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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Ninety-sixth Meeting
Montreal, 26–30 May 2025
Item 7(c) of the provisional agenda[1]

2025 CONSOLIDATED PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Introduction

1. As per the established practice for the preparation of the consolidated project completion report (PCR), the list containing outstanding PCRs due for the 96th meeting of the Executive Committee was sent to bilateral and implementing agencies first in January 2025, followed by an updated list in March 2025 taking account of submissions already received. In accordance with decision 95/11(b), the present document is the first PCR presented on an annual basis at the first meeting of 2025.

2. In line with decision 95/24(b), the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (SMEO) requested agencies to provide reasons for not submitting the PCRs due for the 96th meeting, where applicable. The reported reasons varied and included delays in equipment deliveries due to security issues in the country and outstanding administrative payments related to tranche requests, all of which contributed to delays in the submission of the PCR.

3. For some multi-year agreements (MYAs)[2] the deadlines for PCR submission as per decision were scheduled after the dates of the 96th meeting. It is therefore expected that those PCRs will be submitted for the second meeting of the year in 2025.

4. In total five PCRs for MYA projects were submitted after the 95th meeting by the agreed cut-off date for consideration at the 96th meeting, as listed in annex I to the present document. One of these was not included in the list of PCRs due but was submitted by the agency after project completion. The submitted PCRs correspond to HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs), four of which are for stage I and one for stage II. No submissions have been received on individual projects for this consolidated report.

[1] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/1
[2] Four MYAs PCR are due for submission by decision in June 2025.

I. Summary of information from multi-year agreement project completion reports

I.1 Overview of information from multi-year agreement project completion reports

5. Of the 311 MYA projects identified as completed in the 2023 progress report, bilateral and implementing agencies submitted 310 PCRs prior to the 96th meeting, of which 306 were received prior to the 95th meeting and four after, leaving one outstanding PCR, as shown in table 1. The one outstanding PCR is listed in annex II to the present document. In addition, one agency submitted a PCR for an MYA project completed after 2023 as presented in annex I.

6. There are also eight outstanding MYA PCRs due by decision in 2025 that are listed in annex III to the present document.

Table 1. Overview of MYA PCRs

Agency	Completed	Received prior to the 95th meeting	Received after the 95th meeting	Outstanding
Canada	3	3	0	0
France	6	6	0	0
Germany	13	13	0	0
Japan	1	1	0	0
UNDP	62	62	0	0
UNEP	119	117	2	0
UNIDO	80	77	2	1
World Bank	27	27	0	0
Total	**311**	**306**	**4**	**1**

7. Table 2 below reports on the aggregated funds disbursed, ozone-depleting substances (ODSs) phased out, and project completion delays in the five MYA projects for which PCRs have been received since the 95th meeting, and which have been included in the present consolidated report for consideration at the 96th meeting.

Table 2. Overview of the budget, ODSs phased out and delays of MYA PCRs submitted after the 95th meeting

Agency	MYA funds (US $)		Consumption phase-out (ODP tonnes)		Average delays (months)*
	Approved	Disbursed	Approved	Actual	
UNEP	9,912,032	9,538,659	242.40	216.16	0
UNIDO	7,300,197	6,700,874	176.70	176.70	10.65
Grand Total	**17,212,229**	**16,239,533**	**419.10**	**392.86**	**4.26**

* The total average is based on the total of five MYA PCRs received, as presented in annex I.

I.2 Reasons for delays in multi-year agreement project implementation and actions taken

Reasons for delays

8. The agencies submitted four MYA PCRs for stage I and one MYA PCR for stage II of the HPMPs. Various causes of project implementation delays were reported, including issues related to project design, to implementing and cooperating agencies, as well as to external factors such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

9. Regarding project design, one agency reported that delays resulted from the removal of planned air-conditioning manufacturing conversions, as market conditions changed, and enterprises opted to self-finance the transition. Another agency noted that initial delays happened because the project component was limited to equipment procurement, and other project components had to be implemented before the equipment list could be finalized.

