Total PCRs Due as of 13 September 2009 | | | 7 | 4 |
| World Bank* | Schedule | Sector | Investment PCRs | Non-Investment PCRs |
| | March 2010 | Halon (1) Refrigeration (1) | 2 | -- |
| | June 2010 | Foam (2) Solvent (1) | 3 | -- |
| | Total | | 5 | N/A |
| Total PCRs Due as of 13 September 2009 | | | 15 | 3 |

* Table includes expected PCRs for projects completed up through December 2008 with outstanding PCRs (5 total) *minus* PCRs that will be submitted by 31 December 2009 (expected 12). The Bank will, in addition to the above schedule, be submitting PCRs in CY2010 for projects completed through 2009 and up to 30 June 2010.

Table V

**SUMMARY OF PCRs RECEIVED IN 2004 WITH DATA PROBLEMS
(As of 4 October 2009)**

| | Canada | | Germany | | Japan | | UNDP | | UNEP | | UNIDO | | World Bank | | Total | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved |
| Incomplete Information | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 46 | 46 | | | 28 | 28 | 9 | 9 | 86 | 86 |
| Solved as % of Total | | | | 100% | | 100% | | 100% | | | | 100% | | 100% | | 100% |
| Data Inconsistencies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Planned Date of Completion | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 |
| Revised Planned Date of Completion | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 15 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 24 | 24 | 50 | 50 |
| Date Completed | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | | | 11 | 10 | 1 | 1 | | | 9 | 9 | 25 | 24 |
| Funds Approved | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 11 |
| Funds Disbursed | 2 | 2 | | | | | 9 | 9 | | | | | 6 | 6 | 17 | 17 |
| ODP To Be Phased Out | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | 2 | 2 | | | 4 | 3 |
| ODP Phased Out | | | | | | | 1 | 0 | | | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 7 |
| Total | 5 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 40 | 37 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 12 | 51 | 51 | 121 | 118 |
| Solved as % of Total | | 100% | | 100% | | 100% | | 93% | | 100% | | 100% | | 100% | | 98% |

Table VI

**SUMMARY OF PCRs RECEIVED IN 2005 WITH DATA PROBLEMS
(As of 4 October 2009)**

| | Canada | | Germany | | Japan | | UNDP | | UNEP | | UNIDO | | World Bank | | Total | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved |
| Incomplete Information | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 33 | 28 | | | 32 | 32 | 11 | 10 | 79 | 73 |
| Solved as % of Total | | 100% | | 100% | | 100% | | 85% | | | | 100% | | 91% | | 92% |
| Data Inconsistencies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Date Approved | 3 | 3 | | | | | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | 6 | 6 |
| Planned Date of Completion | | | 1 | 1 | | | 15 | 15 | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 20 | 19 |
| Revised Planned Date of Completion | 3 | 3 | | | 2 | 2 | 23 | 21 | 3 | 3 | | | 27 | 26 | 58 | 55 |
| Date Completed | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 22 | 22 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 35 | 35 |
| Funds Approved | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 6 | 6 | 8 | 8 |
| Funds Disbursed | 1 | 1 | | | | | 4 | 4 | | | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 11 |
| ODP To Be Phased Out | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| ODP Phased Out | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 8 |
| Total | 10 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 73 | 71 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 52 | 50 | 151 | 147 |
| Solved as % of Total | | 100% | | 100% | | 100% | | 97% | | 100% | | 100% | | 96% | | 97% |

