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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Seventy-fourth Meeting
Montreal, 18-22 May 2015

2015 CONSOLIDATED PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Backgroud

1. This report provides the Executive Committee with a review of the results reported in both the multi-year agreements (MYA) projects completion reports (PCRs) (Part I), and the individual PCRs (Part II) received up to 10 March 2015[1]. The reason for preparing two consolidated reports in one document is to reflect the general situation of the PCRs due, hoping to speed up the submission of the long due PCRs. This document will be presented at every meeting of the Executive Committee.

Part I. MYA PCRs

I. Overview of MYA PCRs received

2. Of the 135 MYA completed, bilateral and implementing agencies (IAs) submitted only 45, with an outstanding balance of 90 as shown in Table 1. The list of the 26 PCRs submitted during the reporting period[2] is attached in Annex I to the present report.

Table 1. MYA projects overview

Lead agency	MYA projects completed	Total MYA PCRs received for projects completed	MYA PCRs still due	PCRs received during reporting period*
Canada	3	0	3	0
France	4	0	4	0
Germany	9	4	5	0
Japan	1	0	1	0
UNDP	19	16	3	15

[1] A draft of the document was sent to the bilateral and implementing agencies. Comments received were taken into account when finalizing the document.
[2] After the 72nd meeting (17 May 2014 to 10 March 2015).

Lead agency	MYA projects completed	Total MYA PCRs received for projects completed	MYA PCRs still due	PCRs received during reporting period*
UNEP	47	6	41	1
UNIDO	34	19	15	10
World Bank	18	0	18	0
Grand Total	**135**	**45**	**90**	**26**

*After the 72nd meeting (17 May 2014 to 10 March 2015).

3. The Secretariat reviewed the PCRs submitted with respect to budget and expenditure, phase-out achieved, implementation delays, overall assessment and lessons learned, as described below.

II. Budget and expenditure

4. Table 2 shows that the total actual expenditures for the 26 MYA PCRs were reported to be 99.97 per cent of the planned expenditures indicating some overall savings. These data need to be reconfirmed once the final financial reports become available.

Table 2. Budget approved and actual (US $)

Lead agency	Number of MYA PCRs	MYA funding per agreement (US $)	MYA approved funds (US $)	MYA funds disbursed (US $)
UNDP	15	71,395,082	71,325,712	71,325,712
UNEP	1	325,000	324,600	324,600
UNIDO	10	37,901,344	37,442,016	37,408,606
Total	**26**	**109,621,426**	**109,092,328**	**109,058,918**

III. ODS phase-out achieved

5. ODS phase-out in the projects covered by the 26 MYA PCRs is found to be as planned for most of the cases, as shown in Table 3.

Table 3. ODS phase-out

Lead agency	Number of MYA PCRs	ODP phase-out per agreement	ODP phase-out approved (Inventory)	ODP phase-out actual (Progress report)*
UNDP	15	12,984.1	13,988.4	13,988.4
UNEP	1	7.9	7.9	7.9
UNIDO	10	5,110.2	5,119.1	5,219.9
Total	**26**	**18,102.2**	**19,115.4**	**19,216.2**

*As of 31 December 2013.

IV. Implementation delays

6. Out of the 26 MYA PCRs, 23 showed delays ranging from four months to 61 months; one was completed before the scheduled date; and two were completed on time, as shown in Table 4. In 61.5 per cent of PCRs there were delays of more than 12 months.

Table 4. Average duration and implementation delays of MYAs

Lead agency	Number of MYA PCRs	Average duration (months)	Average delays (months)
UNDP	15	87.26	18.97
UNEP	1	41.60	12.20
UNIDO	10	84.63	25.59
Total	**26**	**84.49**	**21.25**

V. Schedule for submission of PCRs in 2015

7. The IAs submitted schedules for submission of PCRs due for projects completed as of 31 December 2013 as shown in Table 5. Bilateral and IAs will also submit PCRs in 2015 for projects completed during 2014.

