



联合国



环境规划署

Distr.
GENERALUNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/22
25 October 2016CHINESE
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

执行蒙特利尔议定书
多边基金执行委员会
第七十七次会议
2016年11月28日至12月2日，蒙特利尔

开发计划署 2017—2019 年业务计划

1. 本文件阐述开发计划署 2017-2019 年的业务计划¹，其中包括：已经计划的 2017-2019 年淘汰消耗臭氧层物质的活动；业务计划绩效指标；供执行委员会审议的建议。开发计划署 2017-2019 年业务计划的说明载于本文件附件。

秘书处的评论

2. 表 1 按年份开列开发计划署业务计划内各项活动的价值。

表 1：开发计划署 2017-2019 年业务计划提交的资源分配数额（以千美元计）*

项目	2017 年	2018 年	2019 年	共计 (2017-2019 年)	2020 年	2020 年后共计
履约所需金额						
已核准的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划	5,267	15,493	1,888	22,648	2,098	2,388
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段	42	43	8	92	0	0
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段 – 编制追加金额	60	0	0	60	0	0
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段 – 追加金额	518	41	0	559	0	0
编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划项目 - 第二阶段	101	410	74	585	0	0
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段	17,704	46,363	75,690	139,757	52,827	34,919
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第三阶段	0	0	0	0	31,583	126,332
标准活动						
体制强化	2,844	3,529	2,844	9,218	3,529	0
核心单位	2,069	2,084	2,098	6,252	2,113	0
总计	28,605	67,962	82,603	179,170	92,150	163,639

¹ 2016 年 8 月 31 日和 9 月 1 日在蒙特利尔举行的机构间协调会议对开发计划署的 2017-2019 年业务计划草案进行了讨论。这份文件所载的业务计划已处理了在该次会议提出的问题。

* 在适当情况下，包括机构支助费用。

秘书处对履约所需活动的意见

氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段

3. 开发计划署的业务计划列入了为两个国家（毛里塔尼亚和南苏丹）进行的活动，它们的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段尚未得到核准。在 2017 年至 2019 年期间，为这两个国家开列了价值 92,430 美元的项目。南苏丹的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划已提交第七十七次会议²。

4. 开发计划署的业务计划包括在 2017 年至 2019 年期间为四个国家（多民族玻利维亚国、哥斯达黎加、古巴和巴拉圭³）落实氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段的追加项目，价值为 558,623 美元，以及在 2017 年为玻利维亚多民族国编制一个项目，价值为 60,000 美元。这些要求都是根据执行委员会不同决定作出的，使这些国家能在落实第一阶段期间提出追加项目。

低消费量国家的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段

5. 低消费量国家氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段达到削减氟氯烃基准消费量的 35% 的供资总额为 453,445 美元（包括 2017 年至 2019 年期间的 369,792 美元），达到削减 67.5% 的供资总额为 316 万美元（包括 2017 年至 2019 年期间的 222,560 美元）。

非低消费量国家的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段

6. 非低消费量国家的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段的供资总额为 2.239 亿美元（包括 2017 年至 2019 年期间的 1.3917 亿美元）。各行业的细目载于表 2。

表 2： 按行业开列的非低消费量国家氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段的资金分配（以千美元计）

行业	2017-2019 年	2020 年	2020 后	共计	占总额百分比
一般泡沫塑料	3,220	574	0	3,793	1.7
硬质泡沫塑料和制冷维修	747	121	0	868	0.4
泡沫塑料、制冷和空调	27,887	17,330	2,179	47,396	21.2
生产碳氢化合物的制冷剂、挤塑聚苯乙烯和泡沫塑料	6,572	0	1,502	8,075	3.6
制冷维修	3,701	1,345	1,608	6,654	3.0
制冷空调	860	0	0	860	0.4
制冷设备制造行业（商用和工业用）	82,139	26,220	167	108,527	48.5
溶剂	14,038	6,046	27,638	47,722	21.3
总计	139,165	51,634	33,096	223,895	100.0

² UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/63。

³ 向第七十七次会议提出了淘汰泡沫塑料行业氟氯烃的一个项目，但随后撤销申请。

非低消费量国家的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第三阶段

7. 一个非低消费量国家（中国）2019年后氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第三阶段工业和商业制冷行业的供资总额为 1.5792 亿美元。