Table VII

**SUMMARY OF PCRs RECEIVED IN 2006 WITH DATA PROBLEMS
(As of 4 October 2009)**

| | Australia | | Canada | | France | | Germany | | Japan | | Poland | | UNDP | | UNEP | | UNIDO | | World Bank | | Total | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved |
| Incomplete Information | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 8 | 8 | | | | | 5 | | 1 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 35 | 16 | 62 | 36 |
| Solved as % of Total | | 100% | | 100% | | 0% | | 100% | | N/A | | N/A | | 0% | | 100% | | 100% | | 46% | | 58% |
| Data Inconsistencies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Date Approved | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 2 | 6 | 4 |
| Planned Date of Completion | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 17 | 4 | 22 | 8 | |
| Revised Planned Date of Completion | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 | | 4 | 4 | | | | | | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 43 | 8 | 58 | 22 | |
| Date Completed | 2 | 2 | | | 2 | | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 15 | 10 |
| Funds Approved | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 0 | 8 | 3 | |
| Funds Disbursed | | | 4 | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 4 | 0 | 10 | 5 | |
| ODP To Be Phased Out | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 5 |
| ODP Phased Out | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 8 | 8 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 17 | 13 |
| Total | 5 | 5 | 14 | 14 | 8 | 0 | 19 | 19 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 86 | 21 | 144 | 70 | |
| Solved as % of Total | | 100% | | 100% | | 0% | | 100% | | 100% | | 0% | | N/A | | 100% | | 100% | | 24% | | 49% |

Table VIII

**SUMMARY OF PCRs RECEIVED IN 2007 WITH DATA PROBLEMS
(As of 4 October 2009)**

| | Canada | | France | | Germany | | UNDP | | UNEP | | UNIDO | | World Bank | | Total | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved |
| Incomplete Information | 2 | 2 | | | 7 | 7 | 26 | 26 | | | 3 | 3 | 10 | | 48 | 38 |
| Solved as % of Total | | 100% | | | | 100% | | 100% | | | | 100% | | 0% | | 79% |
| Data Inconsistencies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Date Approved | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Planned Date of Completion | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 2 |
| Revised Planned Date of Completion | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 5 | 5 | 15 | | 22 | 7 |
| Date Completed | | | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | | 23 | 18 |
| Funds Approved | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | | 4 | 1 |
| Funds Disbursed | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 4 | | 5 | 1 |
| ODP To Be Phased Out | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 20 | 18 |
| ODP Phased Out | | | 1 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 12 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 22 | 21 |
| Total | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 15 | 34 | 34 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 32 | 0 | 100 | 68 |
| Solved as % of Total | | 100% | | 100% | | 100% | | 100% | | 100% | | 100% | | 0% | | 68% |

Table IX

**SUMMARY OF PCRs RECEIVED IN 2008 WITH DATA PROBLEMS
(As of 4 October 2009)**

| | Australia | | Canada | | France | | Sweden | | UNDP | | UNEP | | UNIDO | | World Bank | | Total | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-----|
| | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | |
| Incomplete Information | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 17 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | | 27 | 18 | |
| Solved as % of Total | | 100% | | 100% | | | | | | 82% | | 100% | | 25% | | 0% | | 67% | |
| Data Inconsistencies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Date Approved | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 2 | |
| Planned Date of Completion | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | | 8 | 7 | |
| Revised Planned Date of Completion | | | | | | | | | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | 10 | 10 | |
| Date Completed | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 14 | 14 | | | | | 1 | | 18 | 15 | |
| ODP To Be Phased Out | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 12 | 12 | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | | 16 | 15 | |
| ODP Phased Out | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 14 | 14 | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | | 18 | 17 | |
| Total | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 49 | 49 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 5 | | 73 | 66 | |
| Solved as % of Total | | 100% | | 100% | | | 0% | | 100% | | 100% | | 100% | | 100% | | 0% | | 90% |

