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多边基金执行委员会
第六十八次会议
2012年12月3日至7日，蒙特利尔

2012年完成项目情况综合报告

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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 2011 年 11 月第六十五次会议起以来所收到完成项目报告中报告的结果。本报告草案已送交各执行机构和双边机构。报告最后定稿时考虑了已收到的评论。计划 2013 年由执行机构提交的完成项目报告见附件一表四所示。2012 年在投资项目方面收到的完成项目报告总数增加到 18 份（2011 年是 12 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 24 份下降到 14 份。就非投资项目而言，2012 年收到的完成项目报告数量从 73 份增加到 16 份，而待收完成项目报告的数量从 94 份增加到 105 份。开发计划署、环境规划署和世界银行在 2012 年前三个季度未完全按照商定的交付时间表交付项目。

2. 在投资项目方面，已经收到的 18 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。在有关非投资项目的 16 份完成项目报告中，大部分报告都载有实质性信息和分析。

3. 报告介绍了许多有趣的经验和教训，并在第六部分进行了概括介绍。有些报告谈到示范项目的执行情况，有些报告则谈到了投资项目执行情况、技术援助和培训的各个方面。本报告在结尾处对学到的一般经验和教训进行了总结，以便阅读和使用。其中的一些经验和教训载于附件二。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。报告了一些有趣的经验和教训。

4. 虽然因为这些经验教训与委员会处理的议题无关，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逐步淘汰协议时将其考虑在内。

5. 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的已经学到的经验和教训。

一、已收到和应收到的完成项目报告的概况

6. 2012 年在投资项目方面收到的完成项目报告总数增加到 18 份（2011 年是 12 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 24 份下降到 14 份。就非投资项目而言，2012 年收到的完成项目报告数量从 73 份下降到 16 份，而待收完成项目报告的数量从 94 份增加到 105 份。开发计划署、环境规划署和世界银行在 2012 年前三个季度未完全按照商定的交付时间表交付项目（见附件一表一）。

7. 截至 2012 年 9 月 16 日，到目前为止执行投资项目最多的开发计划署提交了 5 份投资项目和 8 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 1 份和 8 份。环境规划署在今年 7 月底之前提交了 6 份非投资项目的完成项目报告，而其计划提交的是 57 份，联合国工发组织提交的投资项目的完成项目报告为 1 份，而其计划在今年 7 月底之前提交 0 份投资项目的完成项目报告。世界银行在今年 6 月底之前提交 9 份投资项目的完成项目报告和 2 份非投资项目的完成项目报告，其计划在今年 6 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 6 份和 4 份。

8. 自从多边基金成立以来，截至 2012 年 9 月 16 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 1,820 份和 956 份，在 2011 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 99.2%（去年为 98.7%），占有所有非投资项目应提交完成项目报告的 89.8%（去年为 90.8%）。下文表 1 和表 2 更加详细地介绍了各机构的数据，包括前两个报告期的报告数字。

表 1

投资项目概况
(多年期项目除外)

机构	2011 年 12 月之前完成的项目	已经收到的关于 2011 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		
				2010 年	2011 年	2012 年 ¹
法国	15	11 ²	4	0	0	1
德国	19	19 ³	0	1	暂缺	暂缺
意大利	10	9 ⁴	1	暂缺	2	2
日本	6	6	0	暂缺	暂缺	暂缺
西班牙	1	1	0	暂缺	暂缺	暂缺
开发计划署	889	887 ⁵	2	2	1	5
工发组织	438	438 ⁶	0	13	9	1
大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国	1	1	0	暂缺	暂缺	暂缺
美利坚合众国	2	2	0	暂缺	暂缺	暂缺
世界银行	453	446 ⁷	7	1	0	9
总计	1,834	1,820	14	17	12	18

¹ 执行委员会第六十五次会议之后（2011 年 11 月 18 日至 2012 年 9 月 15 日）。

² 另外，法国提交了 1 份关于多年期项目的完成项目报告。

³ 德国提交了 1 份关于多年期项目的完成项目报告。

⁴ 另外，意大利提交了 1 份关于多年期项目的完成项目报告。

⁵ 另外，开发计划署提交了 2 份关于已取消项目、2 份关于在建项目和 1 份关于多年期项目的完成项目报告。

⁶ 另外，工发组织提交了 2 份关于已取消项目的完成项目报告、9 份已取消项目报告和 14 份关于多年期项目的完成项目报告。

⁷ 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。

9. 环境规划署拖欠的应提交完成项目报告最多（66 份关于非投资项目的完成项目报告），然后是世界银行，在 2011 年底之前已经完成的投资项目和非投资项目中，它拖欠了 7 份投资项目和 6 份非投资项目的完成项目报告。就若干双边机构而言，应提交但尚未提交的投资和非投资项目的完成项目报告合并数量为 1 到 17 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	2011年12月之前完成的项目	已经收到的关于2011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		
				2010年	2011年	2012年 ¹
澳大利亚	25	25 ²	0	0	17	暂缺
奥地利	1	1	0	暂缺	暂缺	暂缺
加拿大	57	54	3	1	2	0
丹麦	1	1	0	暂缺	暂缺	暂缺
芬兰	5	5	0	3	暂缺	暂缺
法国	27	14	13	1	0	0
德国	54	51	3	10	0	0
以色列	1	1	0	暂缺	暂缺	暂缺
日本	12	8	4	暂缺	0	0
波兰	1	1	0	暂缺	暂缺	暂缺
葡萄牙	1	0	1	暂缺	暂缺	0
新加坡	2	0	2	0	0	0
南非	1	1	0	暂缺	暂缺	暂缺
西班牙	3	3	0	暂缺	暂缺	暂缺
瑞典	5	4 ³	1	3	3	0
瑞士	3	3	0	暂缺	暂缺	暂缺
开发计划署	257	251 ⁴	6	12	15	8
环境规划署	421	355 ⁵	66	25	33	6
工发组织	108	108 ⁶	0	5	3	暂缺
美利坚合众国	40	40	0	暂缺	暂缺	暂缺
世界银行	36	30	6	0	0	2
总计	1,061	956	105	60	73	16

