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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Eighty-second Meeting
Montreal, 3-7 December 2018

2018 CONSOLIDATED PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Background

1. The issue of outstanding projects completion reports (PCRs) has been addressed by the Executive Committee at each of its meetings. At the 81st meeting, the Executive Committee *inter alia* urged bilateral and implementing agencies (IAs) to submit to the 82nd meeting the backlog of PCRs for multi-year agreements (MYAs) and individual projects listed in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/11 and Corr.1, and if the PCRs due were not submitted, to provide the reasons for not doing so and the schedule for submission. The Committee also urged cooperating IAs to complete their portions of PCRs to allow the lead IA to submit them according to the schedule (decision 81/25(b) and (c)).

2. Pursuant to decision 81/25(b) and (c), the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (SMEO) sent a preliminary list of all PCRs due to bilateral and IAs on 25 July 2018, and an updated list on 19 October 2018, after the progress reports were submitted.

MYA PCRs received

3. Of the 184 MYA completed, bilateral and IAs had submitted 154 PCRs, prior to the 82nd meeting, with an outstanding balance of 30 as shown in Table 1. The list of the 11 PCRs submitted after the 81st meeting is attached in Annex I to the present report.

Table 1. Overview of MYAs PCRs

Lead agency	Completed	Received prior to the 81 st meeting	Received after the 81 st meeting	Outstanding
Canada	3	2	0	1
France	5	0	3	2
Germany	10	8	0	2
Japan	1	1	0	0
UNDP	35	23	5	7*
UNEP	58	55	0	3

Pre-session documents of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol are without prejudice to any decision that the Executive Committee might take following issuance of the document.

Lead agency	Completed	Received prior to the 81 st meeting	Received after the 81 st meeting	Outstanding
UNIDO	49	45	2	2
World Bank	23	9	1	13
Total	184	143	11	30

* The outstanding PCR for stage I of the HCFC phase-out plan for China (solvent sector plan) is due no later than the last meeting in 2019.

4. An analysis of the aggregated fund disbursed, ODS phased out and delay in the completion of the 11 MYA PCRs is summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. Overview of the budget, ODS phased out and delay of MYAs submitted after the 81st meeting

Lead agency	MYA funds (US\$)		ODP tonnes phase out		Average delay (months)
	Approved	Disbursed	Approved	Actual	
France	903,275	903,275	141.1	120.1	9.33
UNDP	43,209,545	38,113,007	574.5	446.2	1.40
UNIDO	1,089,706	1,325,055	48.0	48.0	25.00
World Bank	18,837,727	18,694,380	1,954.2	1,954.2	30.00
Total	64,040,253	59,035,717	2,717.8	2,568.5	16.43

Reasons for delays

5. Project design and planning are frequent reasons for delays. In a chiller project, the delay was due to a prolonged identification of beneficiaries. In one of the projects, the time needed to identify a partner to carry out trainings created delays, while in another it was due to the approval of regulations.

6. Inadequate staffing at the government level is another recurring reason for delay. In smaller countries, the scarcity of staff affects projects, as demonstrated by one National Ozone Officer (NOO) also being the Government's Chief Meteorologist, and therefore being unable to dedicate sufficient time to project implementation. In another project, the lack of available legal staff slowed the adoption of norms. Government changes also affect projects as one case demonstrated by a ministerial reorganization that affected the timely expenditure of funds.

7. Fund-related issues are a repeated cause for delays. In one instance the agency mentioned the long process for acceptance of international grants, whereas two other agencies imputed the delays respectively to the signing and the finalization of the agreement with the government.

8. The specific delays at the enterprise level were attributed to the restructuring of the training, due to safety requirements and incomplete documentation and invoices.

Lessons learned¹

9. Coordination, frequent communication and collaboration between all stakeholders (i.e., governmental agencies, IAs, industry associations and academia), from design to implementation, are vital for a successful implementation of projects. A NOU specifically stressed the importance of a sound coordination between institutional strengthening and the HPMP. One country mentioned the essential pre-established coordination between agencies involved in the project to enforce regulations, which is exemplified by another country's successful creation of an inter-ministerial commission to manage ODS phase-out.