Table X

**SUMMARY OF PCRs RECEIVED IN 2009 WITH DATA PROBLEMS
(As of 4 October 2009)**

| | Canada | | Germany | | Japan | | Spain | | UNDP | | UNEP | | UNIDO | | Total | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved | Problems with PCRs | Problems with PCRs Solved |
| Incomplete Information | 2 | | 5 | 5 | | | | | 14 | | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 24 | 7 |
| Solved as % of Total | | 0% | | 100% | | | | | | 0% | | 0% | | 100% | | 29% |
| Data Inconsistencies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Date Approved | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 0 |
| Revised Planned Date of Completion | | | 3 | 3 | | | | | 3 | | | | 1 | 1 | 7 | 4 |
| Date Completed | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 8 | | 1 | | | | 12 | 1 |
| ODP To Be Phased Out | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | 4 | | 2 | | | | 10 | 3 |
| ODP Phased Out | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | | 9 | | | | 1 | 1 | 14 | 3 |
| Funds Approved | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 0 |
| Funds Disbursed | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | | | 4 | 0 |
| Total | 4 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 49 | 11 |
| Solved as % of Total | | 0% | | 100% | | 100% | | 0% | | 0% | | 0% | | 100% | | 22% |

Annex II

LESSONS LEARNED REPORTED IN PROJECT COMPLETION REPORTS

A. INVESTMENT PROJECTS

- (a) Carrying out and working together with the beneficiaries at all the stages of the project is very important in order to get the commitments required from them; in this particular case training had also an awareness function. Working together with the beneficiaries from the beginning was also useful for the government to understand their needs and determine accordingly measures that will benefit the industry. (BOL/REF/42/INV/25)
- (b) Chile has the following lessons to share from project CHI/FUM/32/INV/143, phase-out of methyl bromide (MB) soil fumigation for fruit tree production and replant:
 - (i) The execution of the project provided consistent and relevant information to overcome existing gaps between the activities of technology transfer/training (including demonstration and field work) and the adoption of the new technology or new way to manage the nursery or farm systems. The full adoption of a new technology, no matter how profitable it could be or how certified its results are, has a duration that usually exceeds the duration of a research and development project.
 - (ii) Another learned lesson is the need to elaborate and design a project taking into account the national circumstances. As an example, the existing national regulatory institutional arrangement and the framework of the entities involved in the project activities has to be taken into account to avoid useless duplication of activities and waste of financial resources.
 - (iii) Taking the results of the project into account, it can be concluded that almost all the uses of MB, excluding the quarantine uses, can be abated with different level of complexity (being the use in plant nurseries working with artificial soils the easiest to be abated) and that the disappearance of MB – as soil fumigant – might bring temporal adaptation inconvenient but not a collapse of the fruit production in the country. Still, the case of strawberry has to be considered perhaps as the most difficult to abate use of MB in the country.
 - (iv) Another lesson is referred to the need of having a traceable use of MB. Fortunately, the promulgation of the Supreme Decree 037 (dated 28/02/2007) provided the quota system and an ODS Importer/Exporter Registry, which can be considered as the basis for the development of a traceable system.
 - (v) Finally, the nomination of the Steering Committee by INIA was a great achievement by the project, allowing to progress properly regardless of the incidence and impact of some external and negative signals. This is mainly related to the problem that Chile had to face during 2005 due to lack of compliance with its Montreal targets for the years 2003 and 2004 (consumption of MB in excess of the baseline consumption). At the end, the Steering Committee of the project was replicated at the Ministry of Agriculture level and transformed into the MB working table that designed the strategy that allowed Chile a very soon come back into compliance.

- (c) For large sector phase-out projects covering numerous smaller manufacturers, it is possible to work with equipment suppliers to develop very simple, low-cost foam dispensers in order to supply the largest possible number of recipients within the project budget. Several equipment manufacturers worked in cooperation with the study to develop equipment for use in manufacturing rigid and integral skin polyurethane foam, and the results can be applied to other future projects where low-cost simplified equipment would be helpful. The study results were presented in formal reports through this project. (COL/FOA/38/INV/58)
- (d) The use of the LCD technology for the production of mattresses and furniture using high pressure dispensing equipment is a perfectly viable proposition. However, it requires a change of habits and methods in the production. The educational level of personnel is low and therefore, any change needs more training than is eligible under the fund. (IRA/FOA/37/INV/152)
- (e) Mexico project MEX/FOA/42/INV/117 has the following suggestions for the implementation of foam sector ODS phase-out plans:
 - (i) The project implementation should specify a deadline for the benefiting companies to provide the appropriate documentation, thus eliminating the delays experienced during this project's phase-out;
 - (ii) The approach through System Houses helped to accelerate the process of technology change.
- (f) Making use of local technical personnel to address post-conversion processing issues is a cost-effective and helpful way to assure that conversions are successful and maintained long-term. This project made use of both a chemical and process specialist to identify issues, while a polyurethane specialist was enlisted to provide solutions. (PER/FOA/35/INV/30)
- (g) Technology transfer has been successful due to some of the following positive factors:
 - (i) Active involvement of all stakeholders including national Government, NOU, and the enterprise, technology supplier;
 - (ii) Training was important components of the projects and also a key component for success of implementation of the project. Training was carried out in close collaboration with the regional GMB staff and with the help of NOU. Visits to the bag depots were organized. These activities clearly facilitated adoption of the described alternatives;
 - (iii) Excellent contributions from national and international consultants. (ZIM/FUM/50/INV/36)