¹ 执行委员会第六十五次会议之后（2011年11月18日至2012年9月15日）。

² 另外，澳大利亚提交了1份已取消项目报告。

³ 另外，瑞典提交了3份关于多年期项目的完成项目报告和3份关于被移交项目的完成项目报告。

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、1份关于多年期项目的完成项目报告和1份正在进行项目的完成项目报告。

⁵ 另外，环境规划署提交了11份关于多年期项目的完成项目报告。

⁶ 另外，工发组织提交了3份关于多年期项目的完成项目报告。

二、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

10. 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，制冷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，然后就是气雾剂项目。制冷剂项目（5）和气雾剂项目（3）在2011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14份完成项目报告中共占到57.1%（见附件一表二）。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。

11. 在本报告期（2011年11月18日至2012年9月15日）内收到的18份完成项目报告涉及在13个国家已经完成的项目。

(b) 已完成淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质

12. 在大多数情况下，18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，报告的淘汰总量略高于计划总量（见下文表3）。另外，18份报告中有4份完成项目报告中所报告的消耗臭氧层物质淘汰数量与2011年进度报告中报告的消耗臭氧层物质淘汰数量不同。发现这些项目存在差别，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程度多于去年。

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		2011年进度报告	
		计划淘汰消耗臭氧潜能值	淘汰消耗臭氧潜能值	计划淘汰消耗臭氧潜能值	淘汰消耗臭氧潜能值
双边	3	112.1	112.1	445.2	114.9
开发计划署	5	560.6	563.0	70.8	70.8
工发组织	1	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0
世界银行	9	1,621.4	1,626.8	1,621.4	1,633.5
总计	18	2,391.1	2,399.0	2,234.4	1,916.2

(c) 执行延误

13. 在18个项目中，有16个项目延误5个月至53个月不等，有2份完成项目报告在计划完成日期报告。在18个项目中，有61.1%的项目延误在12个月以上，而去年收到完成项目报告中有33.3%的项目出现这种情况。2012年的完成项目报告中报告的平均延误增加到25个月（从12个月），而平均项目持续时间也从42个月增加到53个月（见下文表4）。

14. 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企业（8）、执行机构（7）、供应商（5）、外部因素（5），然后是供资（3）和政府（2）。

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 2011 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 2011 年进度报告得出的平均持续时间 (月)
双边	3	26.39	35.17	42.62	51.40
开发计划署	5	22.33	17.94	53.97	51.76
工发组织	1	20.27	20.27	46.67	46.67
世界银行	9	25.59	25.48	56.38	56.26
总计	18 (12)	24.52 (12.16)	25.56 (17.43)	52.88 (42.27)	53.91 (49.25)

(d) 信息的完整性

15. 提供关键信息的情况比去年更少，例如，有 77.8% 的完成项目报告提供消耗臭氧层物质和替代品的年度消费量清单，而去年的数字是 91.7 %（见下文表 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 22.2%，而 2011 年为 8.3%）和经营成本详细资料（占 38.9%，2011 年为 8.3%）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		“暂缺” *		未提供	
	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的年度消费量清单	14	77.8 (91.7)	4	22.2 (8.3)	0	0.0 (0.0)	0	0.0 (0.0)
固定设备清单	17	94.4 (100.0)	0	0.0 (0.0)	1	5.6 (0.0)	0	0.0 (0.0)
经营成本详细情况	5	27.8 (16.7)	7	38.9 (8.3)	5	27.8 (75.0)	1	5.6 (0.0)
被毁设备清单	10	55.6 (25.0)	2	11.1 (0.0)	4	22.2 (75.0)	2	11.1 (0.0)

*根据执行机构的指示值。

(e) 总体评估和等级评定

16. 在本报告期内，执行机构评定有 33.3% 的项目非常满意，上一年被评为非常满意的项目占 66.7%；被评为满意的项目占 55.6%，2011 年的这一数字为 25%，有 11.1 % 的项目被评定为不太满意，而前一年的这一数字为 8.3%（见下文表 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	世界银行	开发计划署	工发组织	总计	在总数中所占的百分比
非常满意	1	3	2		6	33.3 (66.7)
满意	1	5	3	1	10	55.6 (25.0)
不太满意	1	1			2	11.1 (8.3)
总计	3	9	5	1	18	100.0

三、对非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

17. 收到非投资项目的完成项目报告 16 份，其中大部分为主要由开发计划署、环境规划署和世界银行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少于往年。就双边技术援助项目而言，仍有 21 份应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）。

(b) 供资、延误、淘汰和评估

18. 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 97% 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	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)
开发计划署	8	2,215,000	2,104,982	154.8	154.8	54.40 (31.58)
环境规划署	6	1,000,000	987,192	44.2	27.7	25.72 (28.28)
世界银行	2	925,450	907,382	1,090.0	1,090.0	35.52 (0.0)
总计	16	4,140,450	3,999,556	1,289.0	1,272.5	41.28 (30.85)

19. 在项目执行过程中出现的延误继续表明存在极大差异。在 16 个非投资项目中，有 1 个项目准时完成。有 15 个项目出现 12 个月至 120 个月的延误。有 14 个项目延误时间超过 12 个月，占项目总数的 87.5%。有 8 个项目报告延误时间为 37 个月至 120 个月不等。