10. In another case, limited industry awareness of the demonstration pilot project required a two-month extension of the project completion date beyond the original plan. To mitigate the delay, industries created advertising materials to increase awareness and facilitate project progress.

11. Regarding the implementing and cooperating agencies, one agency reported that funds for equipment procurement were limited under the HPMP project because of the country's status as a "technology taker", and that delayed the preparation of the equipment list.

12. Another agency reported that a government request to change the implementing agency required adjustments to the institutional arrangements at the beginning of the project, causing implementation delays. A revised work plan was subsequently developed and implemented by the new agency following the Executive Committee's approval at the 87th meeting.

13. The COVID-19 pandemic is still mentioned as a cause of delays in project implementation, leading to the postponement or, in some cases, cancellation of planned activities. Travel restrictions affected training programmes, workshops, technical meetings, capacity-building initiatives, and awareness-raising activities. The pandemic also disrupted field missions for supervision and verification, making it difficult for technicians and project staff to monitor project progress. Additionally, it limited data collection in the field, resulting in delays in project preparation and the submission of reports on results.

Actions taken to address the implementation delays

14. For the delays caused by project design, one agency reported that despite the cancellation of the conversion in the manufacturing sector, the support from the servicing sector has been impactful and has set a strong foundation for stage III of the HPMP. Another agency reported that they managed to procure and deliver the equipment in spite of initial design delays and increased delivery costs.

15. For the project where the country was a "technology taker" and had limited funding for equipment, the agency overcame this delay by hiring a technical consultant to support the drafting of the equipment list and analyzing price quotes, to make sure that durable and high-quality tools were being procured.

16. Regarding the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the project teams relied on the national ozone units (NOUs) in conducting online meetings with key stakeholders. They increased the capacity of local consultants and outsourcing to perform project supervision and follow-up activities until the restrictions were lifted. For some other projects, approval was obtained during the Executive Committee meetings to extend the project completion date to allow more time for the completion of planned activities.

I.3 Lessons learned

Project implementation

17. Lessons learned from project implementation highlighted the importance of engaging stakeholders, and adopting measures related to legislation and standards that can be enforced for the successful implementation of the project. It has also been reported that one country's request for a project monitoring and management component helped implement project activities in a timely and efficient manner. This component supported data monitoring, evaluation, and reporting.

18. One agency reported that the lessons learned from project implementation emphasized the importance of institutional and donor flexibility in overcoming unforeseen challenges. After the cancellation of the manufacturing conversion component, the work plan was revised, resources were reallocated to servicing-sector priorities, and timelines were adjusted due to COVID-19 pandemic-related restrictions. This adaptability ensured that the project continued to deliver meaningful results despite challenges during the implementation phase.

Capacity building

19. One agency reported that providing technical assistance, policy support, and capacity-building activities played a key role in strengthening national control measures. Another agency noted that focusing on developing national training systems, rather than offering one-off training sessions, led to sustainable institutional improvements.

20. Additionally, the train-the-trainer model ensured broad and locally tailored knowledge transfer, presenting a replicable model for other countries seeking to build sustainable technical capacity within their vocational education systems.

21. One agency emphasized the importance of establishing a robust system for technician training and certification in the servicing sector. It further highlighted the essential role of strengthening national capacity and enforcing effective policy and regulatory frameworks for the proper management of refrigerants and other controlled substances.

22. These efforts have substantially reduced the use of ozone-depleting substances in manufacturing and improved refrigerant management in the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) servicing sector. The progress achieved reinforces the ongoing need for capacity building and regulatory measures to ensure long-term environmental sustainability.

23. One agency further reported that the training venue was not adequately secured, lacking controlled access, and presented safety concerns related to limited space, fumes and fire hazards. It underscored that training facilities must always be secure and properly managed to ensure the safety and well-being of all participants.

Technical issues

24. On technical issues, one agency emphasized that the continued difficulty in adopting suitable long-term alternatives for high ambiance temperature (HAT) countries highlights the need for more national-level assessments and studies. Such efforts are vital to support a safe transition to alternative technologies and to enhance national refrigerant management practices.