B. NON-INVESTMENT PROJECTS

- (a) Implementation of public awareness programme for the refrigerant management plan (RMP) in Plurinational State of Bolivia:

- (i) Public awareness materials are most effective when they are developed nationally, as was the case in this project, based on the languages and cultures of each specific country;
 - (ii) Particular attention should be paid to conceptualize and implement public awareness activities as part and in support of the overall RMP project. Such activities should place primary emphasis on informing the main beneficiaries of the RMP projects, and the persons, groups or organizations whose activities will have the greatest impact in achieving the objectives of the RMP;
 - (iii) In the same sense, while local realities must be taken into account in any awareness-raising programme, efforts should be made to limit the risk of national governments' priorities shaping the public awareness activities, in place of the RMP specific priorities. (BOL/REF/36/TAS/20)
- (b) Implementation of monitoring activities in RMP in Plurinational State of Bolivia:
- (i) Contracting procedures are different according to countries. However, in the case of such complex projects as the refrigeration management plan, some flexibility should be introduced into the contracts with consultants to allow for more time to conduct the activities without necessarily requiring budget adjustments. This could be done through contracts where payments are based on the completion of products, instead of periodical payments;
 - (ii) In monitoring and evaluation projects, the emphasis should not be put only on financing RMP project coordination activities. In order to draw lessons from the project and to improve activities over time, both for the NOU and the implementing agency, focus should be put on the effective monitoring and evaluation of all RMP components, based on mutually agreed variables and indicators;
 - (iii) Project delays and cost overruns often have the effect of limiting a country's motivation and ability to conduct a real and complete ex-post evaluation of the project. (BOL/REF/36/TAS/22)
- (c) Lessons learned from the assistance to carry out an HCFC survey in Indonesia:
- (i) Ground-up surveys are time consuming. They need to be an ongoing or continuing activity, particularly if enterprise level data collection is to be collected and the costs and efforts involved are quite high. In order to generate broad and relevant results in a relatively short timeframe, the survey needed to be carried out from the supply side at the sub-sector or sector level instead of enterprise level, involving information from and interaction with upstream suppliers of chemicals, equipment and components;
 - (ii) Due to the increased penetration of consumer and industrial goods resulting from economic development, the growth in HCFC consumption has been very rapid in the past decade and unconstrained growth is expected to remain significant until the foreseeable future;
 - (iii) Awareness of impending controls on HCFCs, even based on the earlier control schedule, was very limited. Similarly awareness of alternatives to HCFCs was also very limited;