Table 5. Schedule for submission of outstanding MYA PCRs in 2015

Lead Agency	Schedule	Sector	Completed MYAs	MYAs by Decisions
World Bank	May 2015	CFC Phase Out Plan (1) Production (1)* Production (4) ODS Phase Out Plan (1)	6	1
	June 2015	Foam (1) ODS Phase Out Plan (1)	2	
	July 2015	ODS Phase Out Plan – MAC (1) ODS Phase Out Plan - Foam (1) ODS Phase Out Plan – Aerosol (1)	3	
	September 2015	Production (1)	1	
	November 2015	CFC Phase Out Plan (1) Production (3) CTC Sector Plan (1)	4	1
	Total		**18**	**2**
UNDP	June 2015	ODS Phase Out Plan (1) Solvent (1)	2	
	Total		**2**	
UNEP	May 2015	CFC Phase Out Plan (34) ODS Phase Out Plan (6)	32	8
	June 2015	CFC Phase Out Plan (8) ODS Phase Out Plan (1)	9	
	October 2015	ODS Phase Out Plan (3)		3
	Total		**41**	**11**
UNIDO**	April 2015	CFC Phase Out Plan	1	
	May 2015	Production ODS	1	
	Jun 2015	ODS Phase Out Plan	1	
	July 2015	Methyl Bromide	1	
	September 2015	ODS Phase Out Plan	1	
	October 2015	Solvent	1	
	November 2015	ODS Phase Out Plan	1	
	December 2015	ODS phase out plan		1

Lead Agency	Schedule	Sector	Completed MYAs	MYAs by Decisions
	December 2015	ODS phase out plan		1
	January 2016	ODS phase out	1	
	February 2016	Refrigeration Servicing (CFC)	1	
	March 2016	CFC phase out plan	1	
	April 2016	CFC phase out plan	1	
	May 2016	ODS phase out plan	1	
	Jun 2016	Methyl Bromide	1	
	July 2016	CFC phase out plan	1	
	September 2016	CFC phase out plan		1
	October 2016	Methyl Bromide		1
	November 2016	CFC phase out plan		1
	December 2016	CFC phase out plan		1
	Total		**14**	**7**

* Includes a PCR for the bilateral project from the United States of America, the CFCs, CTC and halon accelerated phase-out plan in China (CPR/PRO/44/INV/425 and CPR/PRO/47/INV/439).
**Schedule for submission of Morocco's Methyl Bromide sector still to be submitted.

VI. Causes of delays

8. Enterprise related delays are mostly associated with the lack of alternative availability; slow conversion and production; administrative and procurement issues such as contract signing, payments and site preparation. Similarly, suppliers and contractors underwent delays in equipment delivery and manufacturing.

9. Government issues such as complex administrative procedures (i.e., lengthy customs clearance); difficulties in designating a national counterpart institution; other national priorities (i.e., Panama Canal expansion); and delays in the adoption of policies, were mentioned as causes for project deferral.

VII. Lessons learned

10. All PCRs conveyed lessons from project implementation experience. Below are some highlights.

Project design, preparation and implementation

11. Global strategies cannot necessarily be replicated in countries without recognizing its particular situation (i.e., Brazil's mostly informal servicing sector). International relations and trade can provide impetus to move towards the success of the phase-out programme for ODS (i.e., Turkey's engagement with the European Union in trade and other ODS related rules and prohibitions).

12. Early consultations with all stakeholders at project inception to identify good baseline situation and set clear and measurable objectives has been a fundamental part of successful implementation. Flexibility and creativity within the project implementation, allowing for adjustments when needed, is a key factor to a project's success. Building on the synergies of existing projects and drawing on these experiences helped the IA to save valuable time and manage quick start-ups at the country level.

