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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Ninety-first Meeting
Montreal, 5-9 December 2022
Item 7(c) of the provisional agenda[1]

2022 CONSOLIDATED PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Introduction

1. The Executive Committee has regularly addressed the issue of outstanding project completion reports (PCRs). At its 88th meeting, the Executive Committee, considered the report on the audit of the Multilateral Fund[2] by the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS), which included a recommendation on the need to finalize PCRs in a timely manner. Presently, all the OIOS audit recommendations have been closed as implemented, including the one related to PCRs. This was the result of reporting on improvement of trends in submission and clearance of backlogs.[3]

Follow-up to decision 90/28

2. Pursuant to relevant decisions on PCRs, most recently 90/28(b) and 88/31(b) and (c), the list containing outstanding PCRs and those due for 2022, as per the 2020 and 2021 progress reports, were sent to bilateral agencies and implementing agencies (IAs) in January 2022 for the first consolidated report of the year submitted to the 90th meeting, and in September 2022 to prepare the current submission to the 91st meeting.

3. Agencies have made utmost efforts to submit the PCRs due, to the extent possible, for circumstances within their control. In some cases, external factors have led to further postponement, aiming at the final submission to the 92nd meeting. In line with decision 90/28(b) requesting agencies to provide reasons for not submitting these PCRs on time, the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (SMEO) received feedback from several agencies reporting the related information.

[1] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/1
[2] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/2/Add.1
[3] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/2

4. Different reasons were provided for these delays, including: (a) delays in final confirmation of data to be provided by the country government; (b) delays in the delivery of the equipment required to complete the project, thus delaying the preparation of the PCR; and (c) difficulties to track detailed information for old multi-year projects. Implementing agencies have committed to resolve these issues and submit the outstanding PCRs to the 92nd meeting, as listed below in table 1.

Table 1. Outstanding PCRs due for projects completed before 2021

Country	Sector	Lead IA and Cooperating IA	Type of PCR	Project approval date	Project completion date
Argentina	Production CFC	World Bank	MYA	Nov-02	Dec-09
Bahamas	CFC Phase-Out Plan	World Bank	MYA	Dec-01	Jan-09
Yemen	Methyl bromide	Germany	MYA	Nov-08	Feb-15
India	IND/HAL/34/INV/315 Halon production and consumption sector phase out plan	World Bank	Individual PCR	Jul-01	Oct-03
Sri Lanka	SRL/PHA/82/TAS/51 Verification report on the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP)	UNDP	Individual PCR	Dec-18	Dec-20
Liberia	LIR/PHA/85/TAS/29 Verification report for stage I of the HPMP	Germany	Individual PCR	Jun-20	Oct-20
ODS alternatives surveys	JOR/SEV/76/TAS/98 PHI/SEV/75/TAS/100 THA/SEV/74/TAS/167 VIE/SEV/75/TAS/69	World Bank	Consolidated PCR	May-16 Nov-15 May-15 Nov-15	Nov-17 Sep-17 Nov-17 Nov-17

5. It is also noted that three MYA PCRs (i.e., HPMP stage I for Sri Lanka; CFC phase-out for the Philippines; and the HPMP stage I for Serbia) and one individual PCR (investment project in Thailand) were submitted by the agencies and received by the Secretariat after the cut-off date for submission. These will be considered at the 92nd meeting.

6. In line with decision 90/28(f), the SMEO informs that UNIDO has updated the PCR information concerning the project for the CFC refrigeration servicing sector in China; hence, the issue can be considered as closed.

I. Summary of information from MYA PCRs

I.1 Overview of information from MYA PCRs

7. Of the 254 MYA projects completed from the 2021 progress report, bilateral and IAs submitted 220 PCRs prior to the 91st meeting, of which seven were received after the 90th meeting, leaving 34 outstanding PCRs, as shown in table 2.