¹ Lessons learned from MYA PCRs can be found on the MYA PCR lessons learned database: <http://www.multilateralfund.org/myapcr/search.aspx>

10. Regulations and standards should be in place as early as possible as they often require extensive time to establish and/or modify. According to an IA, the licensing requirements for imported pre-blended polyols proved an efficient tool to monitor consumption trends and identifying small and medium-size ODS users, some of which were previously unknown. Another agency mentioned the importance of creating a project implementation manual, which can be updated along the way, allowing for an improved monitoring, while serving as an interactive tool of communication with the beneficiaries. Improved ties between customs and the environmental agency were praised by a NOU.

11. In the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) sector, one recurring lesson has been the importance of the refrigeration association as a key part to successful and sustainable projects (e.g., namely by encouraging the industry to be involved in training, recovery, recycling and reclamation (RRR) and incentives practices). However, assistance should be provided to these associations at the inception phase. In one country they managed to phase-out CFCs three years prior to the deadline and the relationship between the NOU and the industry is now helping all ODS phase out-related activities.

12. Training and technical assistance, are important to be planned as early as possible, especially when involving the introduction of flammable or toxic alternatives. One country noted the importance of combining worker safety to the development of an environmental management. Another country mentioned the importance of providing the training in the local language.

13. The sectorial approach to phasing-out ODS has proven effective, according to a country that linked its quick adoption of the alternative and an early phase-out of HCFC-141b, to awareness raising and the agency's cooperation. Coordination between activities in different sectors has been mentioned as an important factor to sustainability and public awareness towards ozone protection. One country evaluated that the success of implementation was due, in part, to the nationwide environmental awareness campaign.

14. An open and participatory selection of the beneficiary enterprises proved efficient. In one case, it led enterprises to be more committed to the process, dedicating time and effort, which translated to long-term sustainability of the project.

15. Financial barriers were mentioned by one IA, as it witnessed beneficiary enterprises financing the equipment before signing the contract with the supplier, constraining them to find counterpart funding for the items not funded. This proves additionally challenging for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Low participation of enterprises was due *inter alia* to adverse economic situations, relatively temperate climate and the low cost of electricity, which lowers their perception of the necessity for an updated and energy efficient technology.

Individual PCRs received

16. Of the total 1,855 investment projects that have been completed, bilateral and IAs had submitted 1,846 PCRs, with a balance of nine outstanding PCRs as shown in Table 3.

Table 3. PCRs submitted for investment projects

Agency	Completed	Received prior 81 st meeting	Received after the 81 st meeting	Outstanding
France	14	13	0	1
Germany	20	19	0	1
Italy	11	10	0	1
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

Agency	Completed	Received prior 81 st meeting	Received after the 81 st meeting	Outstanding
UNDP	895	893	1	1
UNIDO	448	446	2	0
World Bank	457	452	0	5
Total	1,855	1,843	3	9

17. Of the 1,301 non-investment projects² that have been completed, bilateral and IAs had submitted 1,113 PCRs, with a balance of 188 outstanding PCRs as shown in Table 4.

Table 4. PCRs submitted for non-investment projects

Agency	Completed	Received prior 81 st meeting	Received after the 81 st meeting	Outstanding
Canada	57	56	0	1
France	34	14	3	17
Germany	62	56	0	6
Italy	1	0	1	0
Japan	17	14	1	2
Portugal	1	0	0	1
UNDP	296	278	2	16
UNEP	539	430	3	106
UNIDO	159	123	6	30
World Bank	45	36	0	9
Others ³	90	90	0	0
Total	1,301	1,097	16	188

18. The list of 19 investment and non-investment PCRs received after the 81st meeting is contained in Annex II to the present document; the aggregated results relevant to disbursement, actual phase-out and delays are shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Overview of the budget, ODS phased out and delay of individual projects submitted after the 81st meeting

Agency	Number of projects	Funds (US\$)		ODP tonnes phase out		Average delay (months)	
		Approved	Disbursed	Approved	Actual	Duration	Delays
France	3	323,552	235,120	91.5	10.9	61.67	25.67
Italy	1	132,743	132,743	2.2	2.2	23.00	0.0
Japan	1	700,000	699,896	0.0	0.0	135.00	99.00
UNDP	3	1,504,996	1,465,225	83.8	83.8	93.67	27.67
UNEP	3	90,000	85,183	0.4	0.0	21.00	19.00
UNIDO	8	2,751,291	2,618,167	91.46	96.88	66.87	34.27
Total	19	5,076,536	4,792,139	187.4	119.4	65.49	33.93

Reasons for delays

19. Different funding cycles and preparation phases with complementary activities in the same country made projects coordination and implementation impractical, as they were implemented independently from one another. The delays it created were solved by a streamlined approach to project planning. The expiration of the financial agreement with the bilateral agency impeded one project implementation. Two PCRs

² Excluding project preparation, country programmes, multi-year projects, networking, clearing-house activities, and institutional strengthening projects.