20. 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 54.4 个月，去年为 31.58 个月）。环境规划署的项目平均延误时间从 28.28 个月下降到 25.72 个月，世界银行的项目延误时间为 35.52 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 41.28 个月，这与 2011 年的 30.85 个月相比有了增加。

21. 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执行的 1 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。

22. 有 12.5% 的项目被评定为“非常满意”，这比去年的数字（5.6%）有所上升；25% 的项目被评定为“按计划达到满意效果”，少于去年的 31%；50% 的项目被评定为“虽然满意但未达到计划效果”，少于去年的 60.6%（见表 8）。这些评估的正确性只能在评估期间加以核实。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 16 个非投资项目中，有 2 个项目评估结果为“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	世界银行	开发计划署	环境规划署	共计	在总数中所占的百分比
非常满意		1	1	2	12.5 (5.6)
满意或满意且达到计划效果	2	2		4	25.0 (31.0)
虽然满意但未达到计划效果		3	5	8	50.0 (60.6)
不适用		2		2	12.5 (1.4)
未提供				0	0.0 (1.4)
总计	2	8	6	16	100.0

(c) 已收到信息的质量

23. 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。然而，报告往往不提供关于延误原因和所采取补救行动的部分。通常情况下，企业、政府、机构、外部因素和设计被作为延误的主要原因。

24. 此外，没有一套用于类似活动或衡量影响的标准化指标。一个简洁和标准化的产出和成果指标定义有助于对问题的理解，减少报告起草时间、增进沟通，增加报告的意义，并对各种经验进行比较。

25. 国家臭氧机构和执行机构分别对 16 份已收到的完成项目报告草稿的 13 份（81.3 %）和 14 份（87.5%）提出了评论，相比去年 94.4% 已收到的完成项目报告包含执

行机构的评论有所下降。国家臭氧机构还比去年更加经常地提出评论，去年对 74.6% 的已收到的报告提出了评论。

四、2013 年提交完成项目报告的时间表

26. 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 2011 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 2012 年 9 月 16 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 2013 年提交在 2012 年内已经完成的完成项目报告。

五、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

27. 第 65/5(b)(i)号决定请各执行机构与基金秘书处合作，在 2012 年 2 月中旬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、2004 年和 2009 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，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）仍在继续开展这项工作，还有几个机构对 2006 年内收到的完成项目报告（见附件一的表六）、世界银行在对 2007 年内收到的一些完成项目报告（见附件一的表七）、几个机构对 2008 年内收到的完成项目报告（见附件一的表八）、几个机构对 2010 年内收到的完成项目报告（见附件一的表九）以及几个机构对 2011 年内收到的完成项目报告（见附件一的表十）进行这项工作。

28. 在本报告期内，有 13 份完成项目报告提供的信息不完整，有 23 份完成项目报告提供的信息不一致（见附件一的表十一）。就提供信息不完整的完成项目报告而言，其数量有所上升（今年为 13 份完成项目报告，而去年有 11 份）。提供的信息不一致的完成项目报告的总数也出现下降（今年为 23 份，而去年有 48 份）。

29. 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。

六、学到的经验和教训

30. 一些完成项目报告报告了学到的经验和教训，它们为项目执行过程的各个方面提供了深入见解，具体包括对各项目执行情况成功和失败经验的一系列反思。这些经验教训提供的大量有益信息反映了项目执行过程中遇到的实际问题以及各国采用的应对方法。这些经验教训的编辑文本见附件二，其中一些按不同标题总结如下。完成项目报告数据库中的完整列表可应要求提供，包括在 2012 年 9 月 15 日截止日期之后收到在完成项目报告中报告的。这些还可在基金秘书处内部网完成项目报告之下的评估部分获取。

从执行示范项目中学到的经验和教训

31. 在墨西哥开展的一个甲基溴项目指出，项目完成后，结果、分析和报告应当包括对示范项目的经济和资金方面情况的评估。这可为公司提供其他公司的信息，以便其为即将施行的甲基溴禁令做好准备。这条经验适用于任何种类的示范项目。

从执行投资项目中学到的经验和教训

32. 国家臭氧机构与企业建立密切关系对于执行工作的顺利开展至关重要。在项目存在期间遵照一个法律框架有助于公司更快开展项目活动。

33. 受益公司、国家臭氧机构和执行机构之间的协调配合对于项目的成功执行至关重要。对于涉及产品开发的项目，在其执行期间可能会出现延误，因此，在筹备此类项目时，应留出足够的开发时间。

34. 文化和社会因素可对项目执行产生重大影响，不容忽视。与中国小企业沟通时，语言障碍也会影响项目的有效执行。

35. 突尼斯一份关于 LCD 技术转变项目的完成项目报告指出，尽管深知 LCD 技术是一项替代消耗臭氧层物质的可行技术，但其难以应用，且并不适用于所有经济环境。

36. 报告还列举了造成投资项目延误的可能原因，其中包括：

- 每当需要寻找新的替代品时，创新进度都会花费更长时间。其他不利情况还包括，这些创新替代技术的记录情况不佳，或缺乏开展转换工作的专业技术知识；
- 所有权转变会导致优先事项和投资资金去向也随之改变，进而导致项目执行延误，甚至会因与新的所有者存在分歧而被取消。项目执行期间，在各方之间实行具有约束力的机制有助于避免此类情况的发生。