秘书处对标准活动的意见

体制强化

8. 为体制强化活动编列了 1 275 万美元，其中 922 万美元用于 2017 年至 2019 年⁴，353 万美元用于 2020 年。

核心单位费用

9. 预期核心单位费用⁵每年增加目前已商定的 0.7%。

对开发计划署 2017—2019 年业务计划的调整

10. 在机构间协调会议期间，根据执行委员会的相关决定，对调整双边机构和执行机构的业务计划达成了协议。秘书处在审查开发计划署订正的 2017-2019 年业务计划时，注意到以下各项调整没有包括在内：

表 3： 对开发计划署 2017—2019 年业务计划的调整

调整数	2017-2019 年 (以千美元计)	2020 年和 2020 年以后 (以千美元计)
已经到期但尚未向第七十七次会议提出申请的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划各次付款的价值（伯利兹、刚果民主共和国和东帝汶）	45	0
提交第七十七次会议的新氟氯烃淘汰管理计划活动（第一阶段和第二阶段），以便符合原先提出的拟议供资数额	12,006	100
编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段的追加项目	-23	0
依照第 71/42 号决定编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段的项目	-12	0
低消费量国家氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段达到最大允许值以便根据第 74/50(c)(七)号决定实现削减氟氯烃基准消费量 67.5%	0	-93
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段和第二阶段淘汰了超过最大符合资格的 HCFC-141b（包括进口的预混多元醇）	-1,514	0

11. 表 4 开列秘书处建议的对开发计划署 2017-2019 年业务计划作出的调整，这也在 2017-2019 年多边基金综合业务计划中作出改动⁶。

⁴ 根据第 74/51(c)号决定，比以往商定的水平高 28%核准所有体制强化项目和延长项目，体制强化项目的最低供资额为每年 42,500 元。

⁵ 开发计划署的 2017 年核心单位费用已提交第七十七次会议（UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/33）。

⁶ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/20。

表 4： 开发计划署调整后的 2017-2019 年业务计划的资源分配（以千美元计）*

项目	2017年	2018年	2019年	共计 (2017-2019年)	2020年 共计	2020年以 后共计
履约所需资源						
核准的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划	5,312	15,493	1,888	22,693	2,098	2,388
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段	42	60	8	110	0	0
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段 – 编制追加经费	37	0	0	37	0	0
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段 – 追加经费	501	41	0	542	0	0
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划项目编制 - 第二阶段	89	409	74	573	0	0
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段	16,206	58,352	75,690	150,249	52,890	34,863
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第三阶段	0	0	0	0	31,583	126,332
标准活动						
体制强化	2,844	3,529	2,844	9,218	3,529	0
核心单位	2,069	2,084	2,098	6,252	2,113	0
总计	27,101	79,968	82,603	189,672	92,213	163,584

绩效指标

12. 开发计划署依照第 71/28 号决定在其业务计划说明提交了绩效指标。在若干次讨论后，开发计划署和秘书处同意表 5 所列的各目标。

表 5： 开发计划署的绩效指标

指标类别	简称	计算	2017 年指标
规划 – 核准	批准付款	与计划的付款次数相比，核准的付款数目	23
规划 – 核准	核准的项目/活动	与计划的项目/活动次数相比（包括编制项目活动），核准的项目/活动数目**	15
执行	发放的资金	根据进度报告中的估计付款数额	27,839,943 美元
执行	淘汰消耗臭氧层物质	按业务计划进行的淘汰相比，在下一付款核准时，本次付款淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质	186.04 ODP 吨
执行	完成项目的活动	与所有活动的进度报告内计划的项目相比，项目完成的数目（不包括项目编制）	62
行政	财务工作完成速度	在项目完成后 12 个月项目的财务部分完成的程度	到期付款的 70%
行政	项目完成报告的准时提交	与商定的数目相比，及时提交项目完成报告的情况	准时
行政	进度报告的准时提交	除非另行商定，准时提交进度报告和业务计划	准时

*如果一个机构由于另一个合作或牵头机构而无法提出付款申请，在该机构同意下，可降低该机构的目标。

**如果执行委员会尚未就编制项目的资金作出决定，就不应对项目编制作出评估。

建议

13. 谨请执行委员会：

- (a) 注意到 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/22 号文件所载开发计划署 2017-2019 年业务计划；以及
 - (b) 批准 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/22 号文件表 5 所载开发计划署的绩效指标。
-