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

mentioned delays in securing co-financing, while a third one mentioned the incompatibility between the financing model and the country's reality.

20. Delays, in two countries, were due to the lack of available and qualified experts. Rigorous rules and terms of references to hire professionals, at the enterprises level, might favour quality but may create lengthy delays in contracting them, especially in low-volume consuming (LVC) countries.

21. The institutional configuration of project management (i.e., NOUs and PMUs) is crucial to a successful and timely project implementation. Limited powers of the NOU made regulation approval difficult in one country, creating delays so substantial that the project was closed. The numerous commitments of an NOO, the retirement of another and the difficult communication between a NOU and the IA were also mentioned as causes for delays.

22. Delays in launching a project produced a domino effect delaying it furthermore by reprogramming awareness raising campaigns and training. Procurement and equipment delivery delays were mentioned in three cases, whilst the approval of a terminal phase-out management plan delayed the implementation of refrigerant management plans activities already in motion.

23. Lengthy legislation processes, in two countries, were mentioned as the main cause for delay and one country specified that the that approval of regulatory measures took three years.

24. Technical problems also delayed projects. In an ODS destruction project, they were due to complications in synchronizing the collection and shipment of ODS, while the implementation of a refrigerant management plan project mentioned the restructuring of the training institute.

25. External factors significantly delaying projects were the unstable political situation, the change of government and embargoes, all of which impacted drastically the flow of capital.

Lessons learned⁴

26. Lessons learned from the individual PCRs relate, *inter alia*, to: financial issues; cooperation and coordination among all stakeholders; recycling and recovery issues; project implementation issues; and the transfer of technology.

27. One chiller demonstration project mentioned the benefits gained from the lessons learned in previous CFC national phase-out plan projects, and the successful readjustment of administrative and financial processes that contributed to the achievement of high-quality outcomes with economic and environmental impacts.

28. Various individual PCRs emphasized on the necessity for regular coordination between the relevant stakeholders. A deficient coordination affected a project that was later abandoned by the enterprise that did not attain critical mass and the economy of scale necessary to sustain the technical requirement of manufacture. Experience has shown that full involvement of local experts is needed for the successful preparation, design and implementation of the activities. One NOO hired a local customs officer as consultant, a practice they highly recommend to replicate. Verification reports praised the importance of an independent inquiry and collaboration with all stakeholders, especially with customs, as well as the establishment of an electronic platform for licenses and quotas.

29. Technical assistance projects emphasised the need to involve the industry's association, increase the awareness raising initiatives and training, to ensure sustainability of the alternative and a larger acceptance of the alternative by end-users. Conversely, the inadequate and irregular supply of proper

⁴ Lessons learned from the individual PCRs can be found in the PCR lessons learned database: <http://www.multilateralfund.org/pcrindividual/search.aspx>

equipment impeded a project.

30. ODS management and disposal demonstration projects highlighted the need of early obtainment of import/export and transit permits to avoid delays caused by the lengthy processes affecting synchronization of shipments and destruction of waste from different countries. A mandatory record keeping for servicing companies, RRR centres and operators of refrigeration, air-conditioning and firefighting equipment will provide the necessary information on installed equipment, capacities, refrigerant type and leakage rates. These projects questioned the financial feasibility of separating ODS and non-ODS-based refrigerant prior to destruction; emphasized the need to select destruction facilities based on geographical and technical criteria; mentioned the need for targeted inspection to comply with the RRR scheme for the collection of ODS waste; and the need to broaden the training of environment inspectors (i.e., to inspect different types of refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment, to review equipment log-books and be aware of commonly used refrigerants and related safety precautions).

31. Simultaneous implementation of projects and the rotation of staff at the NOO affect the efficiency of project implementation. One country suggested initiating projects only following the completion of existing ones, and another noted that project design should be kept as simple as possible even if the issues are complex.

32. One NOU stressed the importance of technology transfer to ensure the introduction of adequate technology tailored to country-specific needs. The agreement between the bilateral and IA favoured an innovative and commercially viable strategy for replacing CFC-based chillers by including the transfer of green technology, the creation of a working fund mechanism, the management of CFC stockpiles, and the dissemination of awareness-raising material to stakeholders (i.e., chiller operators, end-users and government personnel).