13. Limited funding of demonstration component restricted the number of participating companies. It limited information dissemination on alternative technologies and benefits of newer equipment models that achieve better energy efficiency gains. For example, in Mexico, the procedures developed to measure and verify electricity savings were essential to guarantee that chiller manufacturers offered the best products and

stood behind them, which in turn attracted the institutions and companies, concerned about savings in energy and maintenance.

14. Smaller and technologically limited stakeholders need closer technical assistance to achieve their goals (i.e., In Indonesia, new machines needed more electric capacity and larger investments, which the enterprises couldn't afford). However, small companies are more open to change and to try alternatives.

15. Brazil's demonstration projects used financial incentives to foster innovative practices which end-users were reluctant to engage in. Similarly, in Mexico new technologies, new systems and open participation of the technicians allowed the change of mind and culture.

16. Delivering equipment by commodatum contracts in Colombia, led to delays in project implementation. However, commodatum contracts are considered a good initiative. For example, the commodatum contract induced compulsory recovery and recycling of refrigerant gases and subsequently strengthened the technical practices of technicians.

17. Not all manufacturing industries had certified technicians to install HCFC refrigeration. In Brazil, there was a lack of proper equipment and tools to recover ODS in most of the companies providing maintenance services, therefore investment activities were essential. In Benin, projects have illustrated the need to purchase equipment within a single tranche, due to equipment transport cost and its significant impact on the budget of the tranche, which is especially true for lower-cost projects with more tranches.

18. Lessons from Lebanon's methyl bromide (MB) use in agriculture showed that best results can be obtained when combining different MB alternatives. All MB alternatives need to be applied in the context of an integrated crop management program. Additionally, field demonstration sessions are an excellent way to communicate information to farmers and to convince them to adopt MB alternatives. Floating tray technology was considered a success in Malawi and was adopted by tobacco growers. The technology, however, is imported and thus investment-related. Technology import may impede local production of trays. It was observed in Malawi that a certain disease, which was prevalent in the 1960s, came back at the introduction of floating trays. The farmers' knowledge on the issues was essential to ending it by applying the appropriate chemical.

Availability of alternative technology

19. Procurement of new international equipment may be technically and financially difficult. In order to support companies, a study tour to visit the supplier's factory combined with in-house technical training courses have proved useful. Procurement process of alternative technology must be better coordinated so proper sourcing is taken and short lists prepared to assure that qualified bidders participate. While research and development using universities, experts, importers and industries are key to select the proper alternative technology, discussions with suppliers to promote these technologies is fundamental to increase their availability.

20. Lebanon projects mentioned the need for MB alternatives to be tailored according to the different practices in a given region and needs to be tested prior to being adopted in the concerned country. Accordingly, the mode of application should be adjusted to the agricultural infrastructure of the country.

Capacity building and training

21. National capacity building is a cost-effective method of project implementation. Flexible training and contingency planning efforts need to be permanent due, in part, to rotation of personnel within official and private organizations. Additionally, well-established and functioning relationship between IAs and national ozone units (NOUs) facilitates an efficient, proactive and successful project execution.

22. Communicating with and involvement of the industry's associations, academy and enterprises helped design appropriate capacity building programmes, actions and policy instruments, which created a conducive environment and sense of ownership for the stakeholders in the implementation of phase-out projects. Such partnerships should be maintained during the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan.

23. Hands-on training and (electronic) networking among trainers and end-users, through workshops, dissemination of success stories, and periodic review meetings are decisive in improving technical skills and providing capacity building services to countries.

24. The regionalization of project in Colombia ensured wider coverage, which in turn strengthen the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector nationwide. Similarly, in Dominican Republic, the development of training courses in the provinces helped increase the technical knowledge of technicians as well as the demand for alternative refrigerants.

Policy and regulation awareness

25. Legal regulations that played a major role in the CFC phase-out are crucial in controlling the phase-out of HCFCs. They must be discussed in advance with the involved sectors to facilitate the gradual accomplishment of established targets. For example, Argentina's ban on CFC uses had impacted technology transformation tools. The timeframe for its application in the HCFC phase-out should consider the various types of stakeholders involved, innovators and early adopters as well as the laggards, so the ban can be considered a stimuli and not an impossible barrier to overcome.