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**Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund
for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol**

**UNDP 2017
Business Plan
Narrative**

77th Meeting, 28 November – 2 December 2016,
Montreal

I. Introduction

The 2017-2019 UNDP Business Plan for the Multilateral Fund for the Montreal Protocol provides the Executive Committee with estimates of the funding levels needed to achieve the 2020 and 2025 control measures for HCFCs. This narrative is based on an excel table that is included as **Annex 1** to this report. The excel table lists all the ongoing and planned UNDP activities for which funding is expected during the period 2017 through 2019. Figures are also provided for the years 2020-2030, which are mainly related to Stage I HPMP approvals, preparation funds for Stage II, and Stage II HPMP proposals. In addition, as per the recommendation from the Secretariat at the Inter-Agency meeting in September 2016, tentative estimates have been included for China's Stage III HPMP in 2020 and beyond as well.

It should also be noted that planned activities included in the 2017 column are relatively firm, while future years are indicative and are provided for planning purposes only.

In preparing this business plan, the relevant Executive Committee decisions on Business Planning, Stage I and Stage II HPMPs, and HCFC investment and demonstration projects (60/44, 71/18, 71/42, 72/20, 72/40, 73/27, 74/18, 74/50, and 74/51) as well as country requests have been taken into consideration. As agreed with the Secretariat, activities which were included in UNDP's 2016 Business Plan, but were not submitted in 2016 were reflected in the 2017 Business Plan as well.

The activities included for 2017 can be summarized as follows:

- ☐ 22 ongoing institutional strengthening activities, of which 11 will request an extension in 2017 for a combined amount of US\$ 2.8 million;
- ☐ Several HCFC-related activities, some of which have resulted directly from the approval of Stage I in the previous six years.
- ☐ One request has been included for the Stage I HPMP in Mauritania.
- ☐ Five new countries have included HCFC activities for Stage II HPMPs in 2017. This includes Angola, Bangladesh, Egypt, Nigeria, and Peru; and
- ☐ One global request for the Core Unit support cost.

Thus the expected business planning value is **US\$ 28.6 million for 2017** and **US\$ 67.9 million for 2018** (including support costs). This funding translates to the phase out of 208.0 ODP tonnes in 2017 and 544.7 ODP tonnes in 2018.

Figures for the Stage I HPMP-related activities in 2017 and beyond were obtained using the following methodology:

1. For the approved MYAs, actual figures and ODP values were taken from the agreements between the Executive Committee and the countries concerned.
2. A new Stage I HPMP for Mauritania with funding in 2017 was included. Difficulties at the national level have not allowed us to submit this Stage I HPMP yet.
3. An investment project has been included for Cuba in the air conditioning manufacturing sector in the year 2017. At the time of Cuba's HPMP approval (November 2011), the decision allowed Cuba to submit the investment project for Frioclima during this period.
4. Foam projects have been included for Costa Rica and Paraguay, based on Decisions 61/47 and 63/15, which allow a country to submit a proposal for preblended polyols at any point in time.

Figures for the new Stage II HPMP-related activities in 2017 and beyond were based on the Stage II guidelines that were approved at the 74th meeting and were obtained using the following methodology:

1. We took the sector/chemical distribution as per starting point, based on the HPMP Stage I document.
2. We took the ODPs by sectors that have already been approved during Stage I and calculated the remaining eligible sector consumption by deducting the approved ODP from the original sector distribution.
3. For non-LVCs, in most cases, we estimated the value of Stage II based on a calculation of up to 35% of the value of phase-out. HCFC-141b entries were prioritized in the majority of cases.
4. For LVCs that phased out 10% in Stage I, we assumed they would phase-out 35% in Stage II.
5. For those LVCs that phased out 35% in Stage I, we assumed they would phase out 67.5% in Stage II.
6. US dollar estimates were derived based on the cost-effectiveness figures agreed with the MLF Secretariat during the Inter-agency coordination meeting in August 2015.
7. The year of the first tranche of Stage II and the duration of Stage II were determined on a country basis depending on the local context of the country.

Stage II PRP was entered one to two years before the last tranche of Stage I of the HPMP is due in most cases with the exception of a few countries.