Table 2. Overview of MYA PCRs

Agency	Completed	Received prior to the 90th meeting	Received after the 90th meeting	Outstanding
Canada	3	3	0	0
France	6	6	0	0
Germany	11	9	0	2
Japan	1	1	0	0
UNDP	55	48	1	6
UNEP	81	63	2	16

Agency	Completed	Received prior to the 90th meeting	Received after the 90th meeting	Outstanding
UNIDO	71	61	3	7
World Bank	26	22	1	3
Total	**254**	**213**	**7**	**34**

8. The seven PCRs submitted after the 90th meeting, as contained in Annex I, include five HPMPs, one accelerated phase-out plan for CFC/CTC/Halons, and one project covering the production of methyl bromide (MB).

9. Table 3 below reports on the aggregated funds disbursed, ODS tonnes phased out, and project completion delays in the seven MYA projects for which PCRs were received after the 90th meeting.

Table 3. Overview of the budget, ODS phased out and delays of MYA PCRs submitted after the 90th meeting

Agency	MYA funds (US $)		Consumption phase-out (ODP tonnes)		Production phase-out (ODP tonnes)		Average of delays (in months) *
	Approved	Disbursed	Approved	Actual	Approved	Actual	
World Bank[4]	10,000,000	10,000,000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.23
UNDP	1,153,522	1,143,839	18.9	18.9	0.0	0.0	-12.17
UNEP	2,074,738	1,964,738	10.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	-2.57
UNIDO	85,669,122	76,855,605	278.5	275.1	571.0	571.0	25.36
Total	**98,897,382**	**89,964,182**	**307.4**	**297.7**	**571.0**	**571.0**	**10.29**

* The total average is based on the total of seven MYA PCRs received as presented in Annex I.

I.2 Reasons for delays and actions taken

HPMPs

Reasons for delays

10. The agencies submitted five MYA PCRs for stage I of HPMPs. A variety of causes for delays were reported, among which the following: (a) low rate of fund disbursement; (b) delays in tranche submissions, in particular for jointly implemented projects; (c) changes in National Ozone Units (NOUs) and government structures; (d) revised timelines for project implementation; (e) supplier and enterprise related delays (i.e., need to have better communication with beneficiary enterprises to resolve delays in implementation; unavailability of low-GWP AC units required for replacement and inadequate co-financing; and (f) procurement issues such as lack of qualified bidders; (g) market update issues for alternative technologies; (h)absence of supporting infrastructure such as the lack of safety standards and lack of trained technicians which were not addressed in the project design).

11. The COVID-19 pandemic caused delays related to the disruption of the supply chain and the impact on the retail industry. It also slowed down the capacity-building activities and training of technicians, as well as testing, certification with third parties and communications with customers.

Actions taken to address delays

12. These delays in implementation were addressed by the bilateral and IAs through improved communication with the governments to ensure timeliness of tranche request submissions, and revisions of timelines and action plans to address the delays caused by changes in the structure and personnel of the NOUs.

[4] There is no phase-out associated for the World Bank as the Bank implemented the project on behalf of a bilateral agency.

13. The challenges associated with the adoption of R-290 in the market were addressed through the continued investment in technology development to explore cooperation with other countries to ensure availability of equipment using R-290. The expectation is that the implementation of Kigali Amendment will increase the opportunities for the use of R-290.

14. To address supplier and equipment-related delays, IAs and the NOUs revised technical specifications and requirements to adapt to local servicing capacities. It was also considered to bring technicians from abroad to provide expert services and support the training programmes.

15. To compensate for delayed implementation caused by the pandemic, alternative forms of meetings with customers were implemented, as well as provision of virtual online training. In some cases, the NOUs requested through the IAs a 6-month extension of the project which was approved by the Executive Committee.

Other MYA projects

16. For the remaining two MYAs PCRs, delays were reported only for the project on accelerated phase-out plan for CFCs/CTC/Halons. The compliance with laws, policies and regulations issued to successfully implement the accelerated phase-out plan required longer time than planned to effectively implement the regulatory framework at all levels. To overcome delays and accelerate implementation, training and capacity building activities for central and local governments were carried out.

I.3 Lessons learned

HPMPs

Project design and stakeholder ownership

17. Project design is crucial to ensure smooth project implementation. In some cases, the design did not take sufficiently into account specific country circumstances related to availability of technology, equipment, and regulatory support which affected the pace of implementation. All stakeholders, including the industry, should be included in the preparation and design of the project. Research at national level to identify relevant stakeholders and valuable information from manufacturers could contribute to a performant implementation of the projects.