与技术援助项目有关的经验和教训

37. 墨西哥的一份试点项目报告建议，应分两步开展优化项目：首先，在实验室中的室内系统；然后，在选中的最终用户工厂中的产品线和产业情境中。

38. 区域项目执行方面存在很多问题，对此必须予以重视，因为各行业都会开展区域项目。提到的问题包括：

- (a) 由于并非所有国家都拥有便利的网络和通信途径，此类项目可能存在沟通滞后和不畅等问题；
- (b) 收集的数据准确度令人堪忧。例如，在刚果民主共和国，该项目开展了一次全国调查，并未发现任何使用甲基溴的情况。然而，邻国报告称，大多数非法进口的甲基溴都来自刚果民主共和国；
- (c) 区域方法和所涉大多数国家都需要加大执行过程各个环节的跟进力度，这可能需要大量时间和人力投入；
- (d) 为加强参与者的所有者意识，各国分别签订合同，开展部分活动。这种方法产生了大量后续工作和行政工作（在项目过程中需要对合同进行多处延伸和修改）。有时，由于资助较少，一些国家对项目的投入程度不高。

- (e) 国家臭氧机构一级存在各种当地需求，这拖慢了执行进程；
- (f) 报告强调了区域项目的益处；
- (g) 各国之间加强互动沟通；
- (h) 更容易确定国家专家；
- (i) 项目可利用已经最终确定的文件说明在情况类似的国家到底需要开展哪些工作；
- (j) 区域项目有助于加深对各问题的理解（例如甲基溴项目）；
- (k) 指出数据收集进程有所改善，对所收集数据的理解加深了；
- (l) 区域方法有助于集中各方面信息，这样做益处很多（亦即推动一些国家深入交换信息，以及与海关官员举行跨国会议）；
- (m) 它有助于持续推动网络建设工作，这对于实现积极成果非常重要。

39. 一系列哈龙项目完成项目报告指出了许多项目执行方面的问题。印度尼西亚面临的关键问题之一是如何解决该国诸多岛屿遇到哈龙使用者过度分散的问题。最初，项目提议计划购买简单的哈龙回收设备。但随后发现，将气缸返回主中心，训练公司在气缸内处理哈龙，然后再将其运到雅加达更为有效。这就增加了气缸的数量，并需要扩大回收中心的存储面积。

40. 在土耳其，由一家行业组织（安卡拉工业商会——ASO）拥有哈龙库对于项目的成功至关重要，因为该组织与业界联系密切，同时还拥有提供实验室检测和衡量等服务的专业知识。考虑到多数国家无法为哈龙库提供持续的资金投入，由一家行业组织所有——该组织还可提供实物贡献——对于哈龙库的成功和维持至关重要。

41. 在斯里兰卡，完成项目报告得出的结论是，有必要针对剩余的哈龙使用者和关键利益攸关方开展能力建设讲习班。

与培训项目有关的经验和教训

42. 在中国开展的项目的若干完成项目报告强调了在各级政府部门开展培训的重要性，报告还指出持续开展此类活动的必要性。

43. 学到的经验和教训可进一步总结成以下列表，以方便查询：

学到的经验和教训总结表

• 项目最初阶段，由全体利益攸关方分享和讨论目标、战略及备选方案。
• 除提供技术、经济和环境可行性方面的信息外，还须向决策者提供资金情况分析。
• 在项目存在期间制定一个法律框架，有助于促进公司更快开展项目活动。
• 执行机构专家、国家臭氧机构和公司之间加强沟通与理解对于确保转移开展能力建设所必需的知识十分重要。
• 了解国家臭氧机构的采购流程及聘用程序有助于推进所有项目活动。
• 拥有精通当地语言的专家非常有用，特别是在和小公司打交道时。

• 对发展中国家来说，有些技术（如 LCD 技术）可能并非总是最佳选择。
• 需要进一步加大项目执行的灵活度。从项目设计阶段开始，即允许企业在不同的技术选择中发挥更大自主权，以确保项目质量在所有产品系列中保持一致。
• 有必要持续搜索替代方法。因此，应为此类项目设置预算，以便在新开发的替代基础出现时对其进行测试。
• 创新进程有时会导致项目执行出现延误。
• 由于并非所有国家都拥有便利的网络和通信途径，此类项目可能存在沟通滞后和不畅等问题。
• 区域方法和所涉大多数国家都需要加大执行过程各个环节的跟进力度，这可能需要大量时间和人力投入。
• 有时需要在国家一级提供某些奖励措施，如签订有关具体活动的国家合同，但这会增加行政工作。
• 由一家同时提供实物贡献的行业组织拥有哈龙库对于其成功和维系至关重要。
• 有必要针对可能在较长时期内使用该物质（此处指哈龙）的具体政府部门实施专门的提高认识计划。

七、希望执行委员会采取的行动

44. 谨建议执行委员会考虑：

- (a) 注意到《2012 年完成项目综合报告》，包括附件二中提交应提交但未提交的完成项目报告时间表和学到的经验教训；
- (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 2013 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 2013 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 2013 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) 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。