II. Resource allocation

The projects are grouped into various categories, which are described in the following summary table.

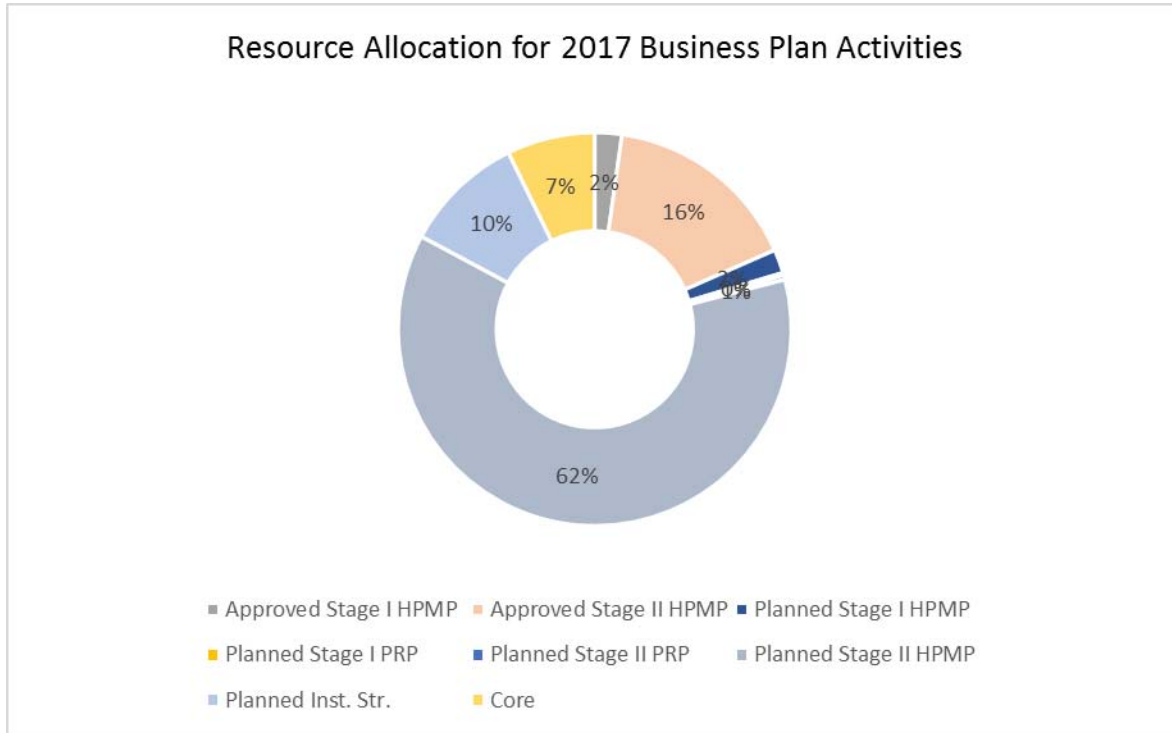
Table 1: UNDP 2017-2019 Business Plan Resource Allocations¹

Category	2017 Value (000's)	2018 Value (000's)	2019 Value (000's)
1a. Approved Stage I HPMP	637	1,012	352
1b. Approved Stage II HPMP	4,631	14,481	1,536
2a. Planned Stage I HPMPs	559	84	8
2b. Planned Stage I PRP	60	-	-
2c. Planned Stage II PRP	101	410	74
2d. Planned Stage II HPMP	17,704	46,363	75,690
2e. Planned Stage III HPMP	0	0	0
3. Planned Inst. Str.	2,844	3,529	2,844
4. Core	2,069	2,084	2,098
Grand Total	28,605	67,962	82,603

The bulk of UNDP's activities fall under HCFC phaseout, with Stage II HPMPs representing about 86% of the funding levels in 2017. Indeed with the ending of the 10% reduction target in 2015, the key priority for 2017 will be the activities towards the 2020 control measure – the 35% reduction target for HCFCs. The value for 2017 is lower than other years because the majority of larger countries' Stage II HPMPs were submitted in 2015 and 2016, with the tranches allocated for every other year.

¹ All values include agency support costs.