Role of NOUs

18. The role of NOUs is regularly referred to as an instrumental factor to ensure the successful implementation of the projects, in close coordination with the IAs and engaged with national stakeholders. They actively engaged in building partnerships and sustaining awareness raising, facilitating a smooth implementation to effectively achieve the projects' objectives.

19. During the pandemic, NOUs re-arranged training courses, workshops and campaigns to be run virtually online, as a temporary replacement for the in-person sessions. However, the results of in-person training are vital for the completion of reliable training and capacity building of technicians.

20. NOUs also contributed to the improvement of import control, in relation to well-developed electronic licensing for the ODS imports and a quota system that is adhered by importers. By involving customs authorities in the implementation, raising awareness, and building capacities, the NOUs fostered commitment of the customs in improving compliance with the regulations under the Montreal Protocol and on combatting illegal trade.

Technological issues

21. A country classified as one with high ambient temperatures (HAT) referred to the challenges in the region to address HCFC phase-out targets without affecting their HFC consumption, due to the apparent lack of commercial availability of non-HFC alternative technologies. It is suggested to monitor the use of HFCs at the country level but also the HFCs market and highlight any trends, which could indicate a surge of HFCs use.

22. The conversion project at country level would require that the region and all the stakeholders be ready for next generation of refrigerants and air-conditioning technologies suitable for HAT countries. A market assessment would be instrumental to facilitate the uptake of the new technology on the local and regional markets. Prototype design and testing would need to be integrated into the conversion projects of the main production lines when envisaged under stage II of the HPMPs.

23. Working together with manufacturers and research institutions would strengthen a participatory approach to include key stakeholders, increasing the likelihood of successful project implementation. It could also be advisable, when relevant, to undertake an environmental impact assessment, in particular for conversion projects.

Other MYA projects

24. In relation to the CFCs/CTC/Halon accelerated phase-out plan, the sector plan approach has proven to be a successful project implementation modality for ODS phase-out. The overall plan addressed ODS production, consumption, import, and export, and integrated the implementation of these sector plans at the national level. The coordination resulted in smooth and successful implementation of the project in the country.

25. The limits in consumption, import and export of CFCs, halon and CTCs in the sector plan contributed to the management of these substances, consistent with the import and export provisions in the regulation on ODS management which established the quota and permit system for ODS. Issuance of import quota and relevant policies effectively enabled the control of ODS imports. It contributed to achieve the objectives of the project regarding compliance with the Montreal Protocol.

26. Concerning the MB project, an overall national strategy was designed to eliminate consumption and production, and to control imports. The national production quota of controlled MB was formulated annually by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (the former Ministry of Environmental Protection) in conjunction with relevant ministries and departments based on the annual maximum allowable consumption of controlled MB, and the quota was allocated to the enterprises that acquired the production license of controlled MB with reference to their production capacity.

27. Capacity-building activities were carried out at local level, throughout provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, and cities, thus enhancing the capacities of local stakeholders about ODS management. These activities facilitated the establishment of coordination mechanisms and strengthened enforcement of policies and regulations, improving ODS management and monitoring as well as ensuring sustainable ODS phase-out.

II. Summary of information from individual PCRs

II.1 Overview of information from individual PCRs

28. Of the total 1,867 investment projects that have been completed, bilateral agencies and IAs have submitted 1,862 PCRs, with a balance of five outstanding PCRs, as shown in table 4.

Table 4. PCRs submitted for investment projects

Agency	Completed	Received prior to the 90th meeting	Received after the 90th meeting	Outstanding
Canada	2	2	0	0
France	13	13	0	0
Germany	20	19	1	0
Italy	11	11	0	0
Japan	6	6	0	0
Spain	1	1	0	0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1	1	0	0
United States of America	2	2	0	0
UNDP	899	899	0	0
UNIDO	454	450	1	3
World Bank	458	456	0	2
Total	**1,867**	**1,860**	**2**	**5**

29. Of the 1,280 non-investment projects[5] that have been completed, bilateral and IAs have submitted 1,260 PCRs, of which one was received after the 90th meeting, with a balance of 20 outstanding PCRs, as shown in table 5.