Outstanding MYA PCRs and PCRs

33. The Secretariat appreciates the actions by some of the bilateral and IAs to address the backlog of outstanding PCRs.⁵

34. The Secretariat stressed the issue of submission of PCRs for stage I of the HPMP to the bilateral and IAs, as these are mandatory for the approval of the second stage⁶. Annexes III, IV and V respectively list the outstanding PCRs. The high number of outstanding individual PCRs is due, in part, to the ODS survey projects completed this year, contained in the second table of Annex III. The Secretariat also notes that, in line with decision 81/25(b), the World Bank did not provide reasons for not submitting PCRs according to their schedule.

35. Starting in 2019, the schedule for the submission of outstanding PCRs, used as the target for the evaluation of the performance indicators, will include all the projects that have been completed six months or more after the completion date reported on the progress report (as of December of the previous year). This schedule will extend over the full calendar year.

⁵ The SMEO stressed once again at the Inter-agency coordination meeting (Montreal, 4-6 September 2018) the importance to submit all outstanding PCRs, noting that many projects have been completed several years ago, and that progress and financial reports on completed projects have to be submitted until the PCRs are submitted, which increases the workload of the Executive Committee, the IAs and the Secretariat.

⁶ Decision 81/29.

RECOMMENDATION

36. The Executive Committee may wish:

- (a) To note the 2018 consolidated project completion report (PCR) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/22;
- (b) To urge bilateral and implementing agencies to submit to the 83rd meeting PCRs for multi-year agreements (MYAs) and individual projects that were due, and if they were not going to submit, to provide the reasons for not doing so;
- (c) To urge lead and cooperating agencies to closely coordinate their work in finalizing their portion of PCRs to allow the lead implementing agency to submit the completed PCRs according to the schedule;
- (d) To urge bilateral and implementing agencies to enter clear, well written and thorough lessons when submitting their PCRs; and
- (e) To invite all those involved in the preparation and implementation of MYAs and individual projects to take into consideration the lessons learned from PCRs, if relevant, when preparing and implementing future projects.

Annex I

MYA PCRs RECEIVED

Country	MYA Sector	Lead Agency	Cooperating Agencies
Argentina	CFC phase out plan	World Bank	
Armenia	HCFC phase out plan (stage I)	UNDP	UNEP
China	HCFC phase out plan (stage I)	UNDP	
Colombia	HCFC phase out plan (stage I)	UNDP	UNEP
Guatemala	Methyl bromide	UNIDO	
India	HCFC phase out plan (stage I)	UNDP	UNEP/Germany
Kenya	CFC phase out plan	France	
Malaysia	HCFC phase out plan (stage I)	UNDP	
Seychelles	CFC phase out plan	France	
Uganda	ODS phase out plan	France	
Vietnam	HCFC phase out plan (stage I)	World Bank	

Annex II

INDIVIDUAL PCRs RECEIVED

Project Number	Agency	Project Title
ETH/REF/44/TAS/14	France	Refrigerant management plan update
UGA/REF/44/TAS/11	France	Refrigerant management plan update
URT/REF/46/TAS/18	France	Refrigerant management plan update
TUN/FUM/73/TAS/62	Italy	Technical assistance for the final phase-out of methyl bromide in the palm dates sector
AFR/REF/48/DEM/35	Japan	Strategic demonstration project for accelerated conversion of CFC chillers in 5 African Countries (Cameroon, Egypt, Namibia, Nigeria and Sudan)
BRA/REF/47/DEM/275	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.
PAK/ARS/56/INV/71	UNDP	Plan for phase-out of CFCs in the manufacture of pharmaceutical MDIs
BGD/SEV/75/TAS/46	UNDP	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level
BHU/PHA/73/TAS/22	UNEP	Verification report on the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan
MDV/PHA/73/TAS/26	UNEP	Verification report on the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan
MON/PHA/71/TAS/21	UNEP	Verification report on the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan
AFR/REF/48/DEM/37	UNIDO	Strategic demonstration project for accelerated conversion of CFC chillers in 5 African Countries (Cameroon, Egypt, Namibia, Nigeria and Sudan)
EGY/FUM/74/TAS/123	UNIDO	Technical assistance on two alternatives to methyl bromide in the palm date sector
EUR/DES/69/DEM/14	UNIDO	Demonstration of a regional strategy for ODS waste management and disposal in the Europe and Central Asia region
IRQ/FUM/62/INV/13	UNIDO	Technical assistance for alternatives to methyl bromide
SUD/FUM/73/TAS/36	UNIDO	Technical assistance for the final phase-out of methyl bromide in the post harvest sector
TUN/FUM/73/TAS/63	UNIDO	Technical assistance for the final phase-out of methyl bromide in the palm dates sector
YUG/SEV/74/TAS/45	UNIDO	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level
ZAM/FUM/56/INV/21	UNIDO	Technical assistance for the total phase out of methyl bromide in tobacco, cut flowers, horticulture and post harvest uses