Chart 1: UNDP Resource Allocation for 2017 Business Plan Activities

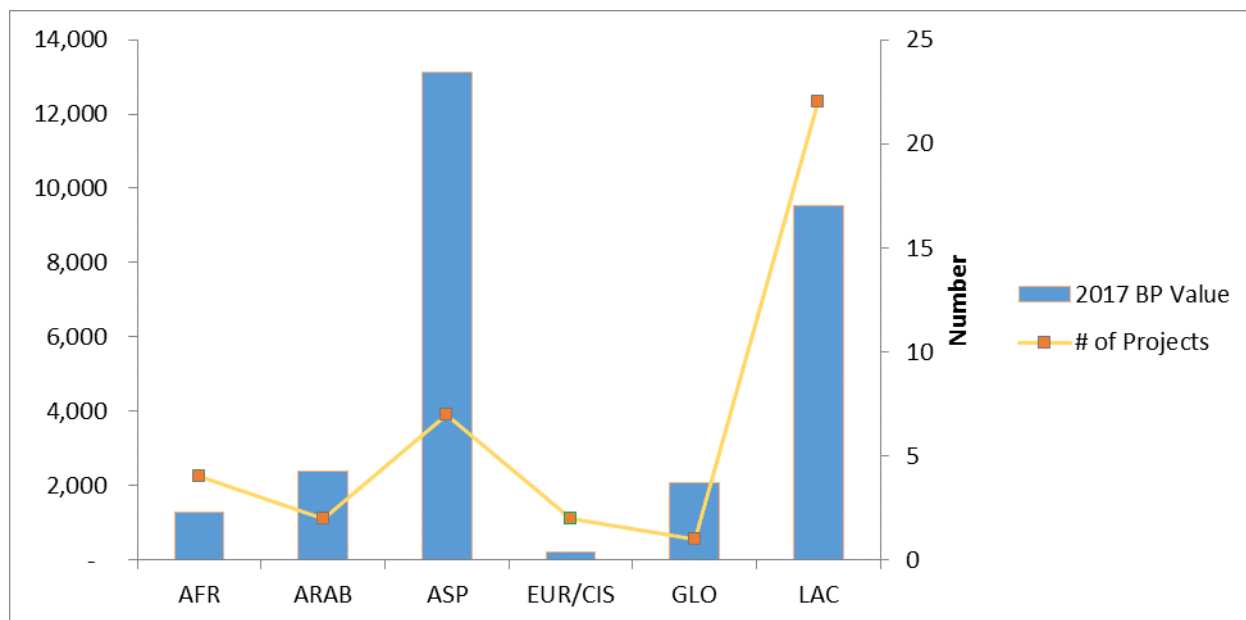


III. Geographical distribution

The UNDP Business Plan will once again cover all the regions, with approved and new activities in 48 countries, 25 of which have funding requests in 2017. The number of activities and budgets per region for 2017 is listed in Chart 1.

It should be noted that the budget amounts are in direct correlation with the amount of ODS that a country/region consumes.

Chart 2: UNDP 2017 MYA Tranches² and New Activities per Region³



This graph doesn't include the Ozone programmes in the CIS that are funded by the GEF.

IV. Programme Expansion in 2017

4.1. Background

UNDP's 2017-2019 Business Plan has mostly been developed by taking previous years' business plans into consideration, applying the relevant Executive Committee decisions on Business Planning, Stage I and Stage II HPMPs, investment and demonstration projects, and through communication with Article 5 countries that have expressed an interest in working with UNDP to address their compliance and other needs.

Clarifications were sought and overlaps were resolved during discussions with the MLF Secretariat and other Implementing and bilateral Agencies during and post the Inter-Agency Coordination meeting held on 31 August - 1 September 2016 in Montreal.

Countries Contacted. All activities listed are either deferred from the prior year's business plan, or have active project preparation accounts ongoing, or were included based on requests from the countries concerned. UNDP will continue to provide technical and advisory support to all the countries assisted during Stage I, in addition to Venezuela, which UNDP wasn't involved in Stage I for.

²All values include agency support costs.

³ EUR contains CIS-countries that receive MLF funding.

Coordination with other bilateral and implementing agencies. As in the past, during 2017 UNDP will continue to collaborate with both bilateral and other implementing agencies, as lead agency or cooperating agency. Collaborative arrangements in programming will continue with bilateral agencies, the Government of Italy and the Government of Japan.