Table 5. PCRs submitted for non-investment projects

Agency	Completed	Received prior to the 90th meeting	Received after the 90th meeting	Outstanding
Canada	57	57	0	0
France	34	34	0	0
Germany	62	61	0	1
Japan	17	17	0	0
UNDP	302	298	0	4
UNEP	510	498	0	12
UNIDO	161	158	1	2
World Bank	44	43	0	1
Others*	93	93	0	0
Total	**1,280**	**1,259**	**1**	**20**

* Including PCRs completed and received from the following countries: Australia (25), Austria (1), Czech Republic (2), Denmark (1), Finland (5), Israel (2), Italy (1), Poland (1), Portugal (1), Russian Federation (1), South Africa (1), Spain (4), Sweden (5), Switzerland (3), and the United States of America (40).

30. The list of individual projects received after the 90th meeting is contained in Annex II. The aggregated results relevant to disbursement, actual phase-out and delays in project implementation are shown in table 6.

Table 6. Overview of the budget, ODS phased out and delays of individual projects submitted after the 90th meeting

Agency	Number of projects	Funds (US $)		Phase-out (ODP tonnes)		Average duration/delays (months)*	
		Approved	Disbursed	Approved	Actual	Duration	Delays
Germany	1	3,063,000	3,063,000	180.0	164.0	214.07	30.43
UNIDO	2	13,530,000	13,514,463	322.5	322.5	82.68	39.57
Total	**3**	**16,593,000**	**16,577,463**	**502.5**	**486.5**	**126.48**	**36.52**

*The total average is based on the total of three individual PCRs received before the cut-off date for submission.

[5] Excluding project preparation, country programmes, multi-year projects, networking, clearing-house activities, and institutional strengthening projects.

31. The summary of information for this section is very succinct, noting that it covers only three projects, one of them being among the oldest outstanding PCRs. The efforts of the agency are acknowledged with thanks, noting the challenges related to tracking the information to finalize the PCR in these circumstances.

II.2 Reasons for delays and actions taken

32. Only one individual PCR reported delays and explained the reasons behind these. These included difficulties in handling the replacement technology, delays in the delivery of containers, valves, and metered-dosed charging equipment, and lack of technical experience in addressing the conversion.

33. Regulatory issues related to the requirements for drug registration regulations in one country and new requirements for clinical trials and registration terms caused delays in implementation for several companies. The difficulties faced in adapting to the new requirements led to delays in project completion. Delays were due to external factors beyond control, and not related to project design.

Actions taken to address delays

34. No specific actions were reported, except for introducing some flexibility in the calendar of implementation and the use of some essential exemptions to facilitate the required transformation to achieve the expected results of the project to comply with the objectives of the Montreal Protocol in the country.

35. Another project refers to minor delays and absence of information for specific project indicators, however it is considered that these factors did not affect the overall success of the project and no specific actions were taken to address these very minor delays. Overall, the reported consumption was always within the maximum allowed figures and therefore there was no need for adjustment in the project implementation.

II.3 Lessons learned

Investment projects

36. Lessons learned[6] refer to a series of factors that contributed to successful implementation of the projects, such as: (1) formulation of a sector plan; (2) ensuring coordination and communication among stakeholders; (3) outreach and participatory approach to ensure involvement of key actors and empowerment; (4) flexibility, including essential-use exemptions clauses, which facilitated a transition period to allow the industry to carry out the alternative transformation work; (5) management and execution assigned to different entities, allowing for mechanisms of annual oversight and monitoring of the implementation and progress.

Verification report

37. This PCR identified the participation to iPIC as a critical factor to the success in relation to the customs and licensing. It also strengthens the compliance of the country through its institutional regulatory framework with the Montreal Protocol.

III. Reporting on gender mainstreaming in PCRs

38. The SMEO had noted at the 90th meeting the lack of substantive information on gender mainstreaming in the PCRs. It was also noted that the present group of PCRs were for projects approved before the approval of the gender mainstreaming policy of the Multilateral Fund. However, bilateral and

[6] Lessons learned from the individual PCRs can be found in the PCR lessons learned database: http://www.multilateralfund.org/pcrindividual/search.aspx.