Annex III

OUTSTANDING INDIVIDUAL PCRs

Country	Code	Lead agency and cooperating agency
Africa Region	AFR/REF/48/DEM/36	France
Africa Region	AFR/DES/68/TAS/41	France
Albania	ALB/PHA/71/TAS/27	UNIDO
Argentina	ARG/ARS/56/INV/159	World Bank
Argentina	ARG/REF/18/INV/39	World Bank
Asia and Pacific Region	ASP/REF/69/DEM/56	UNEP
Asia and Pacific Region	ASP/REF/69/DEM/57	UNIDO
Bahamas	BHA/PHA/71/TAS/19	UNEP
Barbados	BAR/PHA/75/TAS/25	UNEP
Central African Republic	CAF/REF/34/TAS/10	France
Central African Republic	CAF/REF/34/TAS/11	France
Central African Republic	CAF/REF/34/TRA/08	France
Central African Republic	CAF/REF/34/TRA/09	France
China	CPR/SOL/64/DEM/506	Japan
China	CPR/DES/67/DEM/521	Japan
China	CPR/DES/67/DEM/520	UNIDO
China	CPR/ARS/51/INV/447	World Bank
China	CPR/PRO/69/TAS/531	World Bank
Colombia	COL/SEV/75/TAS/99	Germany
Costa Rica	COS/REF/76/DEM/55	UNDP
Costa Rica	COS/PHA/75/TAS/54	UNDP
Dominican Republic	DOM/REF/74/TAS/57	UNDP
Ecuador	ECU/PHA/77/TAS/63	UNIDO
Ethiopia	ETH/PHA/75/TAS/25	UNEP
Europe Region	EUR/DES/69/DEM/13	UNEP
Gambia (the)	GAM/PHA/71/TAS/27	UNEP
Georgia	GEO/PHA/75/TAS/38	UNDP
Ghana	GHA/DES/63/DEM/33	UNDP
Global	GLO/SEV/47/TAS/269	Portugal
Global	GLO/SEV/63/TAS/309	World Bank
Haiti	HAI/PHA/73/TAS/19	UNEP
India	IND/ARS/56/INV/424	Italy
India	IND/ARS/56/INV/423	UNDP
India	IND/ARS/56/TAS/425	UNEP
India	IND/HAL/34/INV/315	World Bank
Indonesia	IDS/ARS/56/TAS/184	World Bank
Jordan	JOR/FUM/29/INV/54	Germany
Jordan	JOR/PHA/38/INV/77	World Bank
Kuwait	KUW/REF/37/TAS/06	UNEP
Kuwait	KUW/REF/37/TRA/03	UNEP