4.2. ODP Impact on the 3-year Phase-out Plan

In the next table, which is also based on **Annex 1**, the ODP amount listed in a given year corresponds to the US\$ amount that is approved in that same year whereby the overall cost-effectiveness was applied to each individual funding tranche.

Table 2: Impact upon Project Approval (in ODP T)⁴

Category	ODP in 2017	ODP in 2018	ODP in 2019
HCFC-141b	123.8	177.9	72.8
HCFC-22	52.8	64.1	271.6
HCFC-22/HCFC-141b	31.4	302.7	112.6
Grand Total	208.0	544.7	456.5

*The split between the various HCFCs is often difficult to determine, especially where various agencies are active in one HPMP. It is for those cases that the category “HCFC-22/HCFC-141b” was used.

4.4. Non-investment projects

Also included in **Annex 1** are UNDP’s four planned non-investment projects in 2017, with a total value of more than US\$ 2.2 million, including support costs. This list excludes institutional strengthening and includes one global request under the core unit and three preparation requests.

Details on all these requests will also be included in the respective Work Programmes to be submitted throughout 2017.

Table 3: Individual Non-Investment projects (DEM/TAS) in 2017

Agency Category	Country	Sector and Subsector	Value (\$000) in 2017
2b. Planned Stage I PRP	Bolivia	Stage I HPMP Preparation (foam)	60
2c. Planned Stage II PRP	Peru	Stage II HPMP Preparation (foam)	60
2c. Planned Stage II PRP	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Stage II HPMP Preparation	41
5. Core	Global	Core Unit Support	2,069
Total			2,230

In addition, UNDP will prepare 11 non-investment Institutional Strengthening project extensions in 2017, as indicated in the table below. The total value of IS renewal programming in 2017 is US\$ 2.8 million. An additional 11 IS renewals (Argentina, Bangladesh, China, Ghana, India, Iran, Lebanon, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Venezuela) will be submitted in 2018 and are thus not shown in the table below.

Table 4: Non-Investment Institutional Strengthening requests

⁴ Tonnage in ODP and based on date of project approvals. The figures for ODP related to ODS-waste management and destruction projects are very raw estimates. In addition it has to be clear that those figures are not phase-out as they represent ODS “use” and not “consumption”

Agency Category	Country	Sector and Subsector	Value (\$000) in 2017
3. Planned Inst. Str.	Brazil	Several Ozone unit support	481
3. Planned Inst. Str.	Chile	Several Ozone unit support	255
3. Planned Inst. Str.	Colombia	Several Ozone unit support	377
3. Planned Inst. Str.	Costa Rica	Several Ozone unit support	192
3. Planned Inst. Str.	Cuba	Several Ozone unit support	204
3. Planned Inst. Str.	Georgia	Several Ozone unit support	91
3. Planned Inst. Str.	Indonesia	Several Ozone unit support	371
3. Planned Inst. Str.	Malaysia	Several Ozone unit support	383
3. Planned Inst. Str.	Panama	Several Ozone unit support	191
3. Planned Inst. Str.	Trinidad and Tobago	Several Ozone unit support	91
3. Planned Inst. Str.	Uruguay	Several Ozone unit support	207
Total			2,843

4.5. Formulation of HPMP related activities in 2017

UNDP has submitted HCFC Stage I Phase-out Management Plans for 49 countries out of 50 countries. An increased effort will be made to speed up implementation of ongoing tranches of Stage I HCFC Phase-out Management Plans and to initiate Stage II activities. In essence, the following project formulation activities will be carried out:

1. Preparing and submitting final tranches of Stage I HPMPs. 7 tranches valued at \$637,000 are expected to be submitted in 2017.
2. Preparing and submitting second tranches for already approved Stage II HPMPs (including China ICR and Solvents). 4 tranches valued at \$16.6 million is expected to be submitted in 2017.
3. Developing and submitting first tranches for Stage II HPMPs. It is expected that five countries will be submitting their Stage II HPMPs to the ExCom for its consideration in 2017.

It should be noted that UNEP and UNDP have submitted the Stage I for South Sudan in 2016 but are still working on finalizing and submitting the Stage I HPMP for Mauritania. We have been unable to submit this HPMP yet due to audit difficulties. Thus, UNDP has included the Stage I HPMP for Mauritania in its Business Plan in 2017.