25. Another agency reported that poor communication with the supplier regarding equipment procured from abroad led to delayed transportation and last-minute cancellations. This disrupted the first week of roadshow activities aimed at raising awareness on the Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment goals, and at engaging stakeholders on HCFC and HFC alternatives and refrigerant safety. Strengthening communication was identified as essential for timely delivery and successful event execution.

Policy and regulatory framework

26. One agency stressed the need for stronger policies, regulations, and institutional capacities to ensure effective management, recycling, recovery and reclamation of refrigerants, from RAC units.

27. Another agency highlighted that regulatory measures such as updating the national energy programme and excluding HCFC-22 equipment from registration were essential in complementing technical assistance efforts. Policy-level interventions played a key role in creating market signals that accelerated the transition away from HCFCs, further reinforced by supply-and-demand-side regulations. Moreover, aligning regulatory actions with awareness-raising activities and technical training significantly enhanced their overall impact, offering a model that other countries could adopt when designing integrated implementation strategies.

Variability in energy savings

28. One agency reported that companies indicated that the approved budget for the HPMP was insufficient to fully complete the investment project to convert their extruded polystyrene foam production lines. To maintain the project's design specifications and meet supplier requirements and warranties, both companies agreed to co-finance the gap between the supplier's offer and the project budget. Lessons learned highlighted that a well-prepared and accurately analyzed budget is critical to the success of an enterprise and should be thoroughly developed during the project design and planning phase.

29. The same agency reported that, in another HPMP project, essential equipment and training supplies had not been arranged in advance, leading the agency to cover some of the costs. Lessons learned highlighted the importance of identifying eligible equipment expenses and conducting a detailed cost analysis to ensure effective budget planning and timely project implementation.

Summary of information from individual project completion reports

II.1 Overview of information from individual project completion reports

30. Of the total 1,866 investment projects completed, bilateral and implementing agencies have submitted 1,866 PCRs, representing a rate of submission of 100 per cent, as shown in table 3. In addition, there is one outstanding individual investment PCR due by decision in 2025, included in annex V to the present document.

Table 3. PCRs submitted for investment projects

Agency	Completed	Received prior to the 95th meeting	Received after the 95th meeting	Outstanding
Canada	2	2	0	0
France	13	13	0	0
Germany	20	20	0	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	453	453	0	0
World Bank	458	458	0	0
Total	**1,866**	**1,866**	**0**	**0**

31. Of the 1,283 non-investment projects completed, bilateral and implementing agencies have submitted 1,282 PCRs, with a balance of one outstanding PCR, as shown in table 4 and listed in annex IV to the present document. In addition, there is one outstanding individual non-investment PCR due by decision in 2025, included in annex V to the present document.

Table 4. PCRs submitted for non-investment projects

Agency	Completed	Received prior to the 95th meeting	Received after the 95th meeting	Outstanding
Canada	57	57	0	0
France	34	34	0	0
Germany	62	62	0	0
Japan	17	17	0	0
UNDP	301	301	0	0
UNEP	512	512	0	0

Agency	Completed	Received prior to the 95th meeting	Received after the 95th meeting	Outstanding
UNIDO	163	162	0	1
World Bank	44	44	0	0
Others	93	93	0	0
Total	**1,283**	**1,282**	**0**	**1**

32. Of the three individual PCRs due for submission in 2025, two are due by decision and planned for submission to the second meeting of the year 2025, and one PCR was completed and due for submission to the 96th meeting. However, this due PCR has not been submitted for consideration at this meeting and will be submitted to the 97th meeting.

III. Reporting on gender mainstreaming in project completion reports

33. Among the five PCRs considered for the present consolidated report, four MYA projects were approved after the 84th meeting,[3] date after which it became mandatory to include the gender dimension in project submissions.

34. Two agencies reported on women's participation in the lessons learned and comments sections of the PCR. One agency highlighted that encouraging women's involvement in refrigeration servicing training programmes, and providing skills development and employment opportunities in a traditionally male-dominated technical field enhanced women's career opportunities in the RAC sector and contributed to advancing gender equality and the sustainable development goals.