26. Intra-governmental dialog and coordination secure effective agreements with the various sectors of the national economy. Local authorities' knowledge of the regional sector as well as stakeholders networking is essential to build and maintain cooperation with the governmental counterparts to ensure programme ownership and support.

27. In Turkey, awareness raising and training activities were systematically carried out as a first step in the promotion of demonstration projects. They were continued throughout the investment projects' lifetime and played a major role in the commercial adoption of the alternatives. Intensive awareness-raising activities were also necessary to ensure sufficient diffusion of legal measures supporting MB phase-out.

Part II. Individual PCRs

I. Overview of PCRs received and due

28. This part of the document provides an overview of the PCRs received during the reporting period of 11 September 2014 to 10 March 2015.

29. Seven PCRs were received for investment projects (Table 6) and six PCRs for non-investment projects (Table 7). The list of the 13 individual PCRs submitted during the reporting period is attached in Annex II to the present report.

Table 6: PCRs submitted for investment projects (except multi-year projects)

Agency	Completed projects up to December 2013	PCRs received	PCRs still due	PCRs Received during the reporting period[1]
France	15	12[2]	3	1
Germany	19	19[3]	0	N/A
Italy	10	10[4]	0	N/A
Japan	6	6	0	N/A
Spain	1	1	0	N/A

Agency	Completed projects up to December 2013	PCRs received	PCRs still due	PCRs Received during the reporting period[1]
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1	1	0	N/A
United States of America	2	2	0	N/A
UNDP	893	893[5]	0	2
UNIDO	444	444[6]	0	2
World Bank	455	452[7]	3	2
Total	**1,846**	**1,840**	**6**	**7**

[1] 11 September 2014 to 10 March 2015.
[2] In addition, France submitted 1 PCR for multi-year project.
[3] In addition Germany submitted 1 PCR for multi-year project.
[4] In addition, Italy submitted 1 PCR for multi-year project.
[5] In addition, UNDP submitted 2 PCRs for cancelled projects and 3 PCRs for multi-year projects.
[6] In addition, UNIDO submitted 2 PCRs for cancelled projects, 9 cancellation reports, 22 PCRs for multi-year projects and 2 PCRs for ongoing projects.
[7] In addition, the World Bank submitted 2 PCRs for cancelled projects.

Table 7: PCRs submitted for non-investment projects*

Agency	Completed projects up to December 2013	PCRs received	PCRs still due	PCRs Received during the reporting period[1]
Australia	25	25[2]	0	N/A
Austria	1	1	0	N/A
Canada	57	55	2	0
Czech Republic	2	2	0	N/A
Denmark	1	1	0	N/A
Finland	5	5	0	N/A
France	31	14	17	0
Germany	54	51	3	0
Israel	2	2	0	N/A
Japan	13	8	5	0
Poland	1	1	0	N/A
Portugal	1	0	1	0
South Africa	1	1	0	N/A
Spain	3	3	0	N/A
Sweden	5	5[3]	0	N/A
Switzerland	3	3	0	N/A
United States of America	40	40	0	N/A
UNDP	262	261[4]	1	1
UNEP	428	410[5]	18	0
UNIDO	112	112[6]	0	1
World Bank	39	36	3	4
Total	**1,086**	**1,036**	**50**	**6**

* Except project preparations, country programmes, multi-year projects, and on-going projects like networking and clearing-house activities as well as institutional strengthening projects).
[1] 11 September 2014 to 10 March, 2015.
[2] In addition, Australia submitted 1 PCR for cancelled project.
[3] In addition, Sweden submitted 3 PCRs for multi-year projects and 3 PCRs on transferred projects.
[4] In addition, UNDP submitted 2 PCRs on transferred projects, 1 PCR for multi-year project and 1 PCR for project completed in 2014.
[5] In addition, UNEP submitted 12 PCRs for multi-year projects.
[6] In addition, UNIDO submitted 3 PCRs for multi-year projects.