Annex I
STATISTICS

Table I

SCHEDULE FOR PLANNED SUBMISSION OF PCRS IN 2012 AND ACTUAL DELIVERY

	Schedule	Sector	Investment PCRs		Non-Investment PCRs	
			Schedule	Received	Schedule	Received
UNDP	February 2012					1DEM
	June 2012					1TAS
	August 2012			2ARS, 1FOA, 1PAG		3DEM, 2TAS
	September 2012		1	1PAG	8	1TAS
	Total		1	5	8	8
Status at September 16, 2012				+4		0
	Schedule	Sector	Investment PCRs		Non-Investment PCRs	
			Schedule	Received	Schedule	Received
UNEP	November	Technical assistance			1	
		RMP			2	
	February	Technical Assistance			7	1
		RMP			11	
		ODS			1	
	March	Training			1	4
		Technical Assistance				1
	May	RMP			13	
		TAS			5	
		Training			1	
July	RMP			15		
Total				57	6	
Status at September 16, 2012						-17
	Schedule	Sector	Investment PCRs		Non-Investment PCRs	
			Schedule	Received	Schedule	Received
UNIDO	July 2012			1ARS		
	December 2012	Fumigant (2) Aerosol (1)	3			
	Total		3	1		
Status at September 16, 2012				N/A		
	Schedule	Sector	Investment PCRs		Non-Investment PCRs	
			Schedule	Received	Schedule	Received
World Bank*	December 2011			1ARS, 1HAL, 2FUM, 1REF, 3FOA, 1STE		2TAS
	February 2012	Aerosol (1) Methyl Bromide (1)	0		2	
	March 2012	Phaseout Plan (1) Aerosol (2) Solvents (1) Refrigeration (1)	5		0	
	June 2012	Halon (3)	1		2	
	Total		6	9	4	2
Status at September 16, 2012				+3		-2

* Table includes expected PCRs for projects completed up through December 2010 with outstanding PCRs (23 total) *minus* PCRs that will be submitted by 31 December 2011 (expected 13). The World Bank will, in addition to the above schedule, be submitting PCRs in CY2012 for projects completed through 2011 and up to 30 June 2012.

Table II

**PCRS FOR INVESTMENT PROJECTS RECEIVED AND DUE BY IMPLEMENTING AGENCY, SECTOR AND YEAR
(FOR PROJECTS COMPLETED UNTIL THE END OF 2011)**

Agency	Sector	PCR(s) Received in:															PCR(s) Due in ¹									
		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total	2004	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
UNDP	Aerosol	1	-	9	4	11	-	-	4	3	5	2	-	-	-	1	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Foam	20	34	79	83	117	87	82	77	7	21	7	3	-	1	1	619	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Fumigant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Halon	-	-	3	13	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Phase-Out Plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Process Agent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Refrigeration	1	22	2	33	9	22	39	42	1	4	3	1	-	-	-	179	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	Solvent	3	-	-	19	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sterilant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	25	56	93	152	137	110	122	126	11	31	13	6	1	1	3	887	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	
UNIDO	Aerosol	6	6	10	6	4	2	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Foam	8	22	3	22	11	15	11	14	8	2	1	1	-	-	-	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Fumigant	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	6	1	6	3	2	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Halon	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Process Agent	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	4	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Refrigeration	12	25	11	32	14	22	24	34	7	4	-	1	-	-	-	186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Solvent	5	13	5	3	3	5	5	4	9	-	1	-	1	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	32	66	29	63	35	48	42	64	24	13	3	10	5	3	1	438	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
World Bank	Aerosol	4	6	6	-	1	-	2	5	2	-	-	-	1	-	27	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Foam	18	25	38	20	20	18	8	26	12	6	6	-	-	3	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Fumigant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Halon	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
	Multiple Sectors	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Phase-Out Plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	Process Agent	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Production	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Refrigeration	18	24	22	26	15	16	12	21	9	7	1	-	1	1	-	173	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Solvent	15	4	3	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	27	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sterilant	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	59	60	73	48	36	34	23	56	24	16	7	-	1	9	-	446	2	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	7	
Bilateral	Aerosol	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Foam	-	-	3	2	2	2	-	5	6	6	1	1	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Fumigant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
	Halon	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Phase-Out Plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Refrigeration	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	11	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
	Solvent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1	5	2	3	2	-	7	11	7	5	3	1	-	2	49	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	5	
Grand Total		116	183	200	265	211	194	187	253	70	67	28	19	8	13	6	1820	2	4	1	1	1	2	1	2	14

¹ 6 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 2011)**

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	2010	2011	2012	Total	Before 1997	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
UNDP	Demonstration	-	-	5	-	-	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Technical Assistance	-	6	39	17	7	5	1	15	8	21	29	27	12	12	4	203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	5	
	Training	-	18	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	-	24	50	17	7	11	2	17	8	21	33	27	12	15	7	251	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	6
UNEP	Technical Assistance	9	53	3	18	22	18	5	6	1	7	7	8	9	17	2	185	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	13	10	10	5	49
	Training	8	34	1	2	21	15	20	10	5	4	7	25	5	9	4	170	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	6	3	2	2	17
	Total	17	87	4	20	43	33	25	16	6	11	14	33	14	26	6	355	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	3	19	13	12	7	66
UNIDO	Demonstration	-	-	-	6	7	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Technical Assistance	-	6	8	-	4	1	3	4	3	15	9	6	2	3	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Training	-	1	1	-	5	6	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	-	7	9	6	16	10	13	8	3	16	9	6	2	3	-	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
World Bank	Demonstration	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
	Technical Assistance	5	4	6	-	1	-	2	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	5
	Training	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	6	7	6	-	1	-	2	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	2	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	6
Bilateral	Demonstration	5	5	12	-	3	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
	Technical Assistance	-	-	13	1	1	9	14	15	8	5	15	7	13	19	-	120	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	10	4	21
	Training	1	3	19	1	9	6	5	6	6	2	2	-	2	-	62	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	5	
	Total	6	8	44	2	13	16	20	21	16	7	17	8	15	19	-	212	2	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	2	3	11	4	27
Grand Total	29	133	113	45	80	70	62	63	34	57	75	74	43	63	15	956	2	1	2	2	1	4	1	5	4	23	16	28	16	105	