V. Activities included in the Business plan that needs special consideration

While the preceding Section 4 of this report dealt specifically with 2017 activities only, section 5 is related to all years.

Implementation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (HPMPs) in developing countries involves technology and policy interventions for phasing out HCFCs, to comply with the control targets of the accelerated HCFC phase-out schedule. During Stage I of the HPMP covering the 2013 and 2015 control targets, higher ODP HCFCs and sectors (HCFC-141b and the Foams Sector) were prioritized to maximize environmental impact. It followed that larger enterprises, where cost-effective conversions could be carried out using existing and mature technologies (eg. hydrocarbons), were also prioritized.

While some companies addressed in Stage I were able to identify solutions, we are now facing the work to be done to phase out consumption in SMEs. It has been noted during Stage I that even in the

prioritized sectors/substances (HCFC-141b, Foams Sector), for enterprises with lower levels of HCFC consumption, established alternatives to HCFCs (e.g. hydrocarbons) did not always provide a sustainable solution in terms of availability, costs, performance and safety issues. Similarly, in other sectors and substances, alternatives to HCFCs are in various stages of development and market introduction and reliable data in terms of costs, availability and performance is not readily available, particularly at the country/ground level.

UNDP has significant experience in facilitating technology assessments of emerging alternatives (Methyl formate, Methyl Al, CO₂, R-32, Ammonia, hydrocarbons, etc.) in various sectors and will be submitting new proposals in 2016 that are in line with the intent of ExCom Decision 72/40 and which demonstrate viable and low GWP alternatives to HCFCs using various technologies in a number of priority sectors. Pursuant to ExCom decision 72/40, UNDP is preparing additional projects to demonstrate climate-friendly and energy-efficient alternative technologies to HCFCs, and feasibility studies on district cooling. UNDP has prepared such demonstration projects for China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Kuwait, and Maldives. Please see below the table for a detailed list of the countries, project titles, and budget amounts.

Country	Project Title	MLF Grant
China	Demonstrating ammonia semi-hermetic frequency convertible screw refrigeration compression unit in the industrial and commercial refrigeration industry	1,026,815
Colombia	HC-290 (propane) is being tested as an alternative refrigerant in commercial air-conditioning manufacturing; and validation of the use of hydrofluoro-olefins for discontinuous panels in Article 5 parties through the development of cost-effective formulations;	500,000
Costa Rica	Testing the application of an ammonia/carbon dioxide refrigeration system in replacement of HCFC-22 for the medium-sized producer and retail store of Premezclas Industriales S.A.	524,000
Dominican Republic	Feasibility study for district cooling in Punta Cana	91,743
Egypt	Demonstrating low-cost options for the conversion to non-ODS technologies in polyurethane foams at very small users;	295,000
Kuwait	Demonstrating HCFC-free low-global warming potential technology performance in air-conditioning applications; and	293,000
Maldives	Testing HCFC-free low-global warming potential alternatives in refrigeration in fisheries sector are being tested.	141,000
Grand Total		2,871,558

Finally, as per the decision of XXVI/9 of the Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, UNDP is also conducting surveys of ODS alternatives, prioritizing the Foams, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning sectors in selected developing countries representing a balance of size and regional spread in order to: establish the market penetration of current commercially available alternatives, in terms of supply chain and costs, performance and environmental impact; and identify emerging alternatives, in terms of their expected market introduction and availability, performance and projected costs. ODS alternative surveys have been approved with MLF funding for Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, India, Iran, Lebanon, Moldova, Panama, Paraguay and Peru.

VI. Policy Issues

There are no policy issues to be highlighted.

VII. 2017 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Decision 71/28 of the Executive Committee approved the following indicators to allow for the evaluation of performance of implementing agencies, with the weightings indicated in the table below. UNDP has added a column containing the “2017 targets” for those indicators. Some of these targets can be extracted from UNDP’s 2017 business plan to be approved at the 77th ExCom meeting in November 2017. It should however be noted that this table is usually revised at that meeting, depending on the decisions that are taken. Other targets will be known once the prior year’s progress report is submitted.