- (iv) Availability of alternatives to HCFCs is very limited and their costs high. Many of the alternatives to HCFCs are not proven or mature for several applications;
 - (v) Availability of HCFCs until 2015 is not constrained and their prices are expected to remain competitive;
 - (vi) The volumetric usage of HCFCs is comparable to usage of CFCs in the early days of the Montreal Protocol. Unconstrained consumption of HCFCs in Lebanon is expected to grow from 3,976 metric tonnes in 2005 to about 9,662 metric tonnes by 2015. Given the current and projected consumption levels, long-term management of HCFCs is expected to present considerable challenges and involve significant costs, which Indonesia expects to be met by technical and financial assistance from the Montreal Protocol. (IDS/SEV/45/TAS/169)
- (d) Lessons learned from the assistance to carry out an HCFC survey in Brazil:
- (i) At the time of the completion of this report, Brazil had annual HCFC consumption of 12,555 tonnes. Growth of the consumption of HCFCs has been forecasted following low, medium and high growth scenarios. Following a moderate growth scenario, HCFC consumption is expected grow by 7.5 per cent per year. This growth will be unevenly divided between sectors, with the RAC sector expected to grow annually by 9 per cent and other applications by 4 per cent;
 - (ii) The report concluded that in an unconstrained scenario, the HCFC use in Brazil will more than double u/t 2015—the year that control measures under the Montreal protocol will start taking effect—and that even larger growth—up to triple the baseline use is not unimaginable. Brazil expects for the future ample HCFC supply at moderately increasing prices. Possible replacement technologies for HCFCs include HFCs and HCs for the RAC and foams sector with niche opportunities for other organic substances such as methyl formate. Barriers to the introduction of these chemicals are high prices and/or high related investment costs. As such Brazil saw the need for work to be done to decrease these barriers and expressed willingness to entertain participation in related pilot programmes;
 - (iii) The Brazilian Government committed to meeting MP deadlines for HCFCs was in favour of--accelerated phase-out programmes. It made a declaration to that matter at the meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in Delhi, November 2006. The Government of Brazil deemed that the MLF assistance programme at the time did not fund HCFCs and therefore was not suitable for the purpose of assisting in reducing demand and the phase-out of HCFCs, and new guidelines should be prepared using current parameters, being less restrictive and using realistic thresholds on costs;
 - (iv) Identified activities for possible quick results included: a) Best practices programmes for HCFCs in RAC service; b) Retrofit programmes with conversion to blends and energy optimization for large CR installations; c) Elimination of the use of HCFC-141b used as a solvent for refrigeration circuit flushing; d) A conversion programme for foam manufacturers to non-ODS technologies (HCs for larger ones and niche applications, HFCs or other organic blowing agents for SMEs); e) Equipment replacement programmes aiming at protecting climate and the ozone layer, benefiting from energy savings and partnerships for innovative financing including the Multilateral Fund and other funding sources. Collection

of ODS containing equipment and final destination logistics would also be required;

- (v) The report also concluded that a detailed Strategy would have to be developed which would look into scenarios for the country. (BRA/SEV/45/TAS/271)
- (e) Regional cooperation with UNEP ROLAC and MBTOC and sharing expertise in the region, strengthens the results of the technical assistance programme for methyl bromide alternatives in Mexico. The capability to adapt to local conditions was essential to the success of any alternative. Closed collaboration with research and scientific institutions enhance scientific information and data exchange regarding current research on methyl bromide alternatives and emissions reduction. (MEX/FUM/42/TAS/118 and 121)
- (f) Monitoring activities in RMP update in Moldova:
 - (i) Monitoring and reporting are integral parts of a management cycle that provide a link between planning and actual implementation;
 - (ii) Monitoring activities help to recognize problems quickly and take timely corrective measures;
 - (iii) Received positive feedback from the majority of participants in the project denotes high appreciation of the project activities and necessity to promote incentive funding in future when it is possible. (MOL/REF/44/TAS/11)
- (g) Monitoring the import and export system and recovery/recycling through a local consultant or the NOU on a timely basis are critical to the successful implementation of the RMP. (NEP/REF/28/TAS/07)
- (h) Technical assistance to phase-out the use of MB in Paraguay:
 - (i) Creating awareness among stakeholders is necessary when consumption of an ODS is concentrated in one single sector;
 - (ii) Involving high level officials from Government and high level Montreal Protocol officers is essential for the success of a non-compliance situation;
 - (iii) Creating consensus among all stakeholders (especially governmental bodies and end users) is essential. (PAR/FUM/47/TAS/15)

- - - -