¹ 6 months after projects completion according to the Progress Report

Table IV

**SCHEDULE FOR SUBMISSION OF OUTSTANDING PCRS IN 2013
(FOR PROJECTS COMPLETED UNTIL 31 DECEMBER 2011)**

UNDP	Schedule	Sector	Investment PCRs	Non-Investment PCRs
	September	ARS REF	2	6
	Total		2	6
Total PCRs due as of 16 September 2012			2	6
UNEP	Schedule	Sector	Investment PCRs	Non-Investment PCRs
	January	REF		15
		SEV		3
	April	PHA		1
		REF		15
		SEV		4
	July	HAL		1
		REF		18
		SEV		3
		ARS		5
	PHA		1	
Total			66	
Total PCRs due as of 16 September 2012			N/A	66
UNIDO	Schedule	Sector	Investment PCRs	Non-Investment PCRs
	January	SOL		1
	June	REF	1	
	September	REF	1	
	Total		2	1
Total PCRs due as of 16 September 2012			N/A	N/A
World Bank	Schedule	Sector	Investment PCRs	Non-Investment PCRs
	February	Methyl bromide		1
	July	Halon	1	
		Foam		1
Total		1	1	
Total PCRs due as of 16 September 2012			7	6

Table V

**SUMMARY OF PCRs RECEIVED IN 2005 WITH DATA PROBLEMS
(As of 5 November 2012)**

	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	33			32	32	11	10	79	78
Solved as % of Total		100%		100%		100%		100%				100%		91%		99%
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	23	3	3			27	26	58	57
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	73	4	4	5	5	52	50	151	149
Solved as % of Total		100%		100%		100%		100%		100%		100%		96%		99%

Table VI

**SUMMARY OF PCRs RECEIVED IN 2006 WITH DATA PROBLEMS
(As of 5 November 2012)**

	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	5	1	1	9	9	35	16	62	41
Solved as % of Total		100%		100%		0%		100%		N/A		N/A		100%		100%		100%		46%		66%
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 VII

**SUMMARY OF PCRs RECEIVED IN 2007 WITH DATA PROBLEMS
(As of 5 November 2012)**

	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		2	1
Planned Date of Completion									1	1			1		2	1
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 VIII

**SUMMARY OF PCRs RECEIVED IN 2008 WITH DATA PROBLEMS
(As of 5 November 2012)**

	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	17	1	1	4	4	3		27	24
Solved as % of Total		100%		100%						100%		100%		100%		0%		89%
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 IX

**SUMMARY OF PCRs RECEIVED IN 2010 WITH DATA PROBLEMS
(As of 5 November 2012)**

	Canada		Finland		France		Germany		Sweden		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	Problems with PCRs	Problems with PCRs Solved
Incomplete Information			1				3	3			5	5			3	3	12	11
Solved as % of Total				0%				100%				100%				100%		92%
Data Inconsistencies																		
Date Approved							1	1			1	1					2	2
Planned Date of Completion											3	3					3	3
Revised Planned Date of Completion	1	1					3	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	2	11	11
Date Completed							1	1			4	4					5	5
ODP To Be Phased Out					1		7	7			2	2					10	9
ODP Phased Out							4	4			4	4	1	1	3	3	12	12
Funds Approved													1	1			1	1
Funds Disbursed													5	5			5	5
	1	1			1	0	16	16	1	1	17	17	8	8	5	5	49	48
Solved as % of Total		100%				0%		100%		100%		100%		100%		100%		98%

Table X

**SUMMARY OF PCRs RECEIVED IN 2011 WITH DATA PROBLEMS
(As of 5 November 2012)**

	Australia		Canada		Sweden		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
Incomplete Information	1						7	7	2	2	1	1	11	10
Solved as % of Total								100%		100%		100%		91%
Data Inconsistencies														
Date Approved									1	1	1	1	2	2
Planned Date of Completion	1												1	0
Revised Planned Date of Completion	1		1		3		10	10	4	4	1	1	20	15
Date Completed	1				2		3	3			3	3	9	6
ODP To Be Phased Out	1				1		2	2	1	1			5	3
ODP Phased Out							5	5	1	1			6	6
Funds Approved	1				1								2	0
Funds Disbursed					2						1	1	3	1
	5	0	1	0	9	0	20	20	7	7	6	6	48	33
Solved as % of Total		0%		0%		0%		100%		100%		100%		69%

Table XI

SUMMARY OF PCRs RECEIVED IN 2012 WITH DATA PROBLEMS
(As of 5 November 2012)

	France		Italy		UNDP		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
Incomplete Information	1				7	7	5		13	7
Solved as % of Total		0%				100%		0%		54%
Data Inconsistencies										
Revised Planned Date of Completion			1		4	4	2		7	4
Date Completed	1		2		3	3	1		7	3
ODP To Be Phased Out	1				1	1	3		5	1
ODP Phased Out	1				2	2	1		4	2
	3	0	3	0	10	10	7	0	23	10
Solved as % of Total		0%		0%		100%		0%		43%