35. The same agency also reported that gender participation was not initially incorporated into the first tranche of another HPMP project. However, this gap was later addressed through the organization of a "Women in RAC" awareness and training event. Data collection was carried out using a sex-disaggregated form, and gender considerations were integrated into the activity design. The experience demonstrates that targeted initiatives and inclusive planning can enable meaningful gender mainstreaming.

36. Another agency reported that the engagement of women in the refrigeration servicing sector in the country is increasing, and further government encouragement is needed to provide support to engage more women in this sector during stage II of the HPMP.

IV. RECOMMENDATION

37. The Executive Committee may wish:

(a) To note the 2025 consolidated project completion report (PCR) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/13;

(b) To request:

(i) Bilateral and implementing agencies to submit to the 97th meeting of the Executive Committee for its consideration at the 98th meeting, outstanding project completion

[3] Date after which projects should be addressing gender issues in compliance with the Multilateral Fund operational gender mainstreaming policy approved by decision 84/92. For latest updates see document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/51 and decision 92/40.

reports (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, including gender information, and to report on lessons learned and reasons for delays in project implementation for their use in future improvements in project design and implementation; and

(c) 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 PROJECT COMPLETION REPORTS RECEIVED AFTER THE 95th MEETING AND CONSIDERED IN THE 2025 CONSOLIDATED PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

	Country	Multi-year agreement sector/Title	Lead agency	Cooperating agency
1.	Kuwait	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNEP	UNIDO
2.	Mozambique	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNEP	UNIDO
3.	Philippines	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage II)	UNIDO	
4.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNEP	UNDP
5.	South Africa	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNIDO	

Annex II

OUTSTANDING MULTI-YEAR AGREEMENT PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT FOR SUBMISSION TO THE 97th MEETING

	Country	Multi-year agreement sector/Title	Final completion date	Lead agency	Cooperating agency
1.	Niger	HCFC Phase-Out Plan (Stage I)	Dec-22	UNIDO	UNEP

Annex III

OUTSTANDING MULTI-YEAR AGREEMENT PROJECT COMPLETION REPORTS DUE BY DECISION IN 2025

	Country	Multi-year agreement sector/Title	Lead agency	Cooperating agency	Final completion date	Schedule date of PCR submission	Decision
1.	Burundi	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNEP	UNIDO	Dec-24	Jun-25	93/36(a)
2.	Indonesia	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage II)	UNDP	IBRD		Second meeting in 2025	92/24(a)
3.	Jordan	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage II)	IBRD	UNIDO	Dec-24	Jun-25	93/15(b) and 93/16(b)
4.	Mali	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNEP	UNDP	Dec-24	Jun-25	92/24(a)
5.	Mexico	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage II)	UNIDO	UNEP/ Germany/ Italy/Spain	Dec-24	Second meeting in 2025	90/46(b) and 92/24(a)
6.	Pakistan	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage II)	UNIDO	UNEP		First meeting in 2025	88/72(d) and 92/15(b)
7.	Suriname	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNEP	UNIDO	Jun-24	First meeting in 2025	92/32(c)
8.	Thailand	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage II)	IBRD		Jun-25	Dec-25	95/17(b)

Annex IV

OUTSTANDING INDIVIDUAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT FOR SUBMISSION TO THE 97th MEETING

	Country	Code	Agency	Final Completion date	Project title
1.	Saudi Arabia	SAU/REF/76/DEM/28	UNIDO	Mar-23	Demonstration project on promoting HFO-based low-global-warming-potential refrigerants for air-conditioning sector in high ambient temperatures

Annex V

OUTSTANDING INDIVIDUAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORTS DUE BY DECISION IN 2025

	Country	Individual project title	Agency	Final completion date	Schedule date of PCR submission	Decision
1.	Maldives	Additional activities to maintain energy efficiency for the servicing sector under decision 89/6(b) (MDV/REF/91/TAS/38)	UNEP	Jun-25	Second meeting in 2025	91/60(b) and 93/20(b)
2.	Zimbabwe	Conversion from HFC-134a to isobutane in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators at Capri (SME Harare) (ZIM/REF/82/INV/55)	UNDP	Jun-25	Dec-25	95/77(e)