Country	Code	Lead agency and cooperating agency
Kuwait	KUW/REF/37/TRA/04	UNEP
Kyrgyzstan	KYR/PHA/77/TAS/38	UNDP
Lao People's Democratic Republic	LAO/REF/34/TAS/06	France
Lao People's Democratic Republic	LAO/REF/34/TRA/03	France
Lao People's Democratic Republic	LAO/REF/34/TRA/04	France
Latin American Region	LAC/SEV/51/TAS/38	Canada
Lebanon	LEB/REF/28/TAS/29	France
Lebanon	LEB/REF/23/TAS/21	France
Lesotho	LES/PHA/74/TAS/18	Germany
Madagascar	MAG/REF/29/TAS/05	France
Madagascar	MAG/REF/47/TAS/12	France
Madagascar	MAG/REF/29/TRA/02	France
Madagascar	MAG/REF/29/TRA/03	France
Malawi	MLW/PHA/71/TAS/35	UNEP
Mauritius	MAR/SEV/75/TAS/24	Germany
Mauritius	MAR/PHA/75/TAS/25	Germany
Mexico	MEX/DES/63/DEM/155	France
Mexico	MEX/DES/63/DEM/154	UNIDO
Morocco	MOR/REF/23/TAS/17	France
Myanmar	MYA/PHA/73/TAS/16	UNEP
Namibia	NAM/PHA/74/TAS/21	Germany
Nepal	NEP/DES/59/TAS/27	UNEP
Niger (the)	NER/PHA/71/TAS/29	UNIDO
Papua New Guinea	PNG/SEV/75/TAS/14	Germany
Republic of Moldova	MOL/PHA/73/TAS/30	UNDP
Rwanda	RWA/PHA/75/TAS/25	UNEP
Serbia	YUG/PHA/71/TAS/42	UNIDO
Sri Lanka	SRL/PHA/71/TAS/45	UNDP
Syria	SYR/REF/29/TRA/49	UNEP
Syrian Arab Republic	SYR/REF/29/INV/56	France
Syrian Arab Republic	SYR/REF/29/TAS/51	UNEP
Syrian Arab Republic	SYR/REF/29/TRA/47	UNEP
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	MDN/PHA/75/TAS/38	UNIDO
Trinidad and Tobago	TRI/FUM/65/TAS/28	UNEP
Turkey	TUR/DES/66/DEM/99	UNIDO
Uganda	UGA/PHA/71/TAS/18	UNEP
Yemen	YEM/REF/37/TAS/16	UNEP
Yemen	YEM/REF/37/TAS/19	UNEP
Yemen	YEM/REF/37/TRA/17	UNEP
Yemen	YEM/REF/37/TRA/18	UNEP

ODS SURVEY PROJECTS

Agency	Countries
UNDP	Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Republic of Moldova
UNEP	Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cook Island, Cote D'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Federated States of Micronesia, Gabon, Gambia (the), Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nigeria, Niue, Pakistan, Palau, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Island, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Timor Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Zambia, Zimbabwe
UNIDO	Albania, Argentina, Bahrain, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Chile, Georgia, Honduras, Kuwait, Libya, Mexico, Nicaragua, Niger (the), Sudan, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
World Bank	Jordan, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam

Annex IV

OUTSTANDING PCRs BY DECISION

Country	MYA Sector/Title	Lead agency and Cooperating agency
Chile	HCFC phase out plan (stage I)	UNDP/UNEP
China	HCFC phase out plan (stage I) – PU foam	World Bank
Dominican Republic	HCFC phase out plan (stage I)	UNDP/UNEP
Iraq	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	UNIDO
Jordan	HCFC phase out plan (stage I)	UNIDO/World Bank
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	HCFC phase out plan (stage I)	UNIDO
Yemen	ODS phase out plan	UNEP/UNIDO

Annex V

OUTSTANDING MYA PCRs

Country	MYA Sector/Title	Lead agency and Cooperating agency
Angola	HCFC phase out plan (stage I)	UNDP
Argentina	Production CFC	World Bank
Bahamas	CFC phase out plan	World Bank
Bahrain	CFC phase out plan	UNEP/UNDP
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	ODS phase out plan	Canada/UNDP
China	Solvent	UNDP
China	CFCs/CTC/Halon Accelerated Phase-Out Plan	World Bank/United States
China	Foam	World Bank
China	Halon	World Bank
China	Process agent (phase I)	World Bank
China	Process agent (phase II)	World Bank
China	Production CFC	World Bank
India	CFC phase out plan (including Foam, Refrigeration Manufacturing and Refrigeration Servicing)	Germany
India	Accelerated production CF	UNDP/World Bank
India	CTC phase out plan	World Bank/France/Germany/Japan/UNDP/UNIDO
India	Production CFC	World Bank
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	CFC phase out plan - MAC R&R	France
Kuwait	ODS phase out plan	UNEP/UNIDO
Lao People's Democratic Republic	CFC phase out plan	France
Lebanon	HCFC phase out plan (stage I)	UNDP
Moldova, Republic of	HCFC phase out plan (stage I)	UNDP
Pakistan	HCFC phase out plan (stage I)	UNIDO/UNEP
Peru	HCFC phase out plan (stage I)	UNDP/UNEP
Philippines	HCFC phase out plan (stage I)	UNEP/Japan/UNIDO
Philippines	CFC phase out plan	World Bank/Sweden/UNEP
Uruguay	HCFC phase out plan (stage I)	UNDP
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Production CFC	World Bank
Vietnam	Methyl bromide	World Bank
Yemen	Methyl bromide	Germany