Annex II

LESSONS LEARNED REPORTED IN PROJECT COMPLETION REPORTS

A. INVESTMENT PROJECTS

- (a) Phase-out of CTC as process agent in two applications at Braskem in Brazil:
 - (i) Problems related to the temperature set up occurred during the resetting of the incinerator, which took almost 40 days to be solved. Correction procedures were made and the incinerator could meet the required performance. In this sense, a contention plan with a risk log for potential interventions measures could be prepared to minimize any stop overs during the process (BRA/PAG/54/INV/281);
- (b) Replacement of CFC-12 refrigerant with HCFC-22 in the manufacture of small and medium open compressors at five enterprises (Dalian No.2, Shanghai Minhang, Zhejiang Beifeng, Zhejiang Chunlian, Zhejiang Yuhuan) in China:
 - (i) A reasonable and integrated feasibility study is key for the smooth implementation of the project. During project implementation, it was discovered several times that necessary equipment, not included in the feasibility study stage, caused delay and inconvenience for implementation;
 - (ii) Sufficient funding must be guaranteed for every step of project implementation. As it was noticed later during project implementation, some necessary equipment was omitted in the initial estimate, and the companies had to spend more than the originally planned budget and counterpart funding increased;
 - (iii) Timely and periodic supervision of relevant project stakeholders would ensure that the project proceeds within the scheduled timeframe as much as possible. Cooperation between enterprise and equipment and technology suppliers is crucial;
 - (iv) Efficient and timely communication between the international implementing agency, national implementing agency and the beneficiary companies are of great necessity to address problems;
 - (v) The CFC phase-out was counted at the compressor manufacturer level which was facilitated under this sector plan (CPR/REF/36/INV/389);
- (c) Umbrella projects for terminal phase-out of ODS in the solvent sector (first phase) (DRC/SOL/51/INV/25) and (second phase) (DRC/SOL/56/INV/28) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo:
 - (i) Visits of the implementing agency to the project site for all stakeholders are also an important aspect for the successful and smoothly implementation of the projects;

- (ii) Monitoring and benchmarking project implementation to ensure a prompt return to compliance and ensuring that corrective action is taken where necessary is an important ingredient in the successful implementation of the projects;
- (d) National CFC phase-out plan: 2005 annual implementation programme in the Islamic Republic of Iran:
 - (i) A major issue after two rounds of training remains the fact the recycling requires enforcement through the government system. The provisional ozone officers are very motivated and do really a good job in monitoring the use. However, they mostly work on their own and physically it is impossible to cover all the country since the Islamic Republic of Iran is a huge country. Therefore, it is realistic to believe that such programme will always have some failure rate, which is also confirmed by experiences in Europe, like Germany, France and the Netherlands. Taking into account these facts, the project has been quite successful and the responsible very motivated. There is rarely another country where such intensive monitoring and training has taken place. The provision of training onsite during commissioning was a very good thing to do. The contact between the ozone officers and the supplier representative is well established (IRA/PHA/45/INV/171);
- (e) Terminal halon-1211 and halon-1301 phase-out umbrella project for fire equipment manufacturers and suppliers in Jordan converting to ABC powder, CO₂, HFC-227ea and inert gases as substitutes:
 - (i) Due to the nature of the project which involved a number of small enterprises, the easiest way for implementation was through provision of allocations for small similar packages of equipment (including CO₂ filling equipment and tools) (JOR/HAL/32/INV/69);
- (f) Phase-out of CFC consumption in the manufacture of aerosol metered-dose inhalers (MDIs) in Mexico:
 - (i) Reformulating CFC MDIs to use HFA-134a was a complex and resource intensive effort with significant outcomes and substantial challenges for patients, policymakers, MDI companies, and the medical community. International organization as UNIDO played an important catalytic role on strategy level, supporting the transition to non-CFC based MDIs under the Montreal Protocol in the particular region and coordinating the diffusion of best practices;
 - (ii) Involvement of the National Ozone Unit (NOU) in the project implementation was essential. NOU staff plays an important role in successful project implementation;
 - (iii) The workshop on the “Transition to CFC-Free Metered Dose Inhalers (MDI) Products” in Mexico organized by UNIDO and NOU was very useful for the Salus company to become confident in using HFC-134a in MDI manufacturing. In addition, the visit to the company provided benefit to the company by giving opportunity to see the new equipment and the trend in the MDI manufacturing industry worldwide. This kind of activity is to be continued;
 - (iv) The project was a shining example of international cooperation between the governmental bodies (Ministries of Environment and Health of Mexico), United

Nations Industrial Development Organization as implementing agency of the project and industry as equipment and technology provider (MEX/ARS/53/INV/135);

- (g) Phase-out of the use of CFCs in remaining foam enterprises in Pakistan: Pakistan Insulation, Simpson Wire, HEPCO, Indus Plastic, Workman and Thermocraft Engineering:
 - (i) Through several months, and in one case several years of consultation in regards to alternative technologies with NBP and the World Bank consultants, group enterprises were able to choose technologies with which they felt relatively comfortable (in terms of capacity and cost) (PAK/FOA/41/INV/58);
- (h) Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to liquid carbon dioxide technology in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam at Supermousse in Tunisia:
 - (i) The technology chosen by the enterprise represents the trade-offs that must be made by industry when ceasing to use CFC. Although the technology is environmentally friendly and will lower Supermousse's long-term operating costs, LCD technology is problematic in terms of product quality for certain foam densities. From the project design stage, enterprises should be given more licenses to factor in different technology choices to ensure that product quality remains the same across the spectrum of products. In this case, the enterprise had to contribute additional resources for the use of MC (ventilation, etc.) (TUN/FOA/26/INV/33);
- (i) Phase-out of methyl bromide (MB) in the dried fig sector in Turkey:
 - (i) Lessons learned in relation to technical issues: There is a need to have a continuous search for alternative methods. Thus these types of projects should have a budget line to conduct further tests with the newly developed alternative technologies as they emerge;
 - (ii) Lessons learned in relation to outside cooperation: 1) Establishing a network between the implementing agency (TARIS) and other dried fig processing companies allows them to directly exchange their experiences. 2) Foreign companies with high technology know-how (eg. lids of the high pressure tanks) must collaborate with the local manufacturers to lower the cost of investment and produce the equipment locally; 3) Lessons learned in relation to Executive Committee Policy, Executing Agency (TARIS) Performance and Government Support: a. Having an explanatory training period for all those involved in the project implementation at the onset of the project can help to build closer links and better understanding among the counterparts; b. Closer links between the NOU and the executing agency and the stakeholders in the sector can speed up the phase-out process especially in developing countries (TUR/FUM/31/INV/69).