30. The Secretariat reviewed the PCRs submitted with respect to budget and expenditure, phase-out achieved, implementation delays, overall assessment and lessons learned, as described below.[3]

[3] This review does not include country programmes, project preparation, or UNEP's recurrent activities (including networking), which do not require PCRs as per decision 29/4.

II. Budgets, phase-out, duration and delays reported in PCRs

31. Total expenditures were 95.3 per cent of the planned expenditures indicating some overall savings, as shown in Table 8. This data needs to be reconfirmed once the final financial figures become available.

Table 8: Budgets, phase-out and delays reported in PCRs

Agency	Number of projects	Approved funds (US $)	Funds disbursed (US $)	ODP to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	ODP phased out (ODP tonnes)	Average duration (months)	Average delays (months)
France	1	1,006,652	637,046	61.0	61.0	105.50	55.80
UNDP	3	9,720,854	9,720,481	185.4	185.4	79.14	39.23
UNIDO	3	4,097,694	4,097,694	190.8	190.8	51.07	17.90
World Bank	6	2,544,096	2,104,100	651.8	933.2	96.21	67.13
Total	**13**	**17,369,296**	**16,559,321**	**1,089.0**	**1,370.4**	**82.57**	**48.46**

32. The delays experienced in project implementation varied widely. All of the 13 projects experienced delays in implementation ranging from 12 months to 140 months, with an average delay of 48.46 months.

33. The difference in ODP phase-out planned and reported as achieved is almost entirely due to one project implemented by the World Bank for which the actual ODS phase-out was reported to be more than planned.

34. Bilateral and IAs rated 23.1 per cent of projects as highly satisfactory and 53.8 per cent as satisfactory as planned as shown in Table 9. The validity of such assessments can only be verified during evaluations.

Table 9: Overall assessment of non-investment projects by the IAs

Assessment	France	World Bank	UNDP	UNIDO	Total	Percentage of total
Highly satisfactory				3	3	23.1
Satisfactory or satisfactory as planned	1	4	2		7	53.8
Satisfactory though not as planned		1			1	7.7
Less satisfactory			1		1	7.7
Not applicable		1			1	7.7
Total	**1**	**6**	**3**	**3**	**13**	**100.0**

III. Schedule for submission of PCRs in 2015

35. The IAs have submitted schedules for submission of PCRs for projects completed as of 31 December 2013 due in 2015 at the 73rd meeting, except for UNEP as shown in Table 10.

Table 10. Schedule for submission of outstanding PCRs in 2015

Agency	Schedule	Sector	Non-investment PCRs
UNEP	May 2015	Aerosol (1) CFC Phase-out Plan (1) Halon (1) Refrigeration (4) Several (5)	12

Agency	Schedule	Sector	Non-investment PCRs
	September 2015	Refrigeration	6
	Total		**18**

IV. Improve consistency of data reported in PCRs and in annual progress reports[4]

36. Decision 73/5(b)(i) requested bilateral and IAs, in cooperation with the Secretariat, to establish full consistency of data reported in the PCRs, in the Inventory of approved projects database and the annual progress reports by end of December 2014. The Secretariat provided all agencies with detailed information on data completeness and inconsistencies of PCRs received in comparison to the Inventory and the progress reports. All cases of incomplete information and data inconsistencies in PCRs received in 2003, 2004, 2005, 2009, 2010 and 2011 have now been resolved, while this process still continues for World Bank projects in 2006, 2007, 2008, 2012 and 2013.

V. Causes of delays

Technical assistance projects

37. In Argentina, delays were caused by issues related to money transfer between the IA and the operators and change of staff at the government level. The World Bank hired a consultant and solved the first problem while meetings and discussions solved the second one.