IAs should report on activities undertaken related to gender mainstreaming consistent with their own existing policies, where feasible, for these completed projects. It is hoped that in future PCRs reference will be made to gender mainstreaming activities.

39. To facilitate future reporting on gender in preparing the PCRs, it is proposed that a revision to the current reporting format be made to include this specific target. This revision of the PCR format, if agreed by the Executive Committee may also include other parameters of interest such as indicators related to the implementation of the Kigali Amendment. A proposal is made in the draft monitoring and evaluation work programme[7] to explore this possibility.

IV. Other issues on the preparation and use of PCRs

40. The SMEO notes some systematic and systemic issues regarding the preparation and use of PCRs. Some of these indeed are consistently reported by agencies and by the Secretariat, from different but complementary perspectives.

41. The SMEO also notes that within the Secretariat little or no use is made of the PCRs from verification reports. The information contained is also of very limited utility for evaluation purpose, given that the format was conceived for project implementation, rather than for project verification

42. The SMEO recalls decision 90/28(g) and is of the view that it is timely to undertake a "Review of usefulness and relevance of PCRs, processes, templates, and connectedness with other sources of data and with verification reports". It would aim at assessing the relevance and quality of the PCRs and verification reports and could result in proposed improvements to current reporting formats, processes and data accessibility. Such review is a proposed activity in the draft monitoring and evaluation work programme for 2023.[8]

V. Recommendation

43. The Executive Committee may wish:

(a) To note:

(i) The 2022 consolidated project completion report (PCR) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/19;

(ii) That UNIDO has completed its update of the PCR for the refrigeration servicing sector in China in line with decisions 90/28(f) and 88/30;

(b) To request:

(i) Bilateral and implementing agencies to submit, at the 92nd meeting, outstanding PCRs for multi-year agreements (MYAs) and individual projects or to provide reasons for failing to do so;

(ii) Lead and cooperating implementing agencies to continue coordinating their work closely in finalizing their respective portions of PCRs to facilitate the timely submission of the reports by the lead implementing agency;

(iii) Bilateral and implementing agencies, when filling in the data for PCR submissions, to ensure the inclusion of relevant and useful information about the lessons learned

[7] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/11
[8] Ibid

and reasons for any delays, beyond anecdotal evidence, with a view to enabling the formulation of actionable recommendations for improvements in future project implementation or the replicability of good practices;

(c) Reiterating decisions 23/8(i) and 81/29, to encourage bilateral and implementing agencies to submit PCRs within six months following the operational completion of the projects to avoid funding requests for the second or subsequent tranches of stage II or for subsequent stages of the HCFC phase-out management plans submitted for consideration not being considered; and

(d) To invite all those involved in the preparation and implementation of MYAs and individual projects, in particular the Secretariat and the bilateral and implementing agencies, to take into consideration the lessons learned from PCRs, where applicable.

Annex I

MULTI-YEAR AGREEMENT (MYA) PROJECT COMPLETION REPORTS RECEIVED AFTER THE 90TH MEETING

Country	Agreement Title	Lead Agency	Cooperating Agency
Bahrain	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNEP	UNIDO
China	CFCs/CTC/Halon Accelerated Phase-Out Plan	IBRD	United States of America
China	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I) Room Air Conditioning (RAC)	UNIDO	
China	Production Methyl Bromide	UNIDO	
Costa Rica	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNDP	
Maldives	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNEP	UNDP
Tunisia	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNIDO	UNEP/France

Annex II

INDIVIDUAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORTS RECEIVED AFTER THE 90TH MEETING

Code	Agency	Project Title
CPR/ARS/56/INV/473	UNIDO	Sector plan for phase-out of CFCs consumption in MDI sector
JOR/FUM/29/INV/54	Germany	Complete phase-out of the use of methyl bromide in Jordan
YUG/PHA/82/TAS/49	UNIDO	Verification report on the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan

Annex III

OUTSTANDING INDIVIDUAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORTS

Code	Agency	Project Title
ANG/PHA/84/TAS/22	UNDP	Verification report on the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan
BHA/PHA/82/TAS/27	UNEP	Verification report on the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan
CKI/PHA/84/TAS/14	UNEP	Verification report on the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan
ELS/PHA/79/TAS/36	UNDP	Verification report for stage I of HCFC phase-out management plan
FSM/PHA/84/TAS/14	UNEP	Verification report on the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan
GUA/PHA/84/TAS/56	UNIDO	Verification report on the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan
HON/PHA/84/TAS/49	UNIDO	Verification report on the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan
IND/HAL/34/INV/315	World Bank	Halon production and consumption sector phase out plan
IRQ/REF/57/INV/07	UNIDO	Replacement of refrigerant CFC-12 with isobutane and foam blowing agent CFC-11 with cyclopentane in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators and chest freezers at Light Industries Company
JAM/PHA/84/TAS/39	UNDP	Verification report on the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan
KIR/PHA/84/TAS/15	UNEP	Verification report on the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan
LIR/PHA/85/TAS/29	Germany	Verification report for stage I of HCFC phase-out management plan
MAS/PHA/84/TAS/14	UNEP	Verification report on the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan
MEX/REF/81/INV/04+	UNIDO	Conversion of commercial refrigeration manufacturing in two facilities from the use of HFC-134a and R-404A as the refrigerants to propane (R-290) and isobutane (R-600a) at Imbera
NAU/PHA/84/TAS/12	UNEP	Verification report on the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan
NIU/PHA/84/TAS/14	UNEP	Verification report on the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan
ODS Surveys	World Bank	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level
SIL/PHA/86/TAS/39	UNEP	Verification report on the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan
SRL/PHA/82/TAS/51	UNDP	Verification report on the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan
STL/PHA/82/TAS/30	UNEP	Verification report on the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan
SYR/REF/62/INV/103	UNIDO	Phase-out of HCFC-22 and HCFC-141b from the manufacture of unitary air-conditioning equipment and rigid polyurethane insulation panels at Al Hafez Group
THA/REF/82/INV/03+	World Bank	Conversion from HFC to propane (R-290) and isobutene (R-600a) as a refrigerant in manufacturing commercial refrigeration appliances in Pattana Intercool Co. Ltd.
TLS/PHA/86/TAS/21	UNEP	Verification report on the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan
TUV/PHA/84/TAS/15	UNEP	Verification report on the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan
VAN/PHA/84/TAS/16	UNEP	Verification report on the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan

Annex IV

OUTSTANDING PROJECT COMPLETION REPORTS BY DECISION IN 2022

Country	MYA Sector/Title	Lead agency/ cooperating agency
Zimbabwe	HCFC phase-out plan (stage I)	Germany

Annex V

OUTSTANDING MULTI-YEAR AGREEMENT (MYA) PROJECT COMPLETION REPORTS

Country	MYA sector/title	Lead agency/cooperating agency
Albania	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNIDO/UNEP
Argentina	Production CFC	World Bank
Armenia	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage II)	UNDP/UNEP
Bahamas (the)	CFC phase out plan	World Bank
Bolivia	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNIDO/Germany
Burkina Faso	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNEP/UNIDO
Cabo Verde	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNEP
Cuba	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNDP
Dominican Republic (the)	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage II)	UNDP/UNEP
Ecuador	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNIDO/UNEP
Eritrea	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNEP/UNIDO
Eswatini (the Kingdom of)	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNEP/UNDP
Gambia (the)	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNEP/UNIDO
Guatemala	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNIDO/UNEP
Guinea-Bissau	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNEP/UNIDO
Iraq	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNEP/UNIDO
Lesotho	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	Germany
Madagascar	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNEP/UNIDO
Malawi	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNEP/UNIDO
Republic of Moldova (the)	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage II)	UNDP/UNEP
Mongolia	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNEP/Japan
Montenegro	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNIDO
Nicaragua	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNEP/UNIDO
Oman	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage II)	UNIDO/UNEP
Panama	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage II)	UNDP
Philippines (the)	CFC phase out plan	World Bank/Sweden/UNEP
Rwanda	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNEP/UNIDO
Sao Tome and Principe	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNEP
Senegal	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNEP/UNIDO
Sierra Leone	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNEP/UNIDO
Sri Lanka	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNDP/UNEP
Turkmenistan	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNIDO
Uganda	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNEP/UNIDO
Yemen	Methyl bromide	Germany