B. NON-INVESTMENT PROJECTS

- (a) Policy training for local authorities (3rd tranche) in China:
 - (i) The conducted training programme workshops, ODS regulations and awareness campaign for ESB and customs enforcement officers led the Government of China in meeting its compliance commitments and achieving their ODS phase-out;
 - (ii) The need of additional training programme to cover all customs checkpoints along the border in the Government of Urumchi in Xinjiang autonomous region in October 2010 ensure that they are understand on monitoring and controlling of ODS;
 - (iii) The need of additional training programme to cover remaining customs and enforcement officers;
 - (iv) The need of more awareness programmes should be implemented on ODS to the public sector and other Government departments;
 - (v) Strengthening cooperation between concerned Government departments, especially between local ESB and customs, and other institutions related to ODS for sustainable implementation is essential in phasing out of ODS;
 - (vi) Limited cooperation on combating illegal ODS between local ESB and customs is an issue. Their first attempt to collaborate was in 2010; there are still many obstacles before the two departments cooperation can be made more permanent and self-sustaining. The government is concerned that the momenta for the collaboration may be lost after the closure of this project (CPR/SEV/43/TRA/413);
- (b) Technical assistance project to install alternatives, achieve compliance and phase-out MB in Fiji:
 - (i) Close coordination with relevant Ministries for monitoring activities are effective strategy for the timely submission of data and reports;
 - (ii) Awareness campaign including TV ads and other media advertisements and publishing are very effective awareness-raising strategy;
 - (iii) To study weather patterns of locations before commissioning any project which deals with solar or any other aspects of the weather;
 - (iv) Knowing your audience and level of competency of individuals for any training; and
 - (v) Continuous networking is very important for any successful outcome (FIJ/FUM/47/TAS/17);
- (c) Global – Develop materials to educate children on ozone layer protection:
 - (i) The project was very challenging as the programme did not have previous experience in developing videos for children. The output had simple messages to

all target audiences and the NOUs felt that it was important to translate the video into local languages and broadcast through national and commercial television stations in 70 countries (GLO/SEV/30/TAS/210);

- (d) Implementation of the refrigerant management plan update: technical assistance programme for the promotion of good practices and recovery and recycling in Honduras:
 - (i) While the initial spares for the previous phase of the recovery and recycling were obtained rather quickly, delays at critical points in time were encountered after that. When this happens, more flexibility for a total re-design of a project may be useful in future in order to ensure success (HON/REF/44/TAS/15);
- (e) Alternatives to MB for structural fumigation in Mexico:
 - (i) One of the lessons learned through the project is the importance of initial sessions in order to share and discuss objectives, strategies and alternatives to MB, as well as to raise the interest of MB users in participating in demonstration projects;
 - (ii) Such enterprises/technicians need to be involved from the very beginning in order to facilitate the application and ongoing use of alternatives to MB fumigation;
 - (iii) When soliciting the participation of private companies in a demonstration project of this nature, it is important to provide decision-makers not only with information on technical economic and environmental feasibility, but also a financial analysis. This aspect had not been initially integrated in the documentation presented to companies to support their decision-making process and was underlined by some as a problem. Likewise, following the completion of the demonstration project, the results analysis and reports should include an evaluation of economic and financial aspects of the demonstration project so as to provide the best information possible to companies to help them prepare adequately for the upcoming MB ban (MEX/FUM/26/DEM/86);
- (f) Alternatives to MB for eradication of tea nematodes in Sri Lanka:
 - (i) The project showed successful adoption of effective, practicable and economically feasible alternatives to MB as: 1) Organic amendments; 2) Chemical nematicides; 3) Biological control; 4) Screening of tea clones; 5) Soil substitutes; and 6) Intergrated pest management (IPM);
 - (ii) Demonstration sites that can accessible by planters and other stakeholders allowed them to learn how to use the new techniques. IPM training and implementation tools and documentation were formulated on how to use the alternatives. Choosing alternatives in keeping with the local availability of different materials have been useful. Use of alternatives in nurseries or in the field and practical demonstration contributed to the success of the project;
 - (iii) In summary some of the successful highlights are: 1) Choosing alternatives in keeping with the local availability; 2) Designing sites and setting up of controls to compare and contrast with the treatment; 3) Record keeping and analysis; 4) Staff training of technical assistances, extension officers and research assistants; 5) An international workshop to bring together planters and other

users and investigators for tea production to discuss alternatives; 6) Evaluation of alternatives for both nursery and field uses; 7) Testing of tea clones; 8) Put in place exhibition sites; and 9) Awareness programmes including extension campaigns, workshops, field day programmes to educate commercial nursery holders, tea smallholders, senior and middle level management staff and nursery staff (SRL/FUM/27/DEM/13);

- (g) Validation of the use of HFO-1234ze as blowing agent in the manufacture of extruded polystyrene foam board stock (phase I) in Turkey:
- (i) HFO-1234ze shows very good insulation parameters as reported in the technology report and is a promising technology; however, in order to receive acceptable physical properties of the resulting foam product, it requires use with an additional blowing agent such as in this case was DME component which is flammable. Safety precautions and investments are required in-house. Trials with other co-blowing agents were not planned originally and have not been carried out;
 - (ii) The impact of existing extruders (production equipment) has not been tested due to limited resources and expensive trials. To complete the tests supplementary funds would be required to the scale of US\$ 150,000 which includes retrofit of extruders (not included in the original project's budget) to optimize solubility (improve insulation) and end product quality;
 - (iii) Busy production seasons do not allow carrying out frequent trials as required by the project plan. The gap between two trials in the project was 8 months (TUR/FOA/60/DEM/9).