Demonstration projects

38. Lengthy research for the technical infrastructure, and the lack of experience of *in situ* personnel delayed trials and impeded production standards. In addition, administrative obstructions caused further delays of project implementation. For example, a change of the blowing agent needs the acceptance of the local environmental bureau which may take years to get. Therefore, follow-up and cooperation among agencies, companies and the government is crucial for the successful project implementation.

39. Climatic conditions during harvest season as well as health issues (i.e., a dengue epidemic that occurred in the work zones in Argentina) forced the postponement of projects to the next year's harvest season.

40. In Cuba, the lack of spare parts required for the operation of chillers was a cause of delay.

Investment projects

41. Suppliers-related delays include lack of suitable offers of equipment; late delivery; complications related to the creation of a new pharmaceutical formulation; and local implementation of foreign complex technology. Close support from technology suppliers and special provisions in the contracts helped to contravene these issues.

42. At the enterprise level, limited financial assistance necessitated counterpart funding. However, some enterprises mentioned the need to set up their investment budget early without obtaining funding confirmation, which may impacted project implementation in the demonstration phase.

[4] In order to improve consistency of data and facilitate the preparation of PCRs, since July 2004 bilateral and IAs can download key project data from the website of the Secretariat. When indicating the project number or title, the first page of the PCR forms will be automatically filled in with data from the Secretariat's project Inventory database, including actual data and remarks from the last progress reports.

43. Government-related delays concerned the selection of the national institution responsible for training; the appointment of a qualified consultant; and various financial agreement signatures.

VI. Lessons learned

Aerosol

44. The government should play an active role in completing contractual arrangements with the enterprises in a timely manner. Performance-based payment modality is efficient and helps to fast-track project implementation.

45. It is necessary to be precise in the elaboration of each term in the commercial contracts to avoid delays and when possible, to contract the technological transfer with recognized and experienced companies. UNDP mentioned the need to take a more active role in the day-to-day management of the project in order to coordinate with international partners. As demonstrated in other MDI projects, several factors can delay implementation, such as legal issues, development of new formulation, approval of these formulations by the national regulatory body, and production start-up.

Foam

46. Carrying out research in advance helps the beneficiary enterprise find a better formula before the trials and avoid delays in project implementation. Communication between local authorities and the company must start at project inception. To accelerate market penetration of polyurethane (PU) foam containing HFC-245fa, a market outreach plan should be included in the project design in order to educate end-users on the need to phase out HCFC-141b and the quality of the new HFC-245fa blown PU foam.

Fumigant

47. More flexible implementation timeframes and lesser restrictions on the alternative methods are needed for testing new technologies in the treatment of seasonal products. In Argentina, the demonstration showed that in the end, only cold treatment was viable for citrus, and for economic reasons only in larger companies.

Halon

48. The assistance provided by an international expert to establish a halon bank helped better define the components of the project and build consensus in sectors lacking experience in halon management, including the capacity to identify the most appropriate laboratory equipment and the most expedient mechanism to achieve results.

49. Counterpart funding can affect project implementation as well as enterprise decision to participate in the project. Some halon users were unable to cover the additional expenditures required and had to withdraw from the project. In Thailand, despite the delay in appointing a consultant to assist the national agency in preparing action plans for non-essential halon users and despite a lower number of participating enterprises in conversion and demonstration phases, overall project achievements were satisfactory.

RECOMMENDATION

50. The Executive Committee may wish to consider:

(a) Taking note of the 2015 consolidated project completion reports (PCR) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/7;

(b) Urging implementing agencies to submit to the 75th meeting the backlog of PCRs for multi-year agreements (MYA) and individual projects as contained in Tables 5 and 10, respectively of the present report, and in the event that PCRs due were not submitted, to provide the reasons for not submitting them and the schedule for submission; and

(c) Inviting all those involved in the preparation and implementation of MYA and individual projects to take into consideration the lessons learned from PCRs when preparing and implementing future projects.