Category of performance indicator	Item	Weight	UNDP’s target for 2017	Remarks
Planning/Approval	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	10	19	7 Stage I tranches, 2 Stage II tranches, 4 planned Stage I tranches, and 6 planned Stage II planned tranches
Planning/Approval	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	10	15	11 IS, 1 TAS, 3 PRP
Implementation	Funds disbursed (based on estimated disbursement in progress report)	15	27,839,943	As determined by the 2015 Progress Report.
Implementation	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	25	207.97	ODS Phaseout associated with 19 tranches
Implementation	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	20	70% of those due	As determined by the 2015 Progress Report.
Administrative	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	10	70% of those due	As determined by the 2015 Progress Report.
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	5	70% of those due	TBD
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	5	On time	TBD

* The target of an agency will be reduced if we could not submit a tranche owe to another cooperating/lead agency, if agreed by that agency.

** Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding.

Note: As per usual practice, all the above indicators will be revised during the 77th ExCom, depending on which programmes are allowed to stay in the business plan at that meeting.

ANNEX 1 – TABLES RELATED TO PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Table 1: Performance Indicator on planned/approved tranches

Country	Title
<i>Stage I</i>	
Barbados	Stage I HPMP
Brunei Darussalam	Stage I Investment proj./Sector Plans (Servicing Sector)
Costa Rica	Stage I HPMP
Georgia	Stage I HPMP
Lebanon	Stage I HPMP
Peru	Stage I HPMP
Trinidad and Tobago	Stage I HPMP
Costa Rica	Stage I HPMP (foam sector)
Cuba	HCFC-INV: AC Manufacturing
Mauritania	Stage I HPMP
Paraguay	Stage I HPMP (foam)
<i>Stage II</i>	
Angola	Stage II HPMP (servicing)
Bangladesh	Stage II HPMP
Brazil	Stage II HPMP
China	Stage II Investment proj./Sector Plans (ICR/Solvents)
Egypt	Stage II HPMP
Nigeria	Stage II HPMP
Peru	Stage II HPMP
Venezuela	Stage II HPMP

Table 2: Performance Indicator on planned/approved activities

Country	Title
<i>Project Preparation</i>	
Bolivia	Stage I HPMP Preparation (foam)
Peru	Stage II HPMP Preparation (foam)
DRC	Stage II HPMP Preparation
<i>Institutional Strengthening</i>	
Brazil	Several Ozone unit support
Chile	Several Ozone unit support
Colombia	Several Ozone unit support
Costa Rica	Several Ozone unit support
Cuba	Several Ozone unit support
Georgia	Several Ozone unit support
Indonesia	Several Ozone unit support
Malaysia	Several Ozone unit support
Panama	Several Ozone unit support
Trinidad and Tobago	Several Ozone unit support
Uruguay	Several Ozone unit support
<i>Technical Advisory Services</i>	
Global	Core Unit Support

Table 3: ODS phase-out for tranches

Country	Title	ODP phased out
Angola	Stage II HPMP (servicing)	1.79
Bangladesh	Stage II HPMP (air conditioning)	2.11

Bangladesh	Stage II HPMP (servicing)	0.30
Barbados	Stage I HPMP	0.18
Bolivia	Stage I HPMP Preparation (foam)	0.00
Brazil	Stage II HPMP	53.26
Brunei Darussalam	Stage I Investment proj./Sector Plans (Servicing Sector)	0.22
China	Stage II Investment proj./Sector Plans (ICR Sector Plan)	34.54
China	Stage II Investment proj./Sector Plans (Solvents Sector Plan)	30.46
Costa Rica	Stage I HPMP	1.74
Costa Rica	Stage I HPMP (foam sector)	4.07
Cuba	HCFC-INV: AC Manufacturing	1.21
Egypt	Stage II HPMP (HC production, XPS and foam)	27.91
Georgia	Stage I HPMP	0.56
Lebanon	Stage I HPMP	1.23
Mauritania	Stage I HPMP	0.92
Nigeria	Stage II HPMP (foam)	8.43
Nigeria	Stage II HPMP (servicing)	6.70
Paraguay	Stage I HPMP (foam)	1.65
Peru	Stage I HPMP	0.33
Peru	Stage II HPMP (servicing)	2.69
Peru	Stage II HPMP (foam)	22.00
Trinidad and Tobago	Stage I HPMP	1.77
Venezuela	Stage II HPMP	3.91