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Annex I

MYA PROJECT COMPLETION REPORTS RECEIVED

Country	Agreement Title	Lead Agency	Cooperating Agency
Algeria	ODS phase out plan	UNIDO	
Antigua and Barbuda	CFC Phase Out Plan	World Bank	
Argentina	Methyl bromide	UNDP	
Benin	CFC phase out plan	UNEP	UNIDO
Brazil	CFC phase out plan	UNDP	Germany
China	Tobacco	UNIDO	
Colombia	ODS phase out plan	UNDP	
Costa Rica	CFC phase out plan	UNDP	
Cuba	ODS phase out plan	UNDP	Germany, France, Canada
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Domestic Refrigeration	UNIDO	
Dominican Republic	CFC phase out plan	UNDP	
Georgia	CFC phase out plan	UNDP	
Indonesia	ODS phase out plan Refrigeration Manufacturing	UNDP	
Indonesia	ODS phase out plan Refrigeration Servicing	UNDP	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	CFC phase out plan Refrigeration Manufacturing	UNDP	
Kenya	Methyl bromide Cut Flowers	UNIDO	UNDP
Lebanon	CFC phase out plan	UNDP	
Lebanon	Methyl bromide Strawberries	UNIDO	
Malawi	Methyl bromide	UNDP	
Mexico	CFC phase out plan	UNIDO	World Bank
Nigeria	CFC phase out plan	UNDP	UNIDO
Pakistan	CTC phase out plan	UNIDO	
Pakistan	Refrigerant management plan	UNIDO	
Panama	CFC phase out plan	UNDP	UNEP
Turkey	Methyl bromide	UNIDO	
Uruguay	CFC phase out plan	UNDP	Canada
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	CFC phase out plan	UNIDO	

Annex II

INDIVIDUAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORTS RECEIVED

Code	Agency	Project title
ARG/FUM/29/DEM/93	World Bank	Demonstration project for testing methyl bromide alternatives in post-harvest disinfestation for cotton and citrus (phase I)
ARG/HAL/26/TAS/80	World Bank	National halon management programme to help eliminate the use of halon-1301 in new applications and to manage recovered halon-1301
BGD/ARS/52/INV/26	UNDP	Phase-out of CFC consumption in the manufacture of aerosol MDIs (Beximco, Square Pharmaceutical and Acme Pharmaceutical)
CPR/FOA/59/DEM/492	World Bank	Conversion of the foam part of Jiangsu Huaiyin Huihuang Solar Co. LTD. from HCFC-141b to cyclopentane
CPR/FOA/59/INV/493	World Bank	Conversion from HCFC-141b-based to HFC-245fa-based spray polyurethane foam at Harbin Tianshuo Building Materials Co. Ltd.
CPR/REF/61/DEM/502	UNIDO	Demonstration sub-project for conversion of room air-conditioning compressor manufacturing from HCFC-22 to propane at Guangdong Meizhi Co.
CUB/ARS/41/INV/23	UNDP	Phase-out of CFC consumption in the manufacture of aerosol metered dose inhalers (MDIs)
CUB/REF/47/DEM/36	UNDP	Demonstration project for integrated management of the centrifugal chiller sub-sector, focusing on application of energy-efficient CFC-free technologies for replacement of CFC-based chillers
EGY/FUM/56/INV/98	UNIDO	National phase-out of methyl bromide in horticulture and commodities fumigation except in date use
KEN/FUM/65/INV/52	UNIDO	Technical assistance for the final elimination of methyl bromide (MeBr) in post-harvest sector in Kenya.
MOR/FUM/29/INV/37	France	Phase-out of methyl bromide use in the cut flower and banana production
PHI/FUM/44/TAS/76	World Bank	Technical assistance for a national methyl bromide phase-out strategy
THA/HAL/32/INV/134	World Bank	Terminal halon-1211 and halon-1301 phase-out project for fire equipment manufacturers and suppliers converting to ABC powder, CO2, HFC-227ea